10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

DRAM Antibody (NT)

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABV10816

Specification

DRAM Antibody (NT) - Product Information

Application	**IHC, WB**
Primary Accession	Q8N682
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG1**
Calculated MW	**26253**

DRAM Antibody (NT) - Additional Information

Gene ID 55332

Positive Control	**Western Blot: K562 cell lysate** **Immunohistochemistry: Human liver tissue**
Application & Usage	**Western Blot: 0.5-2 µg/ml,** **Immunohistochemistry: 2.5 µg/ml, ELISA.** **However, the optimal conditions should be determined individually.**

Other Names
Damage-regulated autophagy modulator

Target/Specificity
DRAM

Antibody Form
Liquid

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Formulation
100 µg (1 mg/ml) in 1X PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage
-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions
DRAM Antibody (NT) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic

procedures.

DRAM Antibody (NT) - Protein Information

Name DRAM1

Synonyms DRAM

Function
Lysosomal modulator of autophagy that plays a central role in p53/TP53-mediated apoptosis. Not involved in p73/TP73-mediated autophagy.

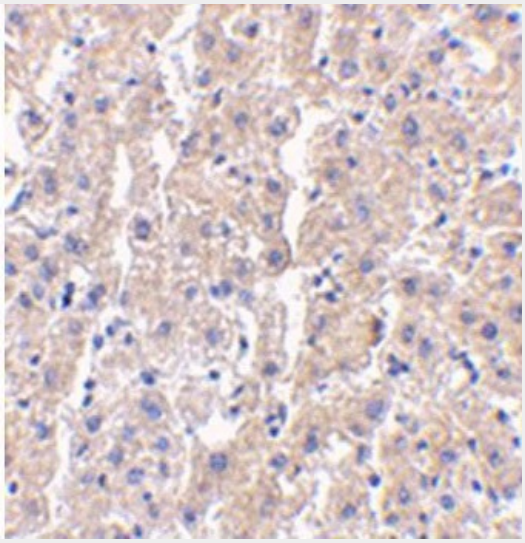
Cellular Location
Lysosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

DRAM Antibody (NT) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

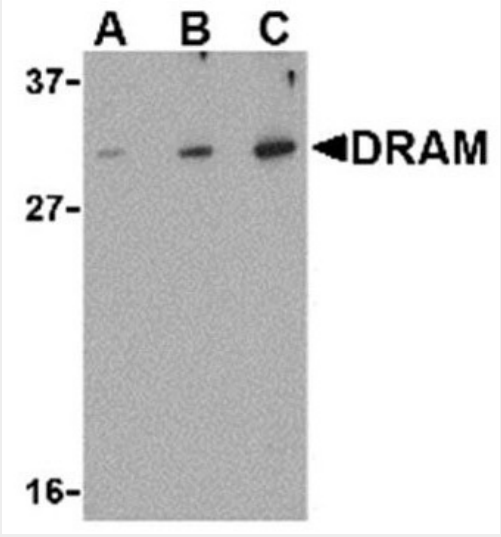
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

DRAM Antibody (NT) - Images



Immunohistochemistry of DRAM in human liver tissue with DRAM antibody at 2.5µg/ml.

10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999



Western blot analysis of DRAM in K562 cell lysate with DRAM antibody at (A) 0.5, (B) 1 and(C) 2 µg/ml.

DRAM Antibody (NT) - Background

Damage-regulated autophagy modulator (DRAM) is a p53 target gene encoding a lysosomal protein that induces autophagy, a process that degrades cytosolic proteins and organelles. It has been s µggested that activation of DRAM by p53 is simultaneous to the activation by p53 of one or more proapoptotic genes such as PUMA, Bax, etc., and that the signaling pathways regulated by these genes promote a full cell death response. By itself, DRAM cannot induce apoptosis, but the fact that it is inactivated in certain cancers highlights the importance of DRAM and s µggests that autophagy may play a more important role in cancer than initially suspected. At least two different isoforms of DRAM are known to exist.