

ADRM1 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP19952B**Specification**

ADRM1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q16186
Other Accession	NP_008933.2
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	42153
Antigen Region	368-397

ADRM1 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 11047**Other Names**

Proteasomal ubiquitin receptor ADRM1, 110 kDa cell membrane glycoprotein, Gp110, Adhesion-regulating molecule 1, ARM-1, Proteasome regulatory particle non-ATPase 13, hRpn13, Rpn13 homolog, ADRM1, GP110

Target/Specificity

This ADRM1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 368-397 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ADRM1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

ADRM1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ADRM1 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** ADRM1

Synonyms GP110

Function Component of the 26S proteasome, a multiprotein complex involved in the ATP-dependent degradation of ubiquitinated proteins (PubMed:[16815440](#), PubMed:[16906146](#), PubMed:[16990800](#), PubMed:[17139257](#), PubMed:[18497817](#), PubMed:[24752541](#), PubMed:[25702870](#), PubMed:[25702872](#)). This complex plays a key role in the maintenance of protein homeostasis by removing misfolded or damaged proteins, which could impair cellular functions, and by removing proteins whose functions are no longer required (PubMed:[16815440](#), PubMed:[16906146](#), PubMed:[16990800](#), PubMed:[17139257](#), PubMed:[18497817](#), PubMed:[24752541](#), PubMed:[25702870](#), PubMed:[25702872](#)). Therefore, the proteasome participates in numerous cellular processes, including cell cycle progression, apoptosis, or DNA damage repair (PubMed:[16815440](#), PubMed:[16906146](#), PubMed:[16990800](#), PubMed:[17139257](#), PubMed:[18497817](#), PubMed:[24752541](#), PubMed:[25702870](#), PubMed:[25702872](#)). Within the complex, functions as a proteasomal ubiquitin receptor (PubMed:[18497817](#)). Engages and activates 19S- associated deubiquitinases UCHL5 and PSMD14 during protein degradation (PubMed:[16906146](#), PubMed:[16990800](#), PubMed:[17139257](#), PubMed:[24752541](#)). UCHL5 reversibly associate with the 19S regulatory particle whereas PSMD14 is an intrinsic subunit of the proteasome lid subcomplex (PubMed:[16906146](#), PubMed:[16990800](#), PubMed:[17139257](#), PubMed:[24752541](#)).

Cellular Location

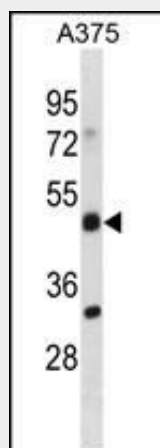
Cytoplasm. Nucleus

ADRM1 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

ADRM1 Antibody (C-term) - Images



ADRM1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP19952b) western blot analysis in A375 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the ADRM1 antibody detected the ADRM1 protein (arrow).

ADRM1 Antibody (C-term) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is an integral plasma membrane protein which promotes cell adhesion. The encoded protein is thought to undergo O-linked glycosylation. Expression of this gene has been shown to be induced by gamma interferon in some cancer cells. Two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene.

ADRM1 Antibody (C-term) - References

Mazumdar, T., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 107(31):13854-13859(2010)
Elangovan, M., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 396(2):425-428(2010)
Chen, X., et al. Mol. Cell 38(3):404-415(2010)
Kim, T., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 390(3):585-590(2009)
Chen, W., et al. Zhonghua Zhong Liu Za Zhi 31(11):815-819(2009)