

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
Application & Usage	Immunohistochemistry: Human liver tissue 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

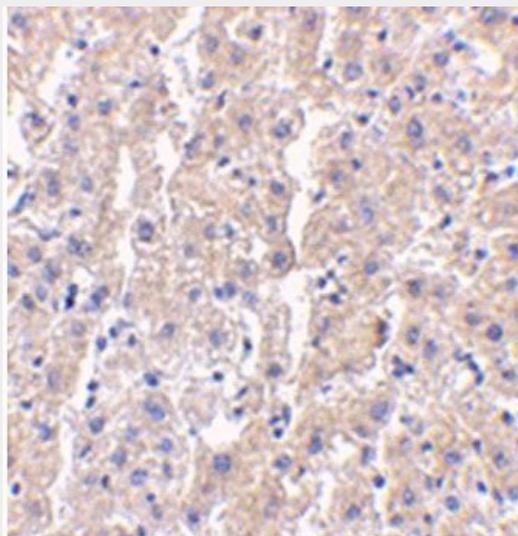
Lysosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

DRAM Antibody (NT) - Protocols

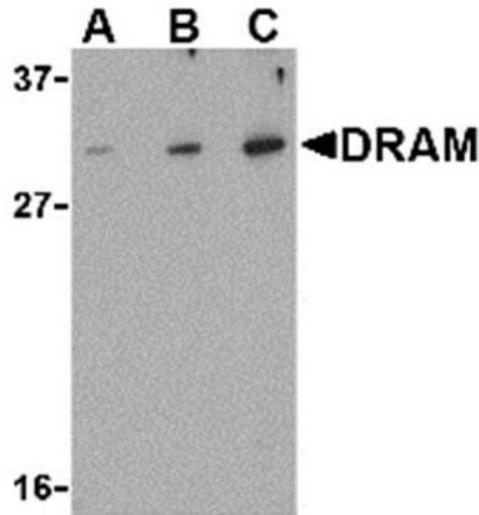
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

DRAM Antibody (NT) - Images



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



Western blot analysis of DRAM in K562 cell lysate with DRAM antibody at (A) 0.5, (B) 1 and (C) 2 $\mu\text{g/ml}$.

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 suggested 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 suggests that autophagy may play a more important role in cancer than initially suspected. At least two different isoforms of DRAM are known to exist.