

**ADAMTS4 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP7439b****Specification**

---

**ADAMTS4 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">075173</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	705-736

**ADAMTS4 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9507**Other Names**

A disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motifs 4, ADAM-TS 4, ADAM-TS4, ADAMTS-4, ADMP-1, Aggrecanase-1, ADAMTS4, KIAA0688

**Target/Specificity**

This ADAMTS4 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 705-736 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ADAMTS4.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:2000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**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**

ADAMTS4 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**ADAMTS4 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** ADAMTS4**Synonyms** KIAA0688

**Function** Cleaves aggrecan, a cartilage proteoglycan, at the '392- Glu-|-Ala-393' site and may be involved in its turnover (PubMed:[10356395](#), PubMed:[10827174](#)). Also cleaves COMP (PubMed:[39672391](#)). May play an important role in the destruction of aggrecan in arthritic diseases. Could be a critical factor in the exacerbation of neurodegeneration in Alzheimer disease.

**Cellular Location**

Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix

**Tissue Location**

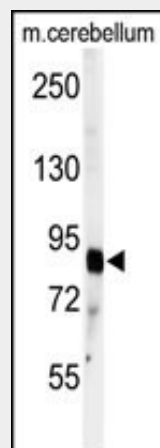
Expressed in brain, lung and heart (PubMed:23897278). Expressed at very low level in placenta and skeletal muscles (PubMed:23897278). Isoform 2: Detected in osteoarthritic synovium (PubMed:16723216, PubMed:23897278)

**ADAMTS4 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols**

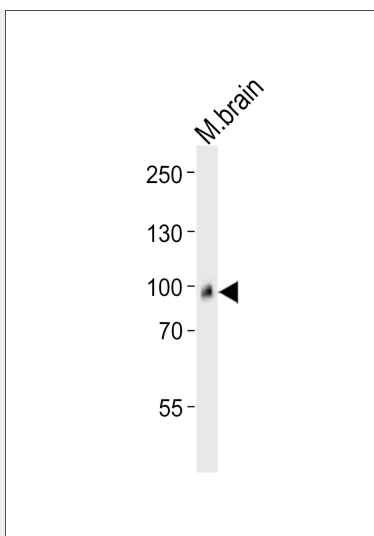
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

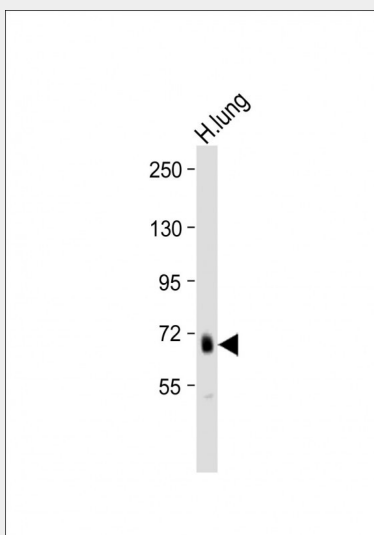
**ADAMTS4 Antibody (C-term) - Images**



Western blot analysis of anti-ADAMTS4 Antibody (C-term)(Cat.#AP7439b) in mouse cerebellum tissue lysates (35ug/lane). ADAMTS4 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Western blot analysis of lysate from mouse brain tissue lysate, using ADAMTS4 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP7439b). AP7439b was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 20ug.



Anti-ADAMTS4 Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution + Human lung lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 90 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.

#### **ADAMTS4 Antibody (C-term) - Background**

ADAMTS4 is a member of the ADAMTS (a disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motifs) protein family. Members of the family share several distinct protein modules, including a propeptide region, a metalloproteinase domain, a disintegrin-like domain, and a thrombospondin type 1 (TS) motif. Individual members of this family differ in the number of C-terminal TS motifs, and some have unique C-terminal domains. The enzyme lacks a C-terminal TS motif. It is responsible for the degradation of aggrecan, a major proteoglycan of cartilage, and brevican, a brain-specific extracellular matrix protein. The cleavage of aggrecan and brevican suggests key roles of this enzyme in arthritic disease and in the central nervous system, potentially, in the progression of glioma.

#### **ADAMTS4 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Tortorella M.D., Burn T.C.Science 284:1664-1666(1999)

Tortorella M.D., Pratta M.A., Liu R.-Q.J. Biol. Chem. 275:25791-25797(2000)