ADAM17 Peptide - C-Terminal Region Blocking Peptide

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	ADAM17, Blocking Peptide
Full Product Name	ADAM17 Peptide - C-terminal region
Product Gene Name	ADAM17 blocking peptide
Product Synonym Gene Name	ADAM17;CSVP;TACE;
Sequence	Synthetic peptide located within the following region: DGFEKDPFPN SSTAAKSFED LTDHPVTRSE KAASFKLQRQ NRVDSKETEC
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Lyophilized powder
Preparation and Storage	Add 100ul of sterile PBS. Final peptide concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS. For longer periods of storage, store at -20 degree C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Antibody/Peptide Pairs	ADAM17 peptide (MBS3240088) is used for blocking the activity of ADAM17 antibody (MBS3215175)
Molecular Weight	90kDa
OMIM	603639
Product Categories/Family for ADAM17 blocking peptide	Peptide
Applications Tested/Suitable for ADAM17 blocking peptide	Western Blot (WB)
Related Product Information for ADAM17 blocking peptide	This is a synthetic peptide designed for use in combination with anti-ADAM17 Antibody, made Target Description: This gene encodes a member of the ADAM (a disintegrin and metalloprotease domain) family. Members of this family are membrane-anchored proteins structurally related to snake venom disintegrins, and have been implicated in a variety of biologic processes involving cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions, including fertilization, muscle development, and neurogenesis. The protein encoded by this gene functions as a tumor necrosis factor-alpha converting enzyme; binds mitotic arrest deficient 2 protein; and also plays a prominent role in the activation of the Notch signaling pathway.
Other Notes	Small volumes of ADAM17 blocking peptide vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for ADAM17 purchase	MBS3240088 is a blocking peptide targeting ADAM17. Also known as ADAM17 Peptide - C-terminal region. Reactive in Human.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for ADAM17. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	73747889
NCBI GeneID	6868
NCBI Accession #	NP_003174
UniProt Primary Accession #	P78536
UniProt Related Accession #	P78536

GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_003183.6
NCBI Official Full Name	disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 17 preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	ADAM metallopeptidase domain 17
NCBI Official Symbol	ADAM17
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	CSVP; TACE; NISBD; ADAM18; CD156B; NISBD1
UniProt Protein Name	Disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 17
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Snake venom-like protease; TNF-alpha convertase; TNF-alpha-converting enzyme
Protein Family	Disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein
UniProt Gene Name	ADAM17
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	CSVP; TACE; ADAM 17
UniProt Entry Name	ADA17_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 17
NCBI Summary for ADAM17	This gene encodes a member of the ADAM (a disintegrin and metalloprotease domain) family. Members of this family are membrane-anchored proteins structurally related to snake venom disintegrins, and have been implicated in a variety of biologic processes involving cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions, including fertilization, muscle development, and neurogenesis. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate the mature protease. The encoded protease functions in the ectodomain shedding of tumor necrosis factor-alpha, in which soluble tumor necrosis factor-alpha is released from the membrane-bound precursor. This protease also functions in the processing of numerous other substrates, including cell adhesion proteins, cytokine and growth factor receptors and epidermal growth factor (EGF) receptor ligands. The encoded protein also plays a prominent role in the activation of the Notch signaling pathway. Elevated expression of this gene has been observed in specific cell types derived from psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis and Crohn's disease patients, suggesting that the encoded protein may play a role in autoimmune disease. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016]

UniProt Comments for ADAM17	TACE: a type I membrane protein with disintegrin and metalloprotease activity. An ubiquitously expressed ectoenzyme of peptidase family M12B. Must be membrane anchored to cleave the different substrates. The cytoplasmic domain is not required for the this activity. Possesses a narrow endopeptidase specificity. Cleaves Pro-Leu-Ala-Gln-Ala-|-Val-Arg-Ser-Ser-Ser in the membrane-bound, 26-kDa form of tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha) to its mature soluble form. Responsible for the proteolytic release of several other cell-surface proteins, including p75 TNF-receptor, interleukin 1 receptor type II, p55 TNF-receptor, transforming growth factor-alpha, L-selectin, and the amyloid precursor protein. Also involved in the activation of Notch pathway. Binds 1 zinc ion per subunit. Two splice variant isoforms have been described. Protein type: Motility/polarity/chemotaxis; EC 3.4.24.86; Protease; Membrane protein, integral Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 2p25 Cellular Component: cell surface; focal adhesion; membrane; integral to plasma membrane; apical plasma membrane; cytoplasm; plasma membrane; intercellular junction; actin cytoskeleton; lipid raft Molecular Function: integrin binding; protein binding; interleukin-6 receptor binding; zinc ion binding; metallopeptidase activity; metalloendopeptidase activity; Notch binding; SH3 domain binding; PDZ domain binding Biological Process: extracellular matrix organization and biogenesis; nerve growth factor receptor signaling pathway; cell motility involved in cell locomotion; neutrophil mediated immunity; T cell differentiation in the thymus; response to lipopolysaccharide; positive regulation of leukocyte chemotaxis; proteolysis; G1/S-specific positive regulation of cyclin-dependent protein kinase activity; extracellular matrix disassembly; positive regulation of epidermal growth factor receptor activity; positive regulation of cell proliferation; negative regulation of interleukin-8 production; germinal center formation; cell adhesion; response to drug; spleen development; epidermal growth factor receptor signaling pathway; Notch signaling pathway; membrane protein intracellular domain proteolysis; response to high density lipoprotein stimulus; membrane protein ectodomain proteolysis; positive regulation of transforming growth factor beta receptor signaling pathway; Notch receptor processing; positive regulation of cell motility; positive regulation of cell growth; positive regulation of chemokine production; collagen catabolic process; regulation of mast cell apoptosis; PMA-inducible membrane protein ectodomain proteolysis; B cell differentiation; response to hypoxia; cell adhesion mediated by integrin; positive regulation of protein amino acid phosphorylation; negative regulation of transforming growth factor beta receptor signaling pathway; wound healing, spreading of epidermal cells; positive regulation of cell migration Disease: Inflammatory Skin And Bowel Disease, Neonatal, 1
Research Articles on ADAM17	**1.** High expression of ADAM17 is associated with oxaliplatin chemosensitivity. Down regulation of ADAM17 can enhance sensitivity and reverse resistance to oxaliplatin.
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