

## Basic Information

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-AAMP Antibody	
<b>Gene Name</b>	AAMP	
<b>Source</b>	Rabbit	
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal	
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG	
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	human	
<b>Tested Application</b>	WB, IHC, ICC/IF, FCM	
<b>Contents</b>	500 ug/ml antibody with PBS, 0.02% NaN <sub>3</sub> , 1 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.	
<b>Immunogen</b>	E.coli-derived human AAMP recombinant protein (Position: E235-R434).	
<b>Concentration</b>	500 ug/ml	
<b>Purification</b>	Immunogen affinity purified.	
<b>Observed MW</b>	47 kDa	
<b>Dilution Ratios</b>	Western blot (WB):	1:500-2000
	Immunohistochemistry (IHC):	1:50-400
	Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence (ICC/IF):	1:50-400
	Flow Cytometry (Fixed):	1:50-200
	(Boiling the paraffin sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, or PH8.0 EDTA repair liquid for 20 mins is required for the staining of formalin/paraffin sections.) Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.	

## Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied. 6 months 2 to 8°C after reconstitution. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## Background Information

AAMP, also known as Angio-associated, migratory cell protein, is a protein which in humans is encoded by the AAMP gene. It is mapped to 2q35. The gene product of AAMP is an immunoglobulin-type protein, which is found to be expressed strongly in endothelial cells, cytotrophoblasts, and poorly differentiated colon adenocarcinoma cells found in lymphatics. It has been demonstrated that an AAMP peptide containing the putative heparan sulfate-binding domain binds to heparin and mediates heparin-sensitive cell adhesion. AAMP plays a role in angiogenesis and cell migration. In smooth muscle cell migration, it may act through the RhoA pathway.

## Selected Validation Data

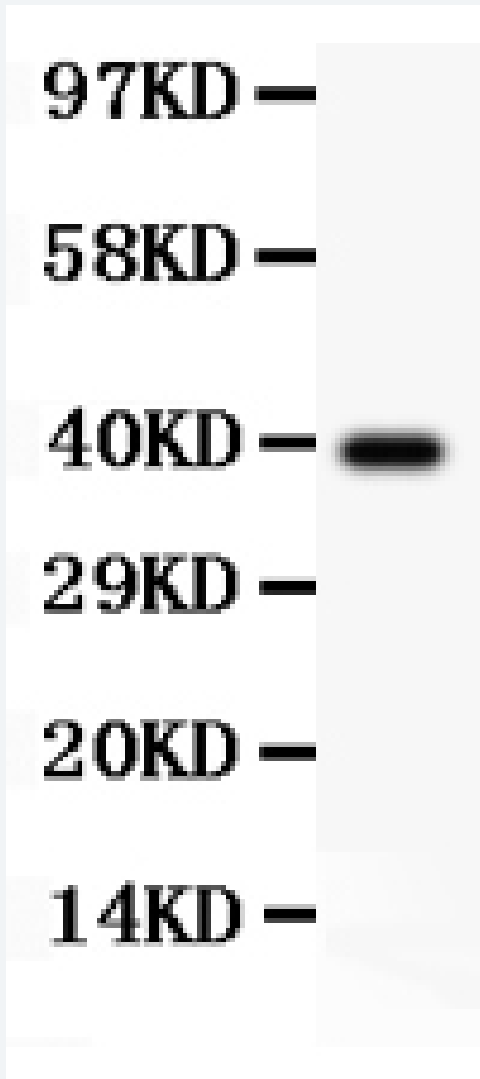


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of AAMP using anti-AAMP antibody (PB9123). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. Lane 1: Recombinant Human AAMP Protein 0.5ng. After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-AAMP antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # PB9123) at 0.5  $\mu$ g/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1002) with Tanon 5200 system.

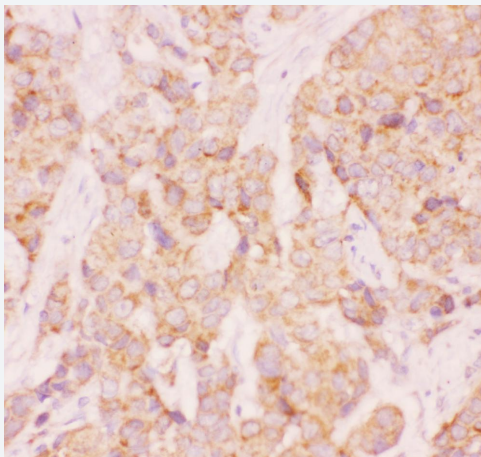


Figure 3. IHC analysis of AAMP using anti-AAMP antibody (PB9123). AAMP was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human mammary cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 $\mu$ g/ml rabbit anti-AAMP Antibody (PB9123) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC)(Catalog # SA1022) with DAB as the chromogen.

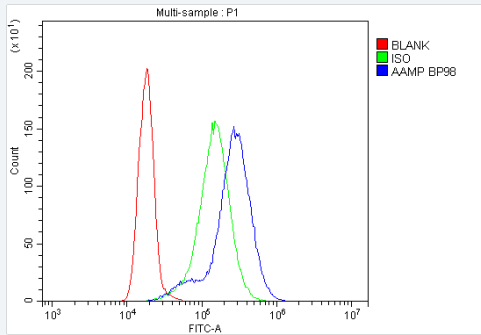


Figure 5. Flow cytometry analysis of K562 cell (1:100) DyLight 488 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG(blue) was used as secondary antibody. Isotype control antibody (Green line) was rabbit IgG DyLight 488. Unlabelled sample (Red line).