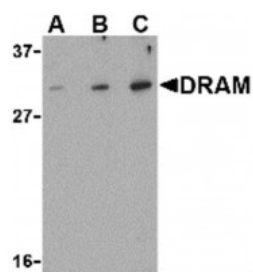


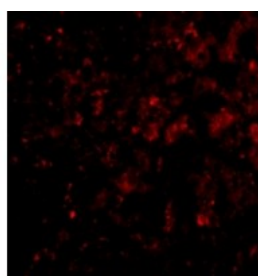


DRAM Antibody

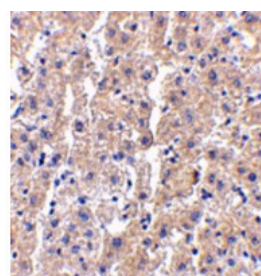
CATALOG NUMBER: 4035



Western blot analysis of DRAM in K562 cell lysate with DRAM antibody at (A) 0.5, (B) 1 and (C) 2 ug/mL.



Immunofluorescence of DRAM in Human Liver tissue with DRAM antibody at 20 ug/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of DRAM in human liver tissue with DRAM antibody at 2.5 ug/mL.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse, Rat
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, IF, IHC-P, WB
APPLICATIONS:	DRAM antibody can be used for detection of DRAM by Western blot at 0.5 - 2 ug/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 ug/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 ug/mL.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. 1204 - K562 Cell Lysate 2) Cat. No. 1304 - Human Liver Tissue Lysate
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	Predicted: 26 kDa Observed: 30 kDa
IMMUNOGEN:	DRAM antibody was raised against a 16 amino acid synthetic peptide from near the amino terminus of human DRAM. The immunogen is located within amino acids 30 - 80 of DRAM.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	DRAM Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	DRAM Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	DRAM antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	DRAM Antibody: DRAM, DRAM, DNA damage-regulated autophagy modulator protein 1, Damage-regulated autophagy modulator
ACCESSION NO.:	AAH18435
PROTEIN GI NO.:	22450862
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	DRAM
GENE ID:	55332

Background

BACKGROUND: DRAM Antibody: 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 together 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.

REFERENCES:

- 1) Crighton D, Wilkinson S, O'Prey J, et al. DRAM, a p53-induced modulator of autophagy, is critical for apoptosis. *Cell* 2006; 126:121-34.
- 2) Gozuacik D and Kimchi A. Autophagy as a cell death and tumor suppressor mechanism. *Oncogene* 2004; 23:2891-906.
- 3) Crighton D, Wilkinson S, and Ryan KM. DRAM links autophagy to p53 and programmed cell death. *Autophagy* 2007; 3:72-4.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 12, 2016