



# Rabbit Anti-ADMA Polyclonal Antibody (CABT-Z301R)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	The antibody is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against ADMA. It has been selected for its ability to recognize ADMA in immunohistochemical staining and western blotting.
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Small Molecule, ADMA conjugated to OVA expressed in E.coli.
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Source/Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	N/A
<b>Purification</b>	Purified by affinity chromatography.
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	WB, ICC, IHC-P, IHC-F, ELISA Recommended dilution: WB: 1:100-400, ICC: 1:100-500, IHC-P:1:50-200, IHC-F: 1:100-500, ELISA: 1:100-200
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	Lot specific
<b>Size</b>	100 µg
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.02% NaN <sub>3</sub> , 50% glycerol.
<b>Preservative</b>	0.02% sodium azide
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C for frequent use. Store at -20°C to -80°C for one year without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## BACKGROUND

### Introduction

Asymmetric dimethylarginine (ADMA) is an endogenous inhibitor of NO-synthase. It is formed during proteolysis of methylated proteins and removed by renal excretion or metabolic degradation by the enzyme dimethylarginine dimethylaminohydrolase (DDAH). Several celltypes, including human endothelial and tubular cells are capable of synthesizing and metabolizing ADMA. Elevated ADMA concentrations in the blood are found in numerous diseases associated with endothelial dysfunction. Furthermore, elevated ADMA levels are found in patients with hypercholesterolemia, hypertension, arteriosclerosis, chronic renal failure and chronic heart failure, and are associated with restrictions in endothelial vasodilatation. During the last years, the important clinical relevance of the regulation of vascular tone and structure by nitric oxide (NO) has been shown. Moreover, there were reports that human endothelial cells produce ADMA as well as nitric oxide, which points to an endogenous endothelial NO-regulation by ADMA. Therefore it was assumed that hypertension, arteriosclerosis and immunological dysfunction in patients with chronic renal failure are connected to a dysfunction of the L-arginin/NO-metabolism and to ADMA accumulation.

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### Keywords

ADMA;Asymmetric dimethylarginine;2-Amino-5-  
[[amino(dimethylamino)methylidene]amino]pentanoic acid;N(G),N(G')-Dimethylarginine

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