

Product Name: AMACR(4A12)Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMM06819

Summary

Production Name	AMACR(4A12)Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Description	Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Host	Mouse
Application	WB,IF,IHC
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.5%BSA, 0.02% New type preservative N as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	AMACR
Alternative Names	AMACR; Alpha-methylacyl-CoA racemase; 2-methylacyl-CoA racemase
Gene ID	23600.0
SwissProt ID	Q9UHK6.Synthetic Peptide of AMACR

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:1000 IHC 1:200 IF 1:200
Molecular Weight	42kD

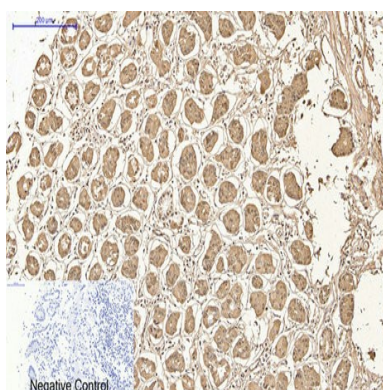
Background

This gene encodes a racemase. The encoded enzyme interconverts pristanoyl-CoA and C27-bile acylCoAs between their (R)- and (S)-stereoisomers. The conversion to the (S)-stereoisomers is necessary for degradation of these substrates by peroxisomal beta-oxidation. Encoded proteins from this locus localize to both mitochondria and peroxisomes. Mutations in this gene may be associated with adult-onset sensorimotor neuropathy, pigmentary retinopathy, and adrenomyeloneuropathy due to defects in bile acid synthesis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. Read-through transcription also exists between this gene and the upstream neighboring C1QTNF3 (C1q and tumor necrosis factor related protein 3) gene. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2011], catalytic activity: (2S)-2-methylacyl-CoA = (2R)-2-methylacyl-CoA, disease: Defects in AMACR are the cause of alpha-methylacyl-CoA racemase deficiency (AMACRD) [MIM:604489]. AMACRD results in elevated plasma concentrations of pristanic acid C27-bile-acid intermediates. It can be associated with polyneuropathy, retinitis pigmentosa, epilepsy, disease: Defects in AMACR are the cause of congenital bile acid synthesis defect type 4 (CBAS4) [MIM:214950]; also known as cholestasis, intrahepatic, with defective conversion of trihydroxycoprostanic acid to cholic acid or trihydroxycoprostanic acid in bile. Clinical features include neonatal jaundice, intrahepatic cholestasis, bile duct deficiency and absence of cholic acid from bile, function: Racemization of 2-methyl-branched fatty acid CoA esters. Responsible for the conversion of pristanoyl-CoA and C27-bile acyl-CoAs to their (S)-stereoisomers, pathway: Lipid metabolism; bile acid biosynthesis, pathway: Lipid metabolism; fatty acid metabolism, similarity: Belongs to the caiB/baiF CoA-transferase family, similarity: Contains 1 C1q domain, similarity: Contains 1 collagen-like domain,

Research Area

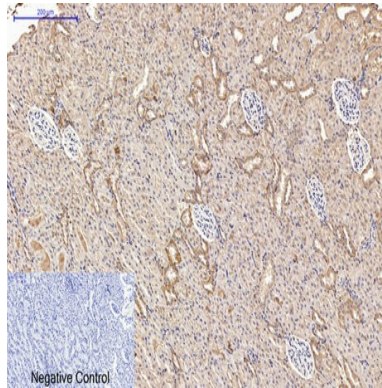
Primary bile acid biosynthesis;

Image Data

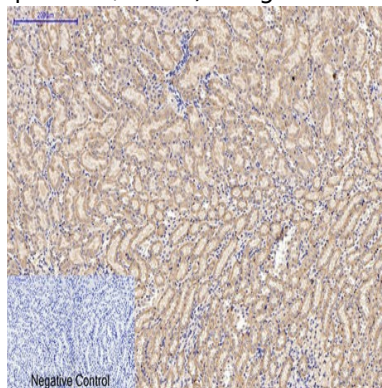


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-stomach tissue. 1, AMACR Monoclonal Antibody (4A12) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

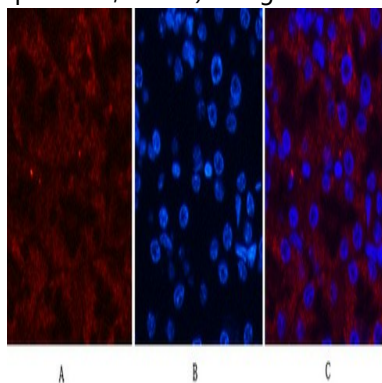
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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-kidney tissue. 1,AMACR Monoclonal Antibody (4A12) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C,20min) . 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min) . Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

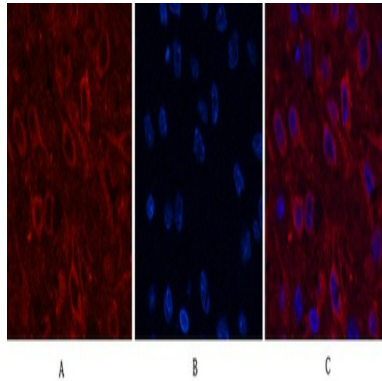


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-kidney tissue. 1,AMACR Monoclonal Antibody (4A12) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C,20min) . 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min) . Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

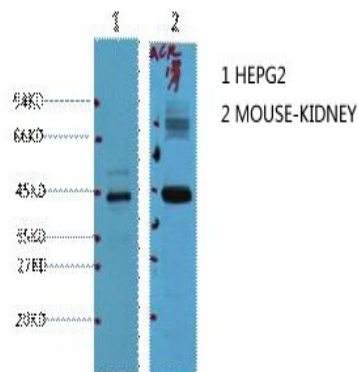


Immunofluorescence analysis of Mouse-kidney tissue. 1,AMACR Monoclonal Antibody (4A12) (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min) . 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

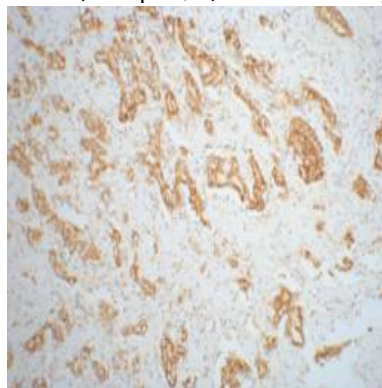
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Immunofluorescence analysis of Rat-brain tissue. 1,AMACR Monoclonal Antibody (4A12) (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min) .3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

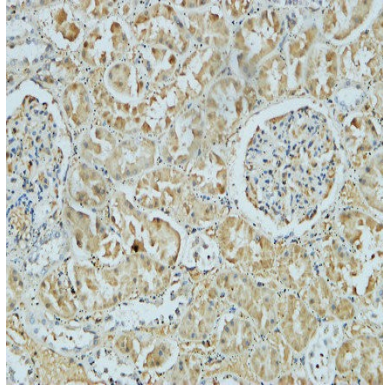


Western blot analysis of 1) HepG2, 2) Mouse Kidney, diluted at 1:1000.

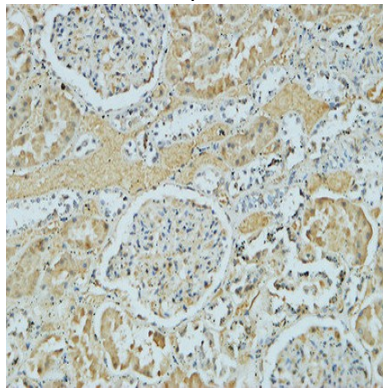


IHC staining of mouse prostate adenocarcinoma tissue, diluted at 1:200.

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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Right kidney. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:100 (4°,overnight) .
2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at
1:200 (room temperature, 30min) .



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Right kidney. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:100 (4°,overnight) .
2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at
1:200 (room temperature, 30min) .

Note

For research use only.