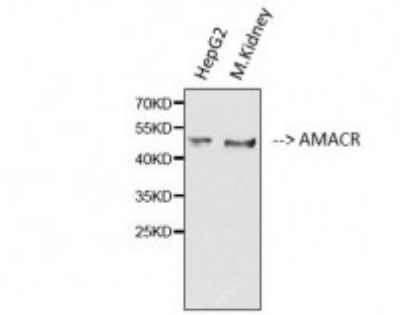
Anti-AMACR antibody



Western Blot (WB) analysis of 1. HepG2 2. Mouse kidney cells using AMACR Monoclonal Antibody. (STJ96949)

Description	AMACR is a protein encoded by the AMACR gene which is approximately 42,3 kDa. AMACR is localised to the mitochondrion. It is involved in the synthesis of bile acids and bile salts, peroxisomal lipid metabolism and the statin pathway. It is an enzyme that 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. AMACR is expressed in the kidney, liver, cells of the nervous system, skin and intestine. Mutations in the AMACR gene may result in a bile acid synthesis defect. STJ96949 was developed from clone 4A12 and was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. This primary antibody detects endogenous AMCAR/P504S proteins.

Model	STJ96949
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide
Gene ID	23600
Gene Symbol	AMACR
Dilution range	WB 1:1000IHC 1:200
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous AMCAR/P504S proteins.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-

	chromatography using specific immunogen.
Clone ID	4A12
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Alpha-methylacyl-CoA racemase 2-methylacyl-CoA racemase
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG1
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:451OMIM:214950
Alternative Names	Alpha-methylacyl-CoA racemase 2-methylacyl-CoA racemase
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.
Cellular Localization	Peroxisome Mitochondrion