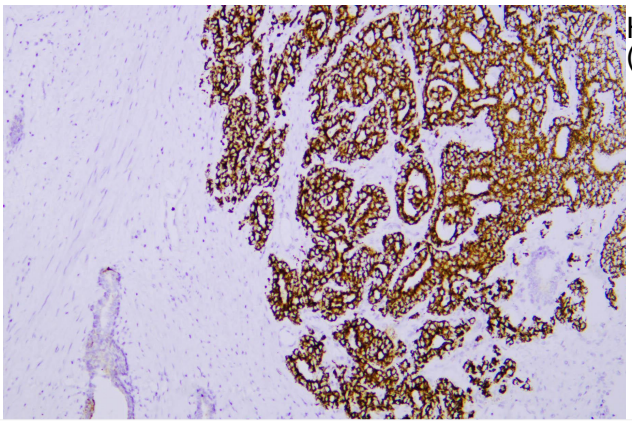
AMACR (ABT253R) Rabbit mAb (Ready to Use)

Catalog No	YP-rAb-18282
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IHC
Gene Name	AMACR
Protein Name	AMACR
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of AMACR
Formulation	The prediluted ready-to-use antibody is diluted in phosphate buffer saline containing stabilizing protein and 0.05% Proclin 300
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	Ready to use for IHC Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	2° C to 8° C/1 year,Ship by ice bag
Synonyms	2 arylpropionyl CoA epimerase ; 2 methylacyl CoA racemase ; 2-methylacyl-CoA racemase ; Alpha methylacyl CoA racemase ; Alpha methylacyl Coenzyme A racemase ; Alpha methylacyl-CoA racemase deficiency, included ; Alpha-methylacyl-CoA racemase ; Amacr ; AMACR deficiency, included ; AMACR_HUMAN ; CBAS4 ; Da1-8 ; Macr1 ; Methylacyl CoA racemase alpha ; RACE ; RM
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	Peroxisome . Mitochondrion .
Tissue Specificity	Aorta,Brain,Cerebellum,Kidney,Liver,PCR rescued clones,Prostate cancer,Sali
Function	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.,
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],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



Human prostate carcinoma was stained with anti-AMACR (ABT253R) rabbit mAb