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Anti-Alpha Amylase 1 Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO10349

Specification

Anti-Alpha Amylase 1 Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P**
Primary Accession	P04745
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Alpha-amylase 1(AMY1A|AMY1B|AMY1C) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-Alpha Amylase 1 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Other Names
Alpha-amylase 1, 3.2.1.1, 1, 4-alpha-D-glucan glucanohydrolase 1, Salivary alpha-amylase, AMY1A, AMY1

Calculated MW
57768 MW KDa

Application Details
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Mouse, Rat, Human

Subcellular Localization
Secreted.

Protein Name
Alpha-amylase 1

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human Alpha Amylase 1 (20-50aa NTQQGRTSIVHLFEWRWVDIALECERYLAPK), different from the related mouse sequence by five amino acids, and from the related rat sequence by six amino acids.

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage	**At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

Anti-Alpha Amylase 1 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Anti-Alpha Amylase 1 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Alpha Amylase 1 Picoband Antibody - Images

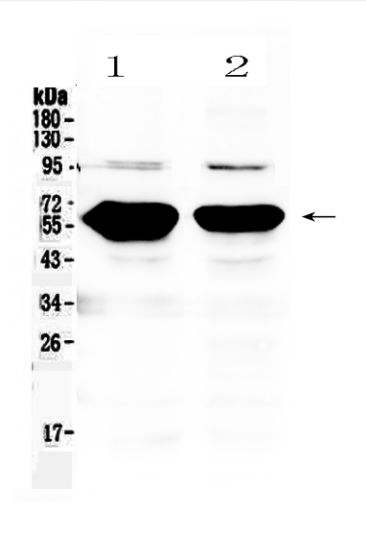

Figure 1. Western blot analysis of Alpha Amylase 1 using anti- Alpha Amylase 1 antibody (ABO10349). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions. Lane 1: rat pancreas tissue lysates, Lane 2: mouse pancreas tissue lysates. After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti- Alpha Amylase 1 antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO10349) at 0.5 Î¼g/mL overnight at 4Â°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent

detection (ECL) kit with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for Alpha Amylase 1 at approximately 58KD. The expected band size for Alpha Amylase 1 is at 58KD.

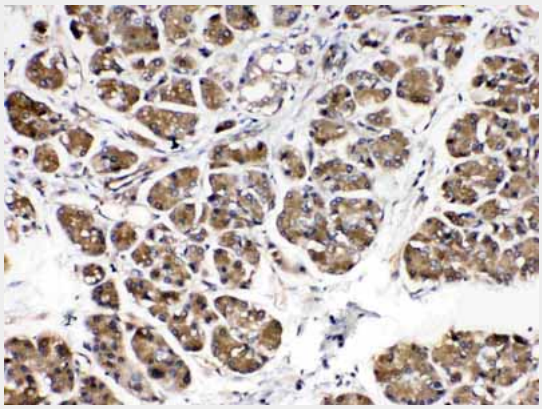

Figure 2. IHC analysis of Alpha Amylase 1 using anti- Alpha Amylase 1 antibody (ABO10349).Alpha Amylase 1 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human pancreatic cancer tissues. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1Î¼g/ml rabbit anti- Alpha Amylase 1 Antibody (ABO10349) overnight at 4Â°C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37Â°C. The tissue section was developed using Strepavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

Anti-Alpha Amylase 1 Picoband Antibody - Background

Amylase is an enzyme that catalyses the breakdown of starch into sugars. Amylase is present in human saliva, where it begins the chemical process of digestion. By in situ hybridization combined with high resolution cytogenetics, the amylase gene is mapped to 1p21. Amylase enzymes find use in bread making and to break down complex sugars such as starch (found in flour) into simple sugars. Yeast then feeds on these simple sugars and converts it into the waste products of alcohol and CO2.