

S- Adenosylmethionine Antibody (Clone # 118-6)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11451**Specification**

S- Adenosylmethionine Antibody (Clone # 118-6) - Product Information

Application	IHC, FC, E
Reactivity	All Species
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b

S- Adenosylmethionine Antibody (Clone # 118-6) - Additional Information

Positive Control	IHC: breast carcinoma tissue, FCM: HepG2 and L02 cell lines
Application & Usage	cELISA: 1:10000, FCM: 1:200/400, IHC: 1:200/400.

Other Names

S- Adenosylmethionine

Target/Specificity

S Adenosylmethionine

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

10 mM PBS (pH 7.4), 0.02% Sodium azide, 50% Glycerol and 1% BSA

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions**Precautions**

S- Adenosylmethionine Antibody (Clone # 118-6) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

S- Adenosylmethionine Antibody (Clone # 118-6) - Protein Information

S- Adenosylmethionine Antibody (Clone # 118-6) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

S- Adenosylmethionine Antibody (Clone # 118-6) - Images**S- Adenosylmethionine Antibody (Clone # 118-6) - Background**

S-Adenosylmethionine (SAM) is a naturally occurring compound that is found in almost every tissue and fluid in the body. It is a common co-substrate involved in methyl group transfers. It is made from adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and methionine by methionine adenosyl transferase. Transmethylation, transsulfuration, and aminopropylation are the metabolic pathways that use SAM. Although these anabolic reactions occur throughout the body, most SAM is produced and consumed in the liver. SAM plays a role in the immune system, maintains cell membranes, and helps produce and break down brain chemicals, such as serotonin, melatonin, and dopamine. It works with vitamin B12 and folate (vitamin B9). Being deficient in either vitamin B12 or folate may reduce levels of SAM in your body.