

S- Adenosylmethionine Antibody (Clone # 84-19)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV11454

Specification

S- Adenosylmethionine Antibody (Clone # 84-19) - Product Information

Application
Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Rouse
Mouse
Monoclonal
Mouse
Mouse IgG2b

S- Adenosylmethionine Antibody (Clone # 84-19) - Additional Information

Positive Control IHC: liver carcinoma tissue, FCM: HepG2

and L02 cell lines

Application & Usage cELISA: 1:4000 - 1:15000, FCM: 1: 400,

IHC: 1: 400.

Other Names

S- Adenosylmethionine

Target/SpecificityS Adenosylmethionine

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

10 mM PBS (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium azide, 50% Glycerol and 10 mg/ml BSA

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

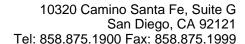
-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions

S- Adenosylmethionine Antibody (Clone # 84-19) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

S- Adenosylmethionine Antibody (Clone # 84-19) - Protein Information





S- Adenosylmethionine Antibody (Clone # 84-19) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture
- S- Adenosylmethionine Antibody (Clone # 84-19) Images

S- Adenosylmethionine Antibody (Clone # 84-19) - 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.