10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

GAMT Polyclonal Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP55119

Specification

GAMT Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC, E**
Primary Accession	Q14353
Reactivity	**Rat, Pig, Dog**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**26 KDa**
Physical State	**Liquid**
Immunogen	**KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GAMT**
Epitope Specificity	**101-200/236**
Isotype	**IgG**
Purity	
affinity purified by Protein A	
Buffer	**0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.**
SIMILARITY	**Belongs to the RMT2 methyltransferase family.**
DISEASE	**Defects in GAMT are the cause of guanidinoacetate methyltransferase deficiency (GAMT deficiency) [MIM:612736]. GAMT deficiency is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by developmental delay/regression, mental retardation, severe disturbance of expressive and cognitive speech, intractable seizures and movement disturbances, severe depletion of creatine/phosphocreatine in the brain, and accumulation of guanidinoacetic acid (GAA) in brain and body fluids.**
Important Note	**This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.**

Background Descriptions
In the creatine biosynthesis pathway, glycine is converted to guanidinoacetate by amidinotransferase, and guanidinoacetate is then converted to creatine by Guanidinoacetate N-methyltransferase (GAMT). GAMT, a methyltransferase, uses S-adenosylmethionine as the methyl donor for this reaction. Methyltransferases are a type of transferase enzyme which transfers a methyl group to nucleic bases in DNA or amino acids in protein. Encoding a 236 amino acid protein, the human GAMT gene maps to chromosome 19p13.3. Defects in the GAMT gene leads to GAMT deficiency, which is associated with guanidinoacetate accumulation and decreased levels of creatine excretion in brain. Such biochemical changes are thought to lead to various neurological syndromes and muscular hypotonia.

GAMT Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2593

Other Names
Guanidinoacetate N-methyltransferase, 2.1.1.2, GAMT

Target/Specificity
Expressed in liver.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000<br \>IHC-P~~N/A<br \>IHC-F~~N/A<br \>IF~~1:50~200<br \>ICC~~N/A<br \>E~~N/A

Format
0.01M TBS(pH7.4), 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

Storage
Store at -20 ℃ for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ℃.

GAMT Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name GAMT

Function
Converts guanidinoacetate to creatine, using S- adenosylmethionine as the methyl donor (PubMed:24415674, PubMed:26003046, PubMed:26319512). Important in nervous system development (PubMed:24415674).

Tissue Location
Expressed in liver..

GAMT Polyclonal 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

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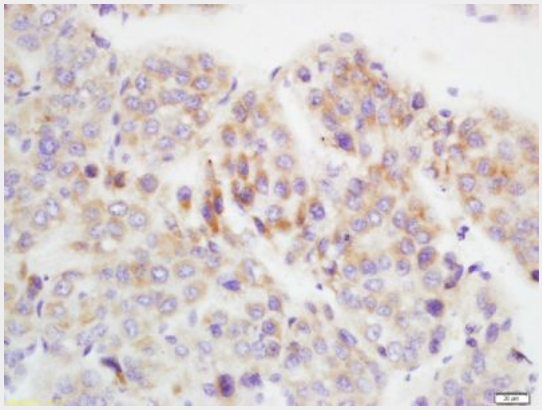
GAMT Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Tissue/cell: Human hepatocellular carcinoma; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37℃ for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-GMAT Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(bs-13278R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining