


Anti-AMD1 antibody ab127576

[1 References](#) [1 Image](#)

Overview

Product name	Anti-AMD1 antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to AMD1
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human Predicted to work with: Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Cow, Xenopus laevis 
Immunogen	Recombinant fragment, corresponding to a region within amino acids 44-226 of Human AMD1 (P17707).
Positive control	293T, A431, Jurkat and Raji whole cell lysates.
General notes	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.00 Preservative: 0.01% Thimerosal (merthiolate) Constituents: 78.99% PBS, 1% BSA, 20% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine)
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab127576 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/500 - 1/3000. Predicted molecular weight: 38 kDa.

Target

Pathway

Amine and polyamine biosynthesis; S-adenosylmethioninamine biosynthesis; S-adenosylmethioninamine from S-adenosyl-L-methionine: step 1/1.

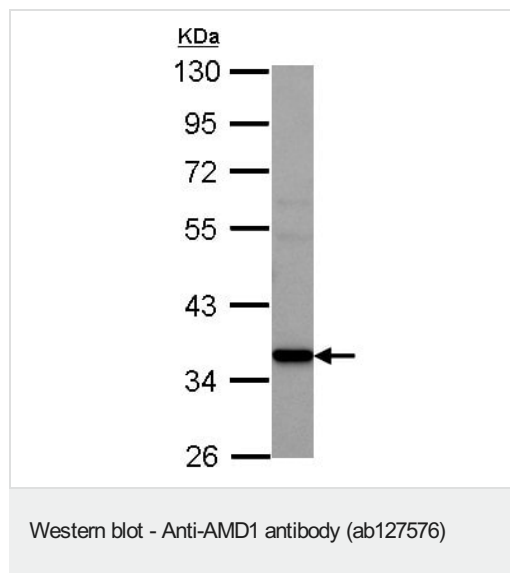
Sequence similarities

Belongs to the eukaryotic AdoMetDC family.

Post-translational modifications

Is synthesized initially as an inactive proenzyme. Formation of the active enzyme involves a self-maturation process in which the active site pyruvoyl group is generated from an internal serine residue via an autocatalytic post-translational modification. Two non-identical subunits are generated from the proenzyme in this reaction, and the pyruvate is formed at the N-terminus of the alpha chain, which is derived from the carboxyl end of the proenzyme. The post-translation cleavage follows an unusual pathway, termed non-hydrolytic serinolysis, in which the side chain hydroxyl group of the serine supplies its oxygen atom to form the C-terminus of the beta chain, while the remainder of the serine residue undergoes an oxidative deamination to produce ammonia and the pyruvoyl group blocking the N-terminus of the alpha chain.

Images



Anti-AMD1 antibody (ab127576) at 1/1000 dilution + A431 whole cell lysate at 30 µg

Predicted band size: 38 kDa

10% SDS PAGE

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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