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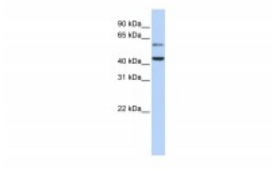
CMAS Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 26-355



Antibody used in WB on Human Brain at
0.2-1 ug/ml.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse, Rat
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, WB
APPLICATIONS:	CMAS antibody can be used for detection of CMAS by ELISA at 1:12500. CMAS antibody can be used for detection of CMAS by western blot at 1 ug/mL, and HRP conjugated secondary antibody should be diluted 1:50,000 - 100,000.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. XBL-10123 - Fetal Brain Tissue Lysate
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	48 kDa
IMMUNOGEN:	Antibody produced in rabbits immunized with a synthetic peptide corresponding a region of human CMAS.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Antibody is purified by peptide affinity chromatography method.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Lyophilized
BUFFER:	Antibody is lyophilized in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. Add 50 uL of distilled water. Final antibody concentration is 1 mg/mL.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/ml
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	For short periods of storage (days) store at 4˚C. For longer periods of storage, store CMAS antibody at -20˚C. As with any antibody avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	CMAS, CSS
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_061156
PROTEIN GI NO.:	8923900

OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	CMAS
GENE ID:	55907

Background

BACKGROUND:	CMAS is an enzyme that catalyzes the activation of Neu5Ac to Cytidine 5-prime-monophosphate N-acetylneuraminic acid (CMP-Neu5Ac), which provides the substrate required for the addition of sialic acid. Sialic acids of cell surface glycoproteins and glycolipids play a pivotal role in the structure and function of animal tissues. The pattern of cell surface sialylation is highly regulated during embryonic development, and changes with stages of differentiation. Studies of a similar murine protein suggest that this protein localizes to the nucleus.The enzyme encoded by this gene catalyzes the activation of Neu5Ac to Cytidine 5-prime-monophosphate N-acetylneuraminic acid (CMP-Neu5Ac), which provides the substrate required for the addition of sialic acid. Sialic acids of cell surface glycoproteins and glycolipids play a pivotal role in the structure and function of animal tissues. The pattern of cell surface sialylation is highly regulated during embryonic development, and changes with stages of differentiation. Studies of a similar murine protein suggest that this protein localizes to the nucleus.
REFERENCES:	1) Kutsenko, A.S., (2002) Nucleic Acids Res. 30 (14), 3163-3170.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 12, 2016