

Rabbit anti-Human CMBL Polyclonal Antibody | anti-CMBL antibody

Anti-CMBL Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA256108	Rabbit	Human	Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

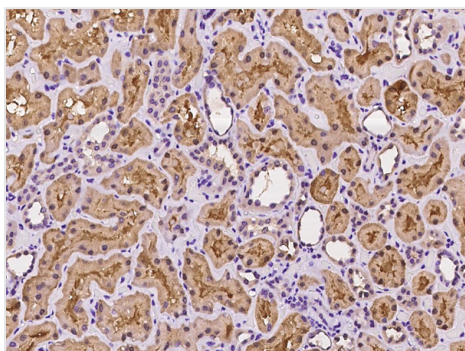
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

CMBL; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-CMBL Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; CMBL Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; carboxymethylenebutenolidase homolog (Pseudomonas); Anti-JS-1 Antibody; anti-CMBL antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

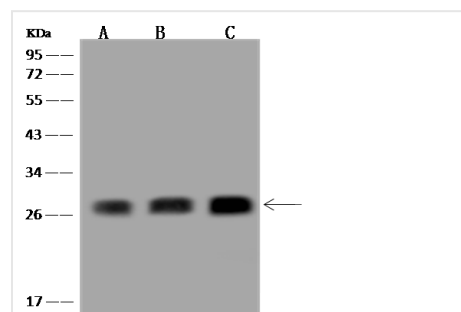
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human CMBL
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-CMBL antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human CMBL fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human CMBL fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human CMBL in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



WB (Western Blot)

Anti-CMBL rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution Lane A: RT-4 Whole Cell Lysate Lane B: U-251MG Whole Cell Lysate Lane C: HeLa Whole Cell Lysate Lysates/proteins at 30 ug per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 28 kDa Observed band size: 28 kDa

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-CMBL antibody	Carboxymethylenebutenolidase (CMBL), also known as 4-carboxymethylenebut-2-en-4-olide lactonohydrolase, maleylacetate enol-lactonase, dienelactone hydrolase, and carboxymethylene butenolide hydrolase, is a hydrolase specially belonging to the family of hydrolases. It maily acts on carboxylic ester bonds. CMBL is a human homolog of Pseudomonas dienelactone hydrolase involved in the bacterial halocatechol degradation pathway. The ubiquitous expression of human CMBL gene transcript in various tissues was observed. CMBL was demonstrated to be the primary olmesartan medoxomil (OM) bioactivating enzyme in the liver and intestine. The recombinant human CMBL expressed in mammalian cells was clearly shown to activate OM. The recombinant CMBL also converted other prodrugs having the same ester structure as OM, faropenem medoxomil and lenampicillin, to their active metabolites. CMBL exhibited a unique sensitivity to chemical inhibitors, thus, being distinguishable from other known esterases.
References	Ishizuka T, et al. (2010) Human Carboxymethylenebutenolidase as a Bioactivating Hydrolase of Olmesartan Medoxomil in Liver and Intestine. The Journal of Biological Chemistry. 285: 11892-902.Schmidt E, et al. (1980) Chemical structure and biodegradability of halogenated aromatic compounds. Conversion of chlorinated muconic acids into maleoylactic acid. Biochem J. 192 (1): 339-47.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/cmb1-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/256108>