

Rabbit anti-Human MUT/Methylmalonyl CoA mutase Polyclonal Antibody | anti-MUT antibody

Anti-MUT/Methylmalonyl CoA mutase Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA259438	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

MUT/Methylmalonyl CoA mutase; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-MUT/Methylmalonyl CoA mutase Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; MUT/Methylmalonyl CoA mutase Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; methylmalonyl CoA mutase; anti-MUT antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

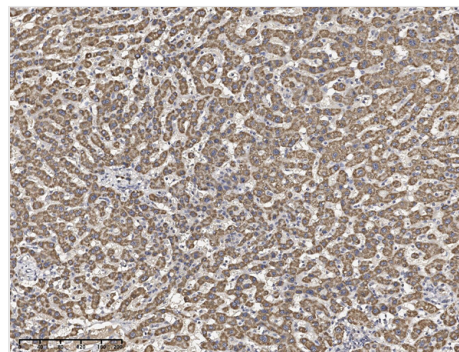
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human MUT/Methylmalonyl CoA mutase
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-MUT antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E coli-derived Human MUT/Methylmalonyl CoA mutase fragment
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E coli-derived Human MUT/Methylmalonyl CoA mutase fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2 degree C-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. This antibody is shipped as liquid solution at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

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



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-MUT antibody	Methylmalonyl-CoA mutase (MUT) is an essential enzyme in propionate catabolism that requires adenosylcobalamin as a cofactor. Almost 250 inherited mutations in the MUT gene are known to cause the devastating disorder methylmalonic aciduria. Methylmalonic acidemia (MMA), a group of autosomal recessive inborn errors of metabolism, is caused by a deficiency in the activity of L: -methylmalonyl-CoA mutase (MCM), a vitamin B12 (or cobalamin, Cbl)-dependent enzyme. Apoenzyme-deficient MMA (mutMMA) results from mutations in the nuclear gene MUT. In humans, the product of this gene is a vitamin B12-dependent enzyme that catalyzes the isomerization of methylmalonyl-CoA to succinyl-CoA, while in other species this enzyme may have different functions. Mutations in this gene may lead to various types of methylmalonic aciduria.
References	Sakamot. O. e. al. (2007. Mutatio. an. haplotyp. analyse. o. th. mu. gen. i. japanes. patient. wit. methylmaloni. acidemia. . Hu. Gene. 5. (1). 48-55.Forn. P. e. al. (2016. Molecula. geneti. characterizatio. o. 15. mut-typ. methylmaloni. aciduri. patient. an. identificatio. o. 4. nove. mutation. i. mut. Hu. Muta. 3. (8). 745-754.Forn. P. e. al. (2014. Functiona. characterizatio. an. categorizatio. o. missens. mutation. tha. caus. methylmalonyl-co. mutas. (mut. deficiency. Hu. Muta. 3. (12). 1449-1458.Costanz. M. e. al. (2018. Label-fre. quantitativ. proteomic. i. . methylmalonyl-co. mutase-silence. neuroblastom. cel. line. In. . Mo. Sc. 1. (11). 3580.

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/mut-methylmalonyl-coa-mutase-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/259438>