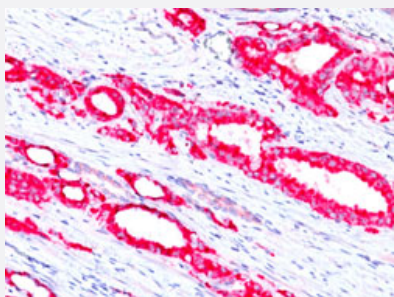


AMACR monoclonal antibody, clone 13H4

Catalog # MAB11353 Size 500 uL

Applications



Immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemical staining of human prostate cancer with AMACR monoclonal antibody, clone 13H4 (Cat # MAB11353) at 1:50-1:100 dilution, for 30-60 min at RT.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against full length recombinant AMACR.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to full length human AMACR.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (1:50-1:100 for 30-60 min at RT) Western Blot (1:50-1:100) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	Culture supernatant (0.05% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note

This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot
- Immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemical staining of human prostate cancer with AMACR monoclonal antibody, clone 13H4 (Cat # MAB11353) at 1:50-1:100 dilution, for 30-60 min at RT.

Gene Info — AMACR

Entrez GeneID [23600](#)

Gene Name AMACR

Gene Alias RACE

Gene Description alpha-methylacyl-CoA racemase

Omim ID [604489](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary Alpha-methylacyl-CoA racemase is responsible for the conversion of pristanoyl-CoA and C27-bile acyl-CoAs to their (S)-stereoisomers, which are the only stereoisomers that can be degraded via a peroxisomal beta-oxidation.[supplied by OMIM]

Other Designations -

Pathway

- [Metabolic pathways](#)
- [Primary bile acid biosynthesis](#)

Disease

- [Adenocarcinoma](#)

- [Adenoma](#)
- [Colon cancer](#)
- [Colonic Neoplasms](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Rectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)