


AMP Deaminase, Isoform E (AMPD3) (Erythroid Marker); Clone AMPD3/901 (Concentrate)


Availability/Contents:


<u>Item #</u>	<u>Volume</u>
RA0423-C.5	0.5 ml

Description:

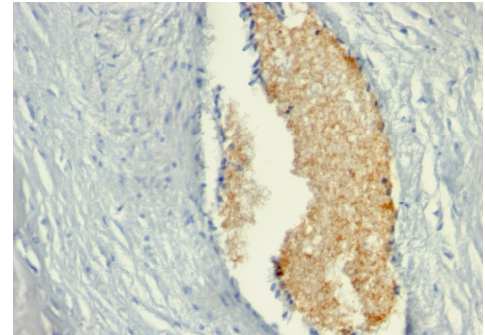
Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	Recombinant human AMPD3 protein
Clone:	AMPD3/901
Isotype:	IgG2b, kappa
Entrez Gene ID:	272 (Human)
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	11p15.4
Synonyms:	Adenosine monophosphate deaminase (isoform E); AMP aminohydrolase; AMP deaminase 3; AMP deaminase isoform E; Ampd3; Erythrocyte AMP deaminase; Erythrocyte specific AMP deaminase; Erythrocyte specific protein; Erythrocyte type AMP deaminase; Myoadenylate deaminase
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	~90kDa
Format:	200µg/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes a protein of ~90kDa, which is identified as Adenosine Monophosphate Deaminase, isoform E (AMPD3).
Background:	AMPD3 has 767 amino acids and is assigned EC number 3.5.4.6. It is a highly regulated enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolytic deamination of adenosine monophosphate to inosine monophosphate, a branch point in the adenylate catabolic pathway. The AMPD3 gene encodes the erythrocyte (E) isoforms, whereas other family members encode isoforms that predominate in muscle (M) and liver (L) cells. This antibody shows reactivity with cells of the erythroid lineage at all stages of maturation in the peripheral blood, bone marrow, and fetal liver. Non-erythroid lineages are negative by flow cytometry. This antibody is useful in the diagnosis of erythroleukemia, identification of bone marrow erythroid precursors, and in gating erythroid nucleated precursor cells from malignant cells in bone marrow specimens.
Species Reactivity:	Human. Others not known.
Positive Control:	RBC. Fetal liver; Spleen or Placenta.
Cellular Localization:	Cell Surface
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 2-4 µg/ml Immunocytochemistry (Frozen): 1-2 µg/ml Flow Cytometry: 1-2 µg/million cells Immunofluorescence: 0.5-1 µg/ml
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.

 Storage: 2° C  8° C


 ScyTek Laboratories, Inc.
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 Logan, UT 84321
 U.S.A.



 EmergoEurope (31)(0) 70 345-8570
 Molsnstraat 15
 2513 BH Hague, The Netherlands

Uses/Limitations: Not to be taken internally.
 For Research Use Only.
 This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.
 Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.
 Do not use past expiration date.
 Non-Sterile.



Formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded human placenta stained with AMPD3; Clone AMPD3/901.

Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com

Procedure:


1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Required):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Citrate Plus (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
2. **Primary Antibody Incubation Time:** We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the “UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack” (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the “DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)” (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).


Precautions: Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).
 Do not pipette by mouth.
 Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
 Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.
 This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.

References:

1. Sabina RL, Waldenström A, Ronquist G. The contribution of Ca⁺ calmodulin activation of human erythrocyte AMP deaminase (isoform E) to the erythrocyte metabolic dysregulation of familial phosphofructokinase deficiency. *Haematologica*. 2006;91(5):652-5.

Warranty: No products or “Instructions For Use (IFU)” are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.

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