SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation

- Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
- Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic

Nordic-MUbio - Rangeerweg 5A, 6114 BC Susteren, The Netherlands
Phone : +31 (0)6 8361 1669, E-mail: info@nordicmubio.com

Product datasheet

CML (N-Epsilon)-Carboxymethyl-Lysine

nordicmubio.com/product/cml-n-epsilon-carboxymethyl-lysine-2

Catalogue number: **CML024**

Clone	NF-1G
Isotype	IgG2a
Product Type	Primary Antibodies
Units	50 µg
Host	Mouse
Application	ELISA Immunohistochemistry

Background

This antibody is suitable for the detection of CML in tissues and tissue extracts. Long-term incubation of proteins with glucose leads, through Schiff's base and Amadori rearrangement products, to the formation of advanced glycation end products (AGE) which are characterized by fluorescence, brown color and inter- and intra-molecular cross-linking. Recent immunological studies using anti-AGE antibodies demonstrated the presence of AGE in (i) human lens, (ii) renal proximal tubules in patients with diabetic nephropathy and chronic renal failure, (iii) atherosclerotic lesions of arterial walls, (iv) ß2-microglobulin of carpal tunnel amyloid fibril deposits in patients with hemodialysis-related amyloidosis and (v) brain tissues of patients with Alzheimer's disease. N-epsilon-(carboxymethyl)-lysine was identified to be a major structure in AGE (Dunn et al., 1989). Oxidative cleavage of Amadori-products seems to be the main pathway of CML-formation in vivo. More recent investigations however have shown, that as well lipid-peroxidation as glycoxidation can be involved in CML-build up in vivo (Fu et al., 1996).

Source

Immunogen: N-Epsilon-(Carboxymethyl)-Lysine (CML)-HSA

Product

Protein G affinity purified antibody from ascites in stabilized buffer, containing 50% Block Ace (Casein-containing solution, Dainippon Co.) and 0.1% ProClin (Rohm &

Haas) as a preservative.

Purification Method: Protein G affinity purified antibody from ascites in stabilized buffer, containing 50% Block Ace? (Casein-containing solution, Dainippon Co.) and 0.1% ProClin? (Rohm & Haas) as a preservative

Concentration: 0.25 mg/ml

Secondary Reagents: We recommend the use of BIOLOGO's Universal Staining System DAB (Art. No. DA005) or AEC (Art. No. AE005).

Applications
IHC, ELISA

Incubation Time: 60 min at RT or 18 hr at 2-8°C

Working Concentration: (liquid conc.) ELISA 0.1-0.5 µg/ml; IHC 2 µg/ml

Storage
-20°C

Caution
This product is intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY, and FOR TESTS IN VITRO, not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures involving humans or animals. It may contain hazardous ingredients. Please refer to the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for additional information and proper handling procedures. Dispose product remainders according to local regulations.This datasheet is as accurate as reasonably achievable, but Nordic-MUbio accepts no liability for any inaccuracies or omissions in this information.

References
1. Horiuchi S., Araki N., and Morino Y. (1991) Immunological approach to characterize advanced glycation end products of the Maillard reaction: Evidence for the presence of a common stucture. J. Biol. Chem. 266; 7329-7332. 2. Dunn J.A., Patrick J.S., Thorpe S.R., Baynes J.W. (1989): Oxidation of glycated proteins: age-dependent accumulation of N-epsilon-(carboxymethyl) lysine in lens proteins. Biochemistry. 28: 9464-9468. 3. Fu M.X., Requena J.R., Jenkins A.J., Lions T.J., Baynes J.W., Thorpe S.R. (1996): The advanced glycation end product, N-epsilon-(carboxymethyl) lysine, is a product of both lipid peroxidation and glycoxidation reactions. J.Biol.Chem.271: 9982-9986