

# Product datasheet

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# ARG66310 anti-ACMSD antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

# **Summary**

Product Description Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes ACMSD

Tested Reactivity Hu

Tested Application WB

Host Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Target Name ACMSD
Species Human

Immunogen Fusion protein of Human ACMSD.

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names EC 4.1.1.45; Picolinate carboxylase; 2-amino-3-carboxymuconate-6-semialdehyde decarboxylase

## **Application Instructions**

Application table	Application	Dilution	
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000	
Application Note		* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	WB: Raji cells.		

## **Properties**

Form Liquid

Purification Affinity purification with immunogen.

Buffer PBS (pH 7.4), 0.05% Sodium azide and 40% Glycerol.

Preservative 0.05% Sodium azide

Stabilizer 40% Glycerol

Concentration 0.8 mg/ml

Storage instruction For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

#### Bioinformation

Gene Symbol ACMSD

Gene Full Name aminocarboxymuconate semialdehyde decarboxylase

Background The neuronal excitotoxin quinolinate is an intermediate in the de novo synthesis pathway of NAD from

tryptophan, and has been implicated in the pathogenesis of several neurodegenerative disorders. Quinolinate is derived from alpha-amino-beta-carboxy-muconate-epsilon-semialdehyde (ACMS). ACMSD (ACMS decarboxylase; EC 4.1.1.45) can divert ACMS to a benign catabolite and thus prevent the

accumulation of quinolinate from ACMS.[supplied by OMIM, Oct 2004]

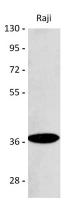
Function Converts alpha-amino-beta-carboxymuconate-epsilon-semialdehyde (ACMS) to alpha-aminomuconate

semialdehyde (AMS). ACMS can be converted non-enzymatically to quinolate (QA), a key precursor of NAD, and a potent endogenous excitotoxin of neuronal cells which is implicated in the pathogenesis of various neurodegenerative disorders. In the presence of ACMSD, ACMS is converted to AMS, a benign catabolite. ACMSD ultimately controls the metabolic fate of tryptophan catabolism along the

kynurenine pathway. [UniProt]

Calculated Mw 38 kDa

#### **Images**



#### ARG66310 anti-ACMSD antibody WB image

Western blot: 40  $\mu\text{g}$  of Raji cell lysate stained with ARG66310 anti-ACMSD antibody at 1:400 dilution.