

Agmatinase (H-108): sc-98802

BACKGROUND

Agmatinase (also known as agmatine ureohydrolase) results from the decarboxylation of L-arginine by Arginine decarboxylase to form a metabolic intermediate in the biosynthesis of putrescine and higher polyamines (spermidine and spermine). Agmatinase has been shown to play a role in several important biochemical processes in humans, ranging from effects on the central nervous system to cell proliferation in cancer and viral replication. Agmatinase catalyzes the hydrolysis of agmatine to putrescine and urea and is a major target for drug therapy. Human Agmatinase retains about 30% identity to bacterial agmatinases and less than 20% identity to mammalian arginases. Residues required for binding of Mn^{2+} at the active site in bacterial Agmatinase and other members of the arginase superfamily are fully conserved in human Agmatinase. Agmatinase mRNA is most abundant in human liver and kidney, but is also expressed in several other tissues, including skeletal muscle and brain. Expression of Agmatinase mRNA in human liver is induced during hepatitis B virus infection, suggesting that Agmatinase may contribute to the pathophysiology of this disease.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: AGMAT (human) mapping to 1p36.21; Agmat (mouse) mapping to 4 E1.

SOURCE

Agmatinase (H-108) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 53-160 mapping within an internal region of Agmatinase of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

Agmatinase (H-108) is recommended for detection of Agmatinase of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Agmatinase (H-108) is also recommended for detection of Agmatinase in additional species, including equine, canine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for Agmatinase siRNA (h): sc-60060, Agmatinase siRNA (m): sc-60061, Agmatinase shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-60060-SH, Agmatinase shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-60061-SH, Agmatinase shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-60060-V and Agmatinase shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-60061-V.

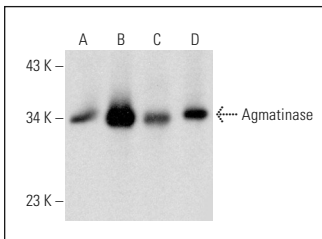
Molecular Weight of Agmatinase: 38 kDa.

Positive Controls: rat liver extract: sc-2395, mouse liver extract: sc-2256 or human kidney extract: sc-363764.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

DATA



Agmatinase (H-108): sc-98802. Western blot analysis of Agmatinase expression in Hep G2 whole cell lysate (A) and human kidney (B), mouse liver (C) and rat liver (D) tissue extracts.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.



Try **Agmatinase (G-12): sc-166414**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternative to Agmatinase (H-108).