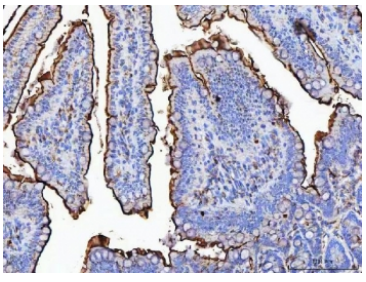
Maltase-glucoamylase Antibody / MGAM Antibody (RQ8351)

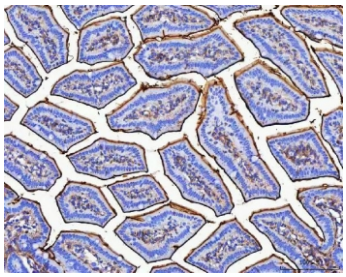
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ8351	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

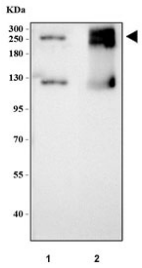
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Lyophilized
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	O43451
Localization	Cell membrane
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 2-5ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/million cells Direct ELISA : 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This Maltase-glucoamylase Antibody / MGAM Antibody is available for research use only.



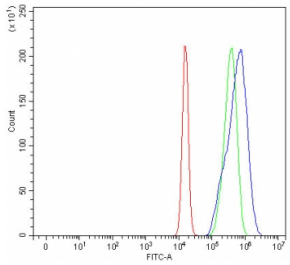
Maltase-glucoamylase Antibody Rat Colon IHC. Immunohistochemistry analysis of FFPE rat colon tissue using Maltase-glucoamylase Antibody / MGAM Antibody. Heat induced antigen retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in pH 8 EDTA buffer for 20 minutes prior to staining. Strong staining is observed along the intestinal epithelial brush border, consistent with the role of MGAM as a digestive enzyme involved in carbohydrate processing. These results support the use of Maltase-glucoamylase Antibody / MGAM Antibody for studying intestinal enzyme expression, nutrient absorption and gastrointestinal metabolism pathways.



Maltase-glucoamylase Antibody Mouse Colon IHC. Immunohistochemistry analysis of FFPE mouse colon tissue using Maltase-glucoamylase Antibody / MGAM Antibody. Heat induced antigen retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in pH 8 EDTA buffer for 20 minutes prior to staining. Strong apical staining is observed along intestinal epithelial cells, consistent with MGAM localization as a brush border digestive enzyme. These results support the use of Maltase-glucoamylase Antibody / MGAM Antibody for studying carbohydrate digestion, intestinal epithelial function and gastrointestinal metabolism pathways.



Maltase-glucoamylase Antibody Small Intestine WB. Western blot analysis of rat and mouse small intestine tissue lysates using Maltase-glucoamylase Antibody / MGAM Antibody. Lane 1: rat small intestine; Lane 2: mouse small intestine. Bands are detected in the expected high molecular weight range, consistent with MGAM isoforms predicted at approximately 210 kDa and 312 kDa. Higher molecular weight migration may occur due to glycosylation of this intestinal brush border enzyme. These results support the use of Maltase-glucoamylase Antibody / MGAM Antibody for studying carbohydrate digestion enzymes and gastrointestinal metabolism pathways.



Maltase-glucoamylase Antibody U-2 OS Cell FACS. Flow cytometry analysis of fixed and permeabilized human U-2 OS cells using Maltase-glucoamylase Antibody / MGAM Antibody. Cells were blocked with goat serum and incubated with the primary antibody at 1 ug/million cells. The blue histogram represents Maltase-glucoamylase staining, while green represents isotype control and red represents unstained cells. Positive signal separation supports the use of Maltase-glucoamylase Antibody / MGAM Antibody for analyzing MGAM expression, intestinal digestive enzyme regulation and carbohydrate metabolism pathways by flow cytometry.

Description

Maltase-glucoamylase Antibody / MGAM Antibody detects an intestinal brush border enzyme encoded by the MGAM gene. Maltase-glucoamylase is a membrane-associated digestive enzyme expressed primarily in the small intestine, where it plays an important role in the final stages of carbohydrate digestion. The protein belongs to the glycoside hydrolase family and contains catalytic domains that break down dietary starch-derived oligosaccharides into glucose molecules that can be absorbed by intestinal epithelial cells. Through this function, MGAM contributes to nutrient processing, intestinal physiology and regulation of carbohydrate metabolism.

Maltase-glucoamylase is localized to the apical brush border membrane of enterocytes, where it works alongside other digestive enzymes involved in carbohydrate breakdown. The enzyme displays both maltase and glucoamylase activities, allowing it to process different carbohydrate substrates generated during starch digestion. Regulation of MGAM expression and activity is important for understanding intestinal function, glucose availability and digestive enzyme biology. A Maltase-glucoamylase Antibody / MGAM Antibody is useful for researchers studying gastrointestinal biology, intestinal epithelial differentiation and metabolic pathways related to nutrient absorption.

Research involving MGAM has focused on its role in digestive physiology and carbohydrate metabolism. Because maltase-glucoamylase participates directly in glucose generation from dietary carbohydrates, it has been studied in relation to metabolic regulation, postprandial glucose responses and intestinal adaptation. Analysis of MGAM expression provides insight into the development and function of absorptive epithelial cells, as well as mechanisms controlling digestive enzyme production within the gastrointestinal tract.

In addition to normal intestinal biology, maltase-glucoamylase research has relevance in studies examining altered digestive function and metabolic disease pathways. Changes in carbohydrate processing and intestinal enzyme activity may influence nutrient availability and glucose homeostasis. As a specialized brush border enzyme, MGAM serves as an important marker for investigating enterocyte maturation, intestinal tissue organization and pathways controlling digestive

capacity.

NSJ Bioreagents offers Maltase-glucoamylase Antibody / MGAM Antibody products for researchers studying intestinal enzymes, carbohydrate metabolism and gastrointestinal biology. These antibodies support applications such as Western blot, immunohistochemistry and immunofluorescence analysis of MGAM expression and localization. Maltase-glucoamylase Antibody / MGAM Antibody provides a valuable tool for examining intestinal brush border function, digestive enzyme regulation and metabolic research pathways.

Explore additional metabolic research tools in our Metabolism Antibodies page, including targets involved in carbohydrate processing, nutrient regulation and glucose metabolism pathways.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Maltase-glucoamylase Antibody / MGAM Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

An E.coli-derived human recombinant protein (Y131-I2697) was used as the immunogen for the Maltase-glucoamylase antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the Maltase-glucoamylase antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Alternate Names

MGAM antibody, Maltase Glucoamylase Intestinal antibody, Maltase-Glucoamylase Alpha-Glucosidase antibody, Intestinal Maltase antibody, Glucoamylase antibody, Brush Border Enzyme antibody, Oligosaccharide Alpha-Glucosidase antibody

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