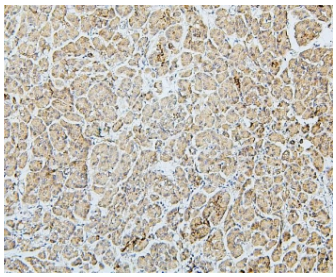
MTR Antibody / Methionine synthase (RQ5608)

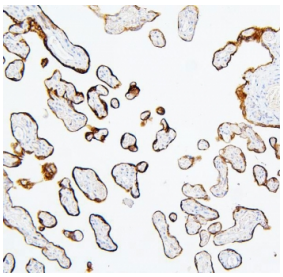
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ5608	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

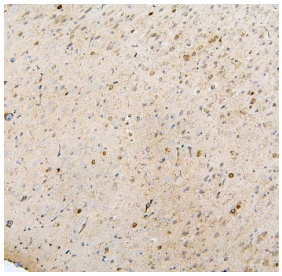
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose and 0.025% sodium azide
UniProt	Q99707
Applications	Western blot: 0.25-0.5ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml Flow cytometry: 1-3ug/million cells Direct ELISA: 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This MTR antibody is available for research use only.



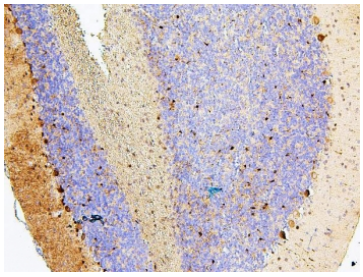
IHC staining of FFPE human pancreatic cancer with MTR antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH6, 10mM citrate buffer, for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



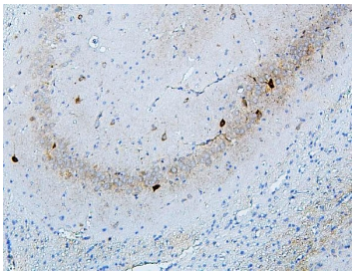
IHC staining of FFPE human placenta with MTR antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH6, 10mM citrate buffer, for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



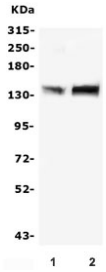
IHC staining of FFPE mouse brain with MTR antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH6, 10mM citrate buffer, for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



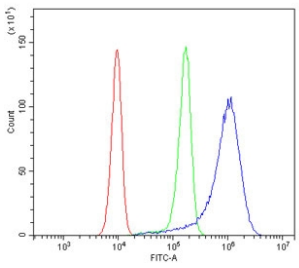
IHC staining of FFPE rat brain with MTR antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH6, 10mM citrate buffer, for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE rat brain with MTR antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH6, 10mM citrate buffer, for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Western blot testing of human 1) placenta and 2) K562 lysate with MTR antibody. Predicted molecular weight: ~140 kDa.



Flow cytometry testing of human SiHa cells with MTR antibody at 1ug/million cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue= MTR antibody.

Description

Methionine synthase, also known as MS, MeSe, and MetH, is responsible for the regeneration of methionine from homocysteine. In humans it is encoded by the MTR gene (5-methyltetrahydrofolate-homocysteine methyltransferase). It is mapped to 1q43. This gene encodes the 5-methyltetrahydrofolate-homocysteine methyltransferase. This enzyme, also known as cobalamin-dependent methionine synthase, catalyzes the final step in methionine biosynthesis. Mutations in MTR have been identified as the underlying cause of methylcobalamin deficiency complementation group G. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been found for this gene.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the MTR antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A human recombinant protein (amino acids V880-D1095) was used as the immunogen for the MTR antibody.

Storage

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

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