

Recombinant AID Monoclonal Antibody

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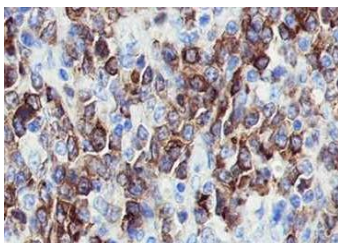
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Reactivity	Human;
Immunogen	Peptide. This information is proprietary to PTMab.
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	A767
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications Recommended Dilution

WB	1:1000
IHC	1:2000



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human diffuse large B-cell lymphoma using AID Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Activation-induced cytidine deaminase (AID) is thought to modify RNA due to its high homology to the RNA editing enzyme APOBEC-1. This function, however, has not been confirmed in in vitro studies, which show that AID has significant cytidine deaminase activity, and that this activity is blocked by zinc chelation. The B cell immune system must specifically recognize several infectious agents, which vastly outnumber immunoglobulin gene segments present in a given organism. Mechanisms such as somatic hypermutation, isotype switch recombination and gene conversion introduce diversity and specificity to the immune system. Analysis of mouse models and patients with AID deficiency has established a link between all three of these mechanisms and AID function. AID protein is detected in germinal center centroblast and germinal center derived lymphomas (Burkitt lymphoma), but not in pre-germinal center B cells or post-germinal center neoplasms (B cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia and multiple myeloma).

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