

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Amnionless in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant human Amnionless is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant mouse Amnionless Ala20-Gly362 Accession # Q99JB7
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

AMN (Amnionless) is a 45-49 kDa glycoprotein that is expressed by three cell types in mouse; extraembryonic visceral endoderm, proximal tubule renal epithelium, and absorption intestinal epithelium. AMN is required for gastrulation in rodent (but not human), and participates in Vitamin B12 absorption in the gut. In particular, AMN forms a membrane complex with Cubilin, promoting its proper orientation in the membrane and subsequent binding to the Intrinsic factor: VitB12 complex. Mature mouse AMN is a 439 amino acid (aa) type I transmembrane protein. It contains a 343 aa extracellular region (aa 20-362) that possesses one VWFC domain (aa 203-254), and a 75 aa cytoplasmic tail. In human, AMN may undergo cleavage to generate a 35 kDa soluble fragment. Over aa 20-362, mouse AMN shares 92% and 67% aa sequence identity with rat and human AMN, respectively.

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