

Rabbit Anti-MAOA/APC Conjugated antibody

SL6679R-APC

Product Name	Anti-MAOA/APC
Chinese Name	APC 标记的单氨氧化酶 A 抗体
Alias	Amine oxidase [flavin containing] A; EC 1.4.3.4; MAO A; MAO-A; Maa; Monoamine oxidase A; Monoamine oxidase type A; AOFA_HUMAN.
Research Area	Cell biology Neurobiology
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human(predicted:Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit) IF=1:100-500
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	60kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MAOA
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Storage	
Product Detail	background: Monoamine oxidase A (MAO-A) catalyzes the oxidative deamination of biogenic and xenobiotic amines and has important functions in the metabolism of neuroactive and vasoactive amines in the central nervous system and peripheral tissues. MAO-A preferentially oxidizes biogenic amines such as 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT), norepinephrine and epinephrine. Defects in MAOA are a cause of Brunner syndrome which is a form of X-linked nondysmorphic mild mental retardation.

Function:

Catalyzes the oxidative deamination of biogenic and xenobiotic amines and has important functions in the metabolism of neuroactive and vasoactive amines in the central nervous system and peripheral tissues. MAOA preferentially oxidizes biogenic amines such as 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT), norepinephrine and epinephrine.

Subcellular Location:

Mitochondrion outer membrane.

Tissue Specificity:

Heart, liver, duodenum, blood vessels and kidney.

DISEASE:

Defects in MAOA are the cause of Brunner syndrome (BRUNS) [MIM:300615]. Brunner syndrome is a form of X-linked non-dysmorphic mild mental retardation. Male patients are affected by a syndrome of borderline mental retardation and exhibit abnormal behavior, including disturbed regulation of impulsive aggression. Obligate female carriers have normal intelligence and behavior.

Similarity:

Belongs to the flavin monoamine oxidase family.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 4128](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 17161](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 29253](#) Rat

[Omim: 309850](#) Human

[SwissProt: P21397](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q64133](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: P21396](#) Rat

[Unigene: 183109](#) Human

[Unigene: 21108](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 224544](#) Rat



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