



Anti-Carboxy Methyl Lysine (C-terminal) polyclonal antibody (DPAB1525)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Specifically binds to CML modified proteins.
Immunogen	Carboxymethylated Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin (CML-KLH). Prepared by the reaction of the protein with glyoxylic acid
Source/Host	Goat
Species Reactivity	N/A
Purification	CML-protein Sepharose affinity chromatography
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	Suitable for use in Western blot and ELISA (1:200–1:20,000). Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.
Format	Affinity Purified, Liquid
Concentration	0.92mg/ml (OD280nm, E0.1% = 1.25)
Size	1 mg
Buffer	75mM PBS, pH 7.2 containing 75mM Sodium chloride and 0.5mM EDTA
Preservative	0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Short term store at 2–8°C. Long term store at -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles. Slight precipitation may occur on storage which can be removed by centrifugation and should not affect performance characteristics.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

N epsilon carboxymethyl lysine (CML or Carboxymethyl Lysine) is formed by the non enzymatic Schiff base reaction of glucose with proteins, followed by an Amadori rearrangement and oxidation that leaves only a carboxymethyl group attached to the lysine. The levels of CML adducts accumulate over time and have been used as an indicator of both serum glucose levels and oxidative protein damage. Elevated serum CML modified proteins have been associated with diabetes and may contribute to diabetic retinopathy, nephropathy and angiopathy.

Keywords

CML; N Epsilon (Carboxymethyl) Lysine; Carboxy Methyl Lysine
