

## Mouse anti-SAM 2a/b

<b>Product name</b>	Mouse anti-SAM 2a/b
<b>Catalog Number</b>	MA00202-50/100
<b>Description</b>	Mouse monoclonal antibody to S- Adenosylmethionine [84-3]
<b>Specificity</b>	Dosage-dependent competition was detected as a sample was added to a cELISA (Any SAM from a sample competes with the coated SAM heptan to bind HRP-conjugated antibody 84-3). The sample is the product of the following biochemical reaction: Methionine Adenosyltransferase (MAT) was added to methionine and adenosine triphosphate under an appropriate buffer at 37°C. It indicates that antibody 84-3 specifically binds physiologically produced SAM.
<b>Cross Reaction</b>	MA00202 shows the following reactivity with related compounds: S-Adenosylmethionine: 100%, S-Adenosylhomocysteine: < 1%, Adenosine: < 1%, L-Methionine: < 1%, Methyioadenosine ( MTA ) : < 1%, ADP ( adenosine diphosphate ) < 1%, ATP ( adenosine triphosphate ) < 1%
<b>Immunogen</b>	S-Adenosylmethionine analog conjugated to KLH

### Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Store at 4°C, -20°C for long term storage
<b>Storage buffer</b>	PBS 10mM pH7.4 (NaCl 150mM), Sodium azide 0.02%, BSA 10mg/ml or PBS 10mM pH7.4 (NaCl 150mM), Sodium azide 0.02%, Glycerol 50%, BSA 10mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	>95% Purified from mouse ascites fluid by affinity chromatography
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone number</b>	84-3
<b>Immunoglobulin isotype</b>	IgG2b
<b>Affinity</b>	$K_a = 7.29 \times 10^{10} \text{L/mol}$ ( $1.37 \times 10^{-11} \text{M}$ )
<b>Research Areas</b>	Methylation of biomolecules (DNA, RNA, proteins, hormones, neurotransmitters, etc.) One-carbon metabolism Signal Transduction Metabolism Pathways and Processes Cancers Arthritis Heart diseases Neurodegenerative diseases Atherosclerosis Liver diseases Kidney diseases

### Applications

The use of MA00202 in the following tested applications has been tested.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions. Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user. Higher dilution than suggested maybe used in IHC and IF. The product may be used in other not-yet-tested applications.

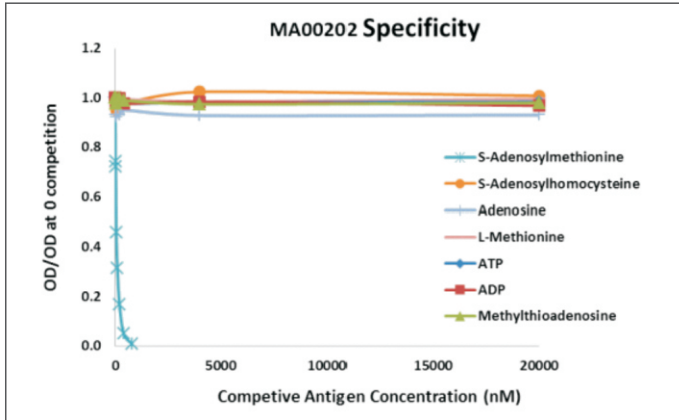
Application	Notes
cELISA	1:10000-1:30000
FCM	1:200/400
IHC	1:200/400

### Target

S- Adenosylmethionine is a common co-substrate involved in methyl group transfers. It is made from adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and methionine by methionine adenosyltransferase. Transmethylation, transsulfuration, and aminopropylation are the metabolic pathways that use SAM. Although these anabolic reactions occur throughout the body, most SAM is produced and consumed in the liver.

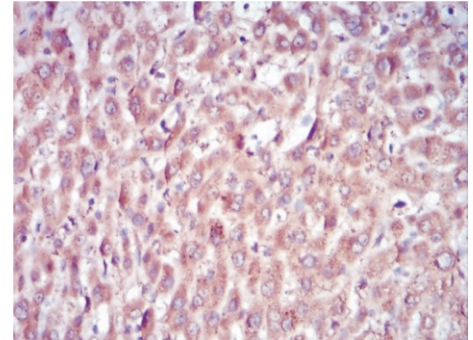
**Cellular localization** Cytoplasm, nuclear

## Anti-Adenosylmethionine antibody [84-3]

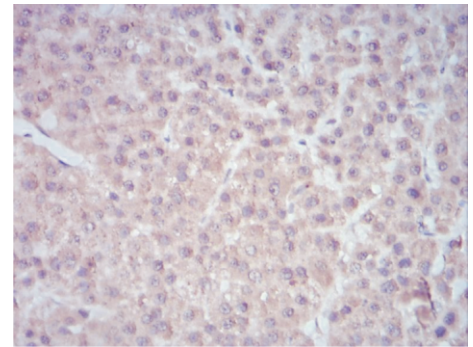


**Figure 1** Competitive ELISA with anti-S-Adenosylmethionine monoclonal antibody [84-3] (MA00202)

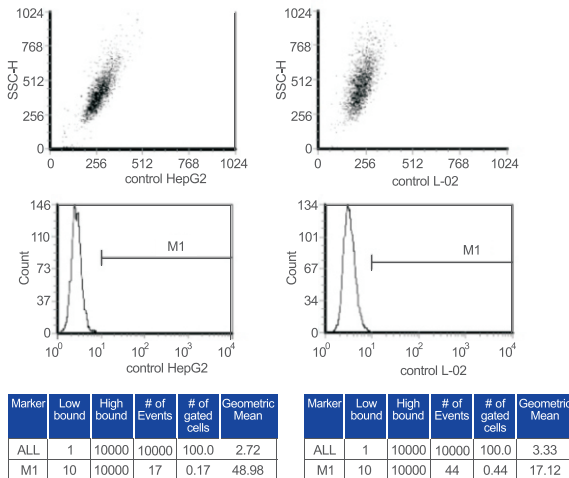
The 0.1 µg/ml of SAM coating standard (Cat # ACT00201) was coated into 96 wells. Serial dilution of SAM standard (Cat # AST00201), S-Adenosylhomocysteine (SAH), Adenosine (Ade), L-Methionine (Met), Methylthioadenosine (MTA), Adenosine diphosphate (ADP), Adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and 1:35000 of MA00202 were added. HRP conjugated Goat anti-Mouse IgG antibody was used to develop the color. The A is the OD450 value of the test well and the A0 is the OD450 of the well without competitive antigen.



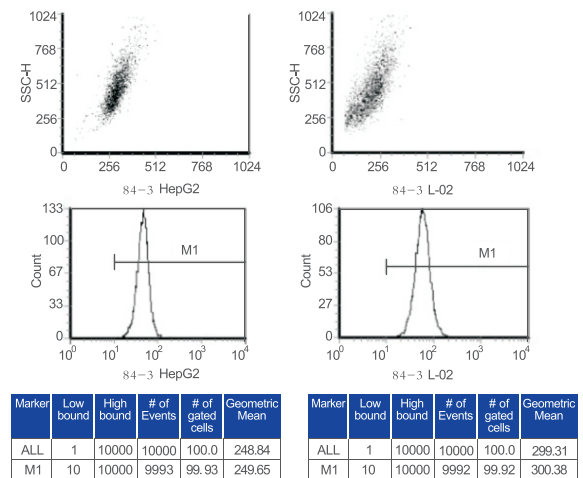
**Figure 2** Immunohistochemistry staining performed using MA00202 with benign liver tissue adjacent to carcinoma. Brown areas indicated strong positive staining in cytoplasm (X400).



**Figure 3** The immunohistochemical staining is performed for the same sample as in Figure 2 with liver cancer tissue. Cytoplasm showed background staining (further dilution beyond 1:200 is required) with MA00202 (X400).



**Figure 4** FCM analysis control. Normal liver cells L02 and carcinoma cells Hep G2 were stained with the buffer without any antibody.



**Figure 5** FCM results from normal liver cell line L02 and hepatocyte carcinoma cell line Hep G2 stained with anti-SAM monoclonal antibody from clone 84-3. Average fluorescence signal in Hep G2 cells was reduced compared to that in L02 cells, indicating SAM level is reduced during carcinogenesis.