



Rabbit Anti-CMBL antibody

SL18758R

Product Name:	CMBL
Chinese Name:	CMBL蛋白抗体
Alias:	LOC134147; Carboxymethylenebutenolidase homolog (Pseudomonas); Carboxymethylenebutenolidase homolog; cmlb; CMBL_HUMAN; FLJ23617.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	28kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CMBL:161-245/245
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	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 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	CMBL is a 245 amino acid cytosolic protein and cysteine hydrolase that preferentially cleaves cyclic esters. A member of the dienelactone hydrolase family, CMBL is the human homolog of Pseudomonas dienelactone hydrolase, a protein that participates in the bacterial halocatechol degradation pathway. CMBL is ubiquitously expressed with high expression in liver, colon, kidney and small intestine, where it acts as a bioactivating enzyme for a prodrug type angiotensin II type 1 receptor antagonist known

as olmesartan medoxomil. CMBL is inhibited by p-chloromercuribenzoate (PCMB) and is encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 5p15.2. Chromosome 5 contains 181 million base pairs and comprises nearly 6% of the human genome. Deletion of the p arm of chromosome 5 leads to Cri du chat syndrome, while deletion of the q arm, or of chromosome 5 altogether, is common in therapy-related acute myelogenous leukemias and myelodysplastic syndrome.

Function:

Cysteine hydrolase. Can convert the prodrug olmesartan medoxomil into its pharmacologically active metabolite olmesartan, an angiotensin receptor blocker, in liver and intestine. May also activate beta-lactam antibiotics faropenem medoxomil and lenampicillin.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm > cytosol.

Tissue Specificity:

Widely expressed, with highest levels in liver, followed by kidney, small intestine and colon. Present in liver and intestine (at protein level).

Similarity:

Belongs to the diene lactone hydrolase family.

SWISS:

Q96DG6

Gene ID:

134147

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 134147](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q96DG6](#) Human

[Unigene: 192586](#) Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.