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## **PAM (C) Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal**

**Cat#: R1007-3**

**Quantity: 100 ul**

**Predicted | Observed M.W.: 108 | 120 kDa**

**Lot#: Refer to vial**

**Application: WB**

**Uniprot ID: P19021**

### **Background:**

Peptidyl-glycine alpha-amidating monooxygenase (PAM) is a bifunctional enzyme that catalyzes 2 sequential steps in C-terminal alpha-amidation of peptides. The monooxygenase part produces an unstable peptidyl(2-hydroxyglycine) intermediate that is dismutated to glyoxylate and the corresponding desglycine peptide amide by the lyase part. C-terminal amidation of peptides such as neuropeptides is essential for full biological activity. Several PAM isoforms have been identified. Isoform 1 and 2 are single-pass type I membrane proteins, while isoform 3 and 4 are secreted.

### **Other Names:**

Peptidyl-glycine alpha-amidating monooxygenase, PAM

PAM contains 2 domains: Peptidylglycine alpha-hydroxylating monooxygenase (PHM) and Peptidyl-alpha-hydroxyglycine alpha-amidating lyase or Peptidylamidoglycolate lyase (PAL)

### **Source and Purity:**

Rabbit polyclonal antibodies were produced by immunizing animals with a GST-fusion protein containing the C-terminal region of human PAM. Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.

### **Storage Buffer and Condition:**

Supplied in 1 x PBS (pH 7.4), 100 ug/ml BSA, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% NaN<sub>3</sub>. Store at -20 °C. Stable for 6 months from date of receipt.

### **Species Specificity:**

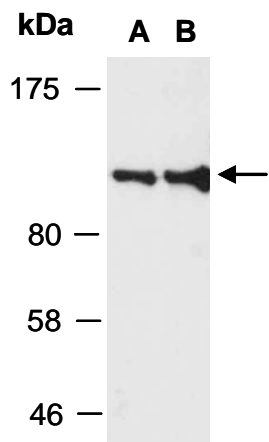
Human

### **Tested Applications:**

WB: 1:1,000-1:3,000 (detect endogenous protein\*)

\*: The apparent protein size on WB may be different from the calculated M.W. due to modifications.

**Product Data:**



**Fig 1.** Western blot of total cell extracts from (A) human HeLa, (B) human Jurkat; using anti-PAM (C) (R1007-3) at RT for 2 h.