

## Product datasheet for **AM26347PU-N**

### Carboxy Methyl Lysine Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: CML26]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	CML26
Applications:	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections:</b> The typical starting working dilution is 1/50. <b>Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections:</b> Fixation in 4% Formalin; cardiac tissue sections (4 mm) deparaffinised for 10 min in Xylene at room temperature, dehydrated by decreasing Ethanol. Sections stained with haematoxylin and eosin. Blocking endogenous peroxidase activity with 0.3% Hydrogen peroxide in Methanol for 30 min. No heating to prevent artificial induction of CML ( <i>Ref. 1</i> ). The typical starting working dilution is 1/50. <b>Immunoassays.</b> <b>Immunofluorescence:</b> After fixation in 2% Phosphate-Buffered Glutaraldehyde solution the heart tissue was post-fixed in 1% Osmium Tetroxide. The tissue was dehydrated through a graded series of Ethanol. 0.5–3.0-mm-thick sections were cut with a glass knife ( <i>Ref. 1</i> ). <b>Western Blot.</b> <b>Positive Control:</b> Intramyocardial arteries.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Carboxy Methyl Lysine (CML)-KLH
Specificity:	The monoclonal antibody CML26 recognizes Human Carboxymethyl-lysine (CML).
Formulation:	PBS State: Purified State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered Ig fraction Stabilizer: 0.1% BSA Preservative: 0.02% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G Chromatography



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<b>Conjugation:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Storage:</b>	Store undiluted at 2-8°C. <b>DO NOT FREEZE!</b>
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>Background:</b>	CML is known to be formed from the oxidation of both carbohydrates and lipids. This makes CML a biomarker of general oxidative stress. Carboxymethyl-lysine (CML) is a well-characterized glycoxidation product that accumulates in tissues with age, and its rate of accumulation is accelerated in diabetes. Glycoxidation products are a subset of advanced glycation endproducts (AGEs) that are formed by the nonenzymatic glycation and subsequent irreversible oxidation of proteins. Oxidative stress and protein modification have been implicated in the pathogenesis of the chronic complications of diabetes, including nephropathy and atherosclerosis. The accumulation of CML in long-lived tissue such as skin collagen reflects oxidative stress over an extended period of the life-span, and has been shown to be greater in patients with diabetic complications than those without complications.
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Carboxymethyl-lysine, CML
<b>Note:</b>	Mouse IgG1 predominantly, other isotypes maybe present.