

**BLMH Antibody (Center)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP20513c**

**Specification**

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**BLMH Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IHC-P,E</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q13867</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P70645</a> , <a href="#">P13019</a> , <a href="#">Q8R016</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human, Mouse, Rat</b>
Predicted	<b>Rabbit</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>Rabbit IgG</b>
Antigen Region	<b>212-242</b>

**BLMH Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 642

**Other Names**

Bleomycin hydrolase, BH, BLM hydrolase, BMH, BLMH

**Target/Specificity**

This BLMH antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 212-242 amino acids from the Central region of human BLMH.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

IHC-P~~1:25

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

BLMH Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**BLMH Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**

**Name** BLMH

**Function** The normal physiological role of BLM hydrolase is unknown, but it catalyzes the

inactivation of the antitumor drug BLM (a glycopeptide) by hydrolyzing the carboxamide bond of its B- aminoalaninamide moiety thus protecting normal and malignant cells from BLM toxicity.

#### Cellular Location

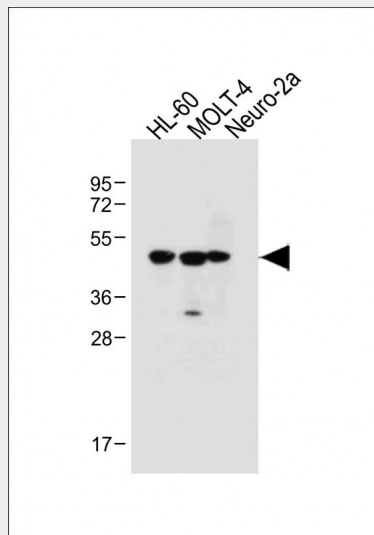
Cytoplasm. Cytoplasmic granule. Note=Co-localizes with NUDT12 in the cytoplasmic granules.

#### BLMH Antibody (Center) - Protocols

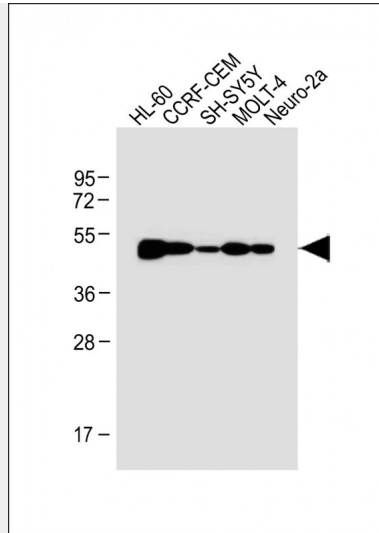
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

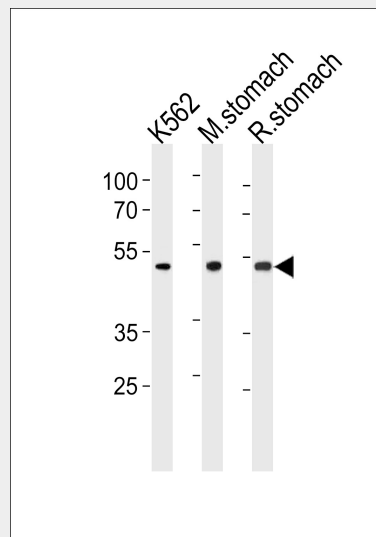
#### BLMH Antibody (Center) - Images



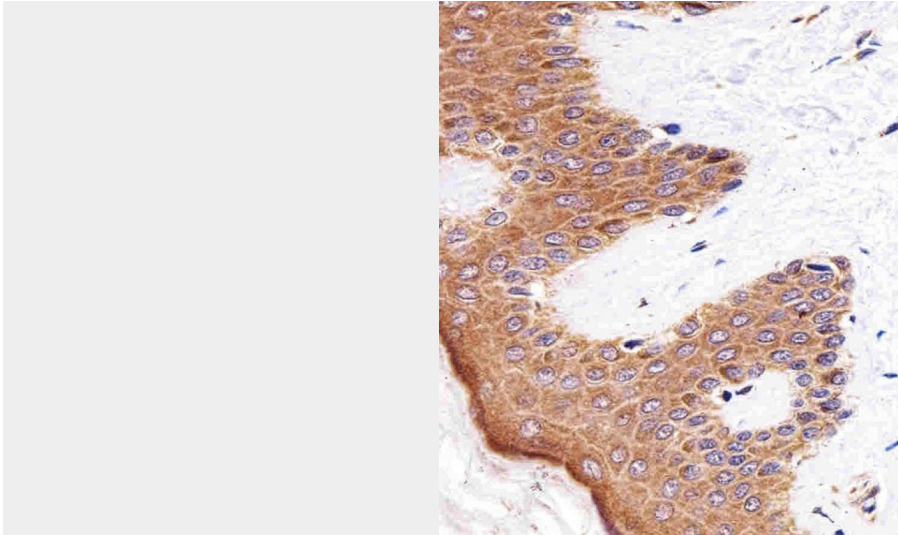
All lanes : Anti-BLMH Antibody (Center) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: HL-60 whole cell lysate Lane 2: MOLT-4 whole cell lysate Lane 3: Neuro-2a whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 53 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFD/MTBST.



All lanes : Anti-BLMH Antibody (Center) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: HL-60 whole cell lysate Lane 2: CCRF-CEM whole cell lysate Lane 3: SH-SY5Y whole cell lysate Lane 4: MOLT-4 whole cell lysate Lane 5: Neuro-2a whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 53 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



BLMH Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP20513c) western blot analysis in K562 cell line, mouse stomach and rat stomach tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the BLMH antibody detected the BLMH protein (arrow).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. skin section using BLMH Antibody (Center)(Cat#AP20513C). AP20513C was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.

#### **BLMH Antibody (Center) - Background**

The normal physiological role of BLM hydrolase is unknown, but it catalyzes the inactivation of the antitumor drug BLM (a glycopeptide) by hydrolyzing the carboxamide bond of its B-aminoalaninamide moiety thus protecting normal and malignant cells from BLM toxicity (By similarity).

#### **BLMH Antibody (Center) - References**

Barrow I.K.-P., et al. Submitted (AUG-1998) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Ferrando A.A., et al. Cancer Res. 56:1746-1750(1996).  
Broemme D., et al. Biochemistry 35:6706-6714(1996).  
Kalnina N., et al. Submitted (OCT-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).