

产品名称: AASS Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号: APRab06382



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	AASS Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB,ELISA
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human,Rat,Mouse

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Unmodified
同种型 (Isotype)	IgG
克隆 (Clonality)	Polyclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name)	AASS
别名 (Alternative Names)	AASS; Alpha-aminoacidic semialdehyde synthase; mitochondrial; LKR/SDH
基因 ID (Gene ID)	10157.0
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	Q9UDR5.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AASS. AA range:251-300

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	102kDa

研究背景 (Background)

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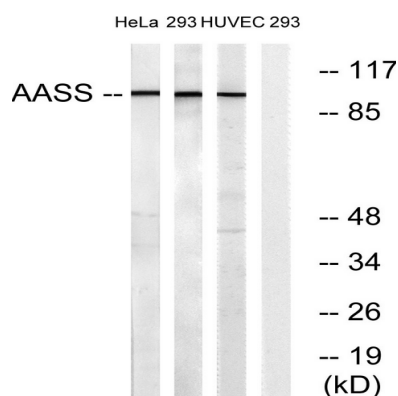


This gene encodes a bifunctional enzyme that catalyzes the first two steps in the mammalian lysine degradation pathway. The N-terminal and the C-terminal portions of this enzyme contain lysine-ketoglutarate reductase and saccharopine dehydrogenase activity, respectively, resulting in the conversion of lysine to alpha-aminoadipic semialdehyde. Mutations in this gene are associated with familial hyperlysinemia. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],catalytic activity:N(6)-(L-1,3-dicarboxypropyl)-L-lysine + NAD(+) + H(2)O = L-glutamate + 2-aminoadipate 6-semialdehyde + NADH.,catalytic activity:N(6)-(L-1,3-dicarboxypropyl)-L-lysine + NADP(+) + H(2)O = L-lysine + 2-oxoglutarate + NADPH.,disease:Defects in AASS are the cause of hyperlysinemia [MIM:238700]. Hyperlysinemia is an autosomal recessive condition characterized by hyperlysinemia lysinuria and variable saccharopinuria.,function:Bifunctional enzyme that catalyzes the first two steps in lysine degradation. The N-terminal and the C-terminal contain lysine-ketoglutarate reductase and saccharopine dehydrogenase activity, respectively.,induction:Induced by starvation.,pathway:Amino-acid degradation; L-lysine degradation via saccharopine pathway; glutaryl-CoA from L-lysine: step 1/6.,pathway:Amino-acid degradation; L-lysine degradation via saccharopine pathway; glutaryl-CoA from L-lysine: step 2/6.,similarity:In the C-terminal section; belongs to the saccharopine dehydrogenase family.,similarity:In the N-terminal section; belongs to the AlaDH/PNT family.,subunit:Homodimer.,tissue specificity:Expressed in all 16 tissues examined with highest expression in the liver.,

研究领域 (Research Area)

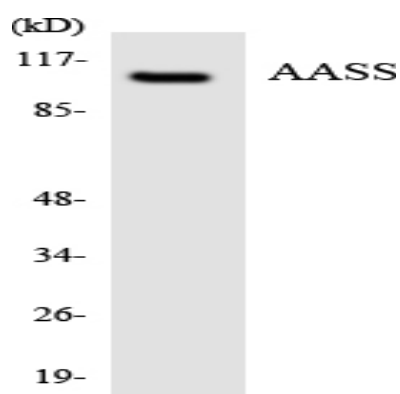
Lysine biosynthesis;Lysine degradation;

图片 (Image Data)

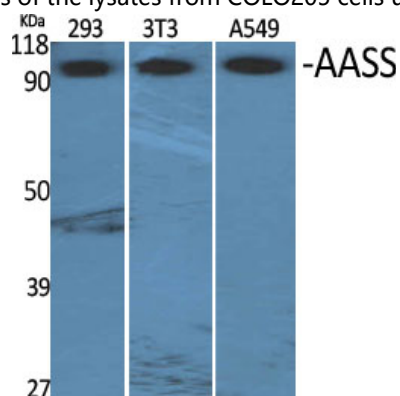


Western blot analysis of lysates from 293, HUVEC, and HeLa cells, using AASS Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

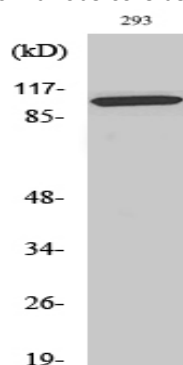
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Western blot analysis of the lysates from COLO205 cells using AASS antibody.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using AASS Polyclonal Antibody



Western Blot analysis of HeLa cells using AASS Polyclonal Antibody

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .