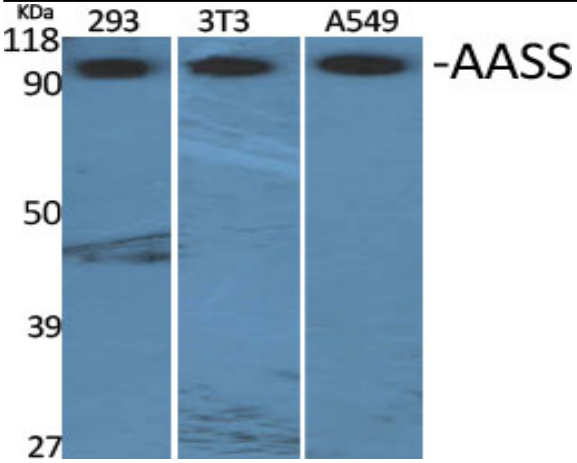
Best Tools for immunology Research

AASS Polyclonal Antibody

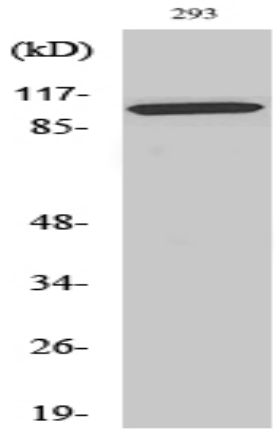
Catalog No :	YT0041
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	AASS
Fields :	>>Lysine degradation;>>Metabolic pathways
Gene Name :	AASS
Protein Name :	Alpha-aminoadipic semialdehyde synthase mitochondrial
Human Gene Id :	10157
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q9UDR5
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q99K67
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AASS. AA range:251-300
Specificity :	AASS Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AASS protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band :	102kD
Cell Pathway :	Lysine biosynthesis;Lysine degradation;
Background :	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],
Function :	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-lys
Subcellular Location :	Mitochondrion .
Expression :	Expressed in all 16 tissues examined with highest expression in the liver.
Sort :	1564
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit
Modifications :	Unmodified

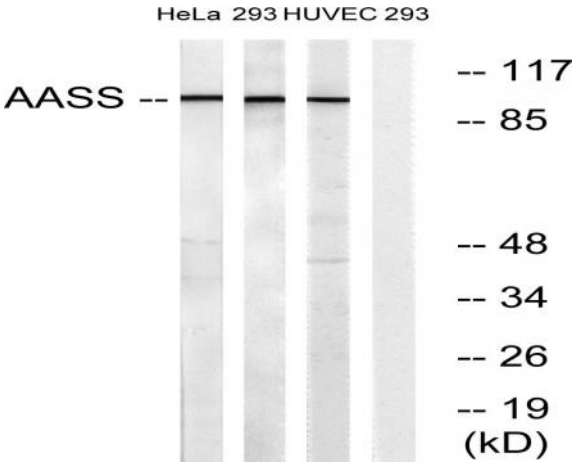
Products Images



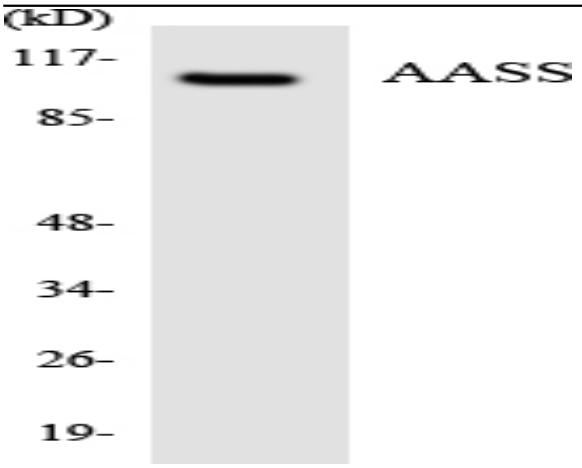
Western Blot analysis of various cells using AASS Polyclonal Antibody



Western Blot analysis of HeLa cells using AASS Polyclonal Antibody



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.



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