

Rabbit anti-Human Adenylosuccinate Lyase Monoclonal Antibody | anti-ADSL antibody

Recombinant Anti-Adenylosuccinate Lyase Antibody, Rabbit Monoclonal

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA255391	Rabbit	Human	Immunoprecipitation, Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Western Blot

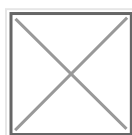
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Adenylosuccinate Lyase; Monoclonal Antibody; Recombinant Anti-Adenylosuccinate Lyase Antibody; Rabbit Monoclonal; ADSL/Adenylosuccinate Lyase Antibody; Rabbit MAb; adenylosuccinate lyase; Anti-AMPS Antibody; Anti-ASASE Antibody; Anti-ASL Antibody; anti-ADSL antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

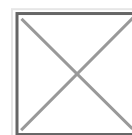
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Number	007
Specificity	Human ADSL/Adenylosuccinate Lyase
Purity/Purification	Protein A
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-ADSL antibody	IP (Immunoprecipitation), IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Antibody Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen	Recombinant Human ADSL/Adenylosuccinate Lyase protein
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Human ADSL/Adenylosuccinate Lyase (rh ADSL/Adenylosuccinate Lyase).
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IP (Immunoprecipitation)

ADSL was immunoprecipitated using: Lane A: 0.5 mg HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate, 2 uL anti-ADSL rabbit monoclonal antibody and 15 uL of 50 % Protein G agarose. Primary antibody: Anti-ADSL rabbit monoclonal antibody, at 1:200 dilution. Secondary antibody: Clean-Blot IP Detection Reagent (HRP) at 1:1000 dilution. Developed using the DAB staining technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 50 kDa. Observed band size: 50 kDa.



IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence staining of ADSL in HepG2 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-human ADSL monoclonal antibody (1:60) at 4 degree C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue).



WB (Western Blot)

Anti-ADSL rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution
Lane A: HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate
Lane B: Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate
Lane C: Hela Whole Cell Lysate
Lane D: C6 Whole Cell Lysate
Lane E: Raw264.7 Whole Cell Lysate
Lane F: NIH-3T3 Whole Cell Lysate
Lane G: HCT-116 Whole Cell Lysate
Lysates/proteins at 30 ug per lane.
Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Dylight800) at 1/10000 dilution.
Developed using the Odyssey technique.
Performed under reducing conditions.
Predicted band size: 55 kDa
Observed band size: 55 kDa

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ADSL antibody	Adenylosuccinate lyase, also known as adenylosuccinase, ADSL or ASL, is an enzyme implicated in the reaction of adenylosuccinat converting to AMP and fumarate as part of the purine nucleotide cycle. The two substates of adenylosuccinate lyase (ADSL) are dephosphorylated derivatives of SAICA ribotide (SAICAR) and adenylosuccinate (S-AMP), which catalyzes an important reaction in the de novo pathway of purine biosynthesis. ADSL catalyzes two distinct reactions in the synthesis of purine nucleotides, both of which involve the _-elimination of fumarate to produce either aminoimidazole carboxamide ribotide from SAICAR or AMP from S-AMP. The Adenylosuccinate lyase deficiency is a rare autosomal recessive metabolic disorder characterized by the present of SAICA riboside and succinyladenosine (S-Ado). ADSL defect in different patients is often caused by different mutations to the enzyme.
References	Nassogne M, et al. (2000) Adenylosuccinase deficiency: an unusual cause of early-onset epilepsy associated with acquired microcephaly. Brain and development. 22 (6): 383-6.Sivendran S, et al. (2004) Two novel mutant human adenylosuccinate lyases (ASLs) associated with autism and characterization of the equivalent mutant Bacillus subtilis ASL. J Biol Chem. 279 (51): 53789-97.Lee TT, et al. (1999) His68 and His141 are critical contributors to the intersubunit catalytic site of adenylosuccinate lyase of Bacillus subtilis. Biochemistry. 38 (1): 22-32.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4557269
NCBI GeneID	158
NCBI Accession #	NP_000017.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000026.2
UniProt Accession #	P30566; O75495; Q5TI34; B0QY76
Molecular Weight	48,328 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	adenylosuccinate lyase isoform a
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	adenylosuccinate lyase
NCBI Official Symbol	ADSL
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ASL; AMPS; ASASE
NCBI Protein Information	adenylosuccinate lyase; adenylosuccinase
UniProt Protein Name	Adenylosuccinate lyase
UniProt Gene Name	ADSL
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	AMPS; ASL; ASase
UniProt Entry Name	PUR8_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

