

Mouse anti-Human ADSL Monoclonal Antibody | anti-ADSL antibody

ADSL antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA48211	Mouse	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay, Western Blot, ELISA

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

ADSL; Monoclonal Antibody; ADSL antibody; Adenylosuccinate lyase; AMPS; ASASE; ASL; anti-ADSL antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1, k
Clone Number	AT16C10
Purity/Purification	By protein-A affinity chromatography
Form/Format	Liquid. In phosphate-buffered saline (pH 7.4) with 0.02% Sodium Azide, 10% glycerol.
Concentration	1 mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	484
Applicable Applications for anti-ADSL antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry), WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Antigen Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant human ADSL (1-484aa) purified from E. coli
Clone Note	Anti-human ADSL mAb, clone AT16C10, is derived from hybridization of mouse F0 myeloma cells with spleen cells from BALB/c mice immunized with a recombinant human ADSL protein.
Preparation and Storage	Can be stored at 4 degree C. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20 degree C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

IMAGES



IF (Immunofluorescence)

ICC/IF analysis of ADSL in Hep3B cells line, stained with DAPI (Blue) for nucleus staining and monoclonal anti-human ADSL antibody (1:100) with goat anti-mouse IgG-Alexa fluor 488 conjugate (Green).



WB (Western Blot)

The Recombinant Human ADSL (20ng) and Cell lysates (40ug) were resolved by SDS-PAGE, transferred to PVDF membrane and probed with anti-human ADSL antibody (1:1000). Proteins were visualized using a goat anti-mouse secondary antibody conjugated to HRP and an ECL detection system. Lane 1. : Recombinant Protein Lane 2. : HeLa cell lysate Lane 3. : 293T cell lysate Lane 4. : Jurkat cell lysate Lane 5. : HepG2 cell lysate Lane 6. : A549 cell lysate Lane 7. : MCF7 cell lysate

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ADSL antibody	Adenylosuccinate lyase, also known as ADSL, is an enzyme that converts adenylosuccinate to AMP and fumarate as part of the purine nucleotide cycle. Defects in ADSL are the cause of adenylosuccinase deficiency (ADSL deficiency). ADSL deficiency is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by the accumulation in the body fluids of succinylaminoimidazole-carboxamide riboside (SAICA-riboside) and succinyladenosine (S-Ado).
Product Categories/Family for anti-ADSL antibody	Signal Transduction; Metabolism
References	Marie S., et al. (2002) Am J Hum Genet. 71: 14-21. ; Kmoch S., et al. (2000) Hum Mal Genet. 9: 1501-1513.;

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4557269
NCBI GeneID	158
NCBI Accession #	NP_000017
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000026.3
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
UniProt Protein Name	Adenylosuccinate lyase
UniProt Gene Name	ADSL
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	AMPS; ASase

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.