AZ1 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-02507
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	OAZ1
Protein Name	Ornithine decarboxylase antizyme 1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human OAZ1. AA range:14-63
Specificity	AZ1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AZ1 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	OAZ1; OAZ; Ornithine decarboxylase antizyme 1; ODC-Az
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	nucleus,cytoplasm,cytosol,
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Fibroblast,Lymphoma,
Function	alternative products:A ribosomal frameshift occurs between the codons for Ser-68 and Asp-69. An autoregulatory mechanism enables modulation of frameshifting according to the cellular concentration of polyamines,function:Binds to, and destabilizes, ornithine decarboxylase which is then degraded. Also inhibits cellular uptake of polyamines by inactivating the polyamine uptake transporter.,similarity:Belongs to the ODC antizyme family.,
Background	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the ornithine decarboxylase antizyme family, which plays a role in cell growth and proliferation by regulating intracellular polyamine levels. Expression of antizymes requires +1 ribosomal frameshifting, which is enhanced by high levels of polyamines. Antizymes in turn bind to and inhibit ornithine decarboxylase (ODC), the key enzyme in polyamine biosynthesis; thus, completing the auto-regulatory circuit. This gene encodes antizyme 1, the first member of the antizyme family, that has broad tissue distribution, and negatively regulates intracellular polyamine levels by binding to

	and targeting ODC for degradation, as well as inhibiting polyamine uptake. Antizyme 1 mRNA contains two potential in-frame AUGs; and studies in rat suggest that alternative use of the two translation initiation sites results in N-terminally distinct protein isoforms
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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