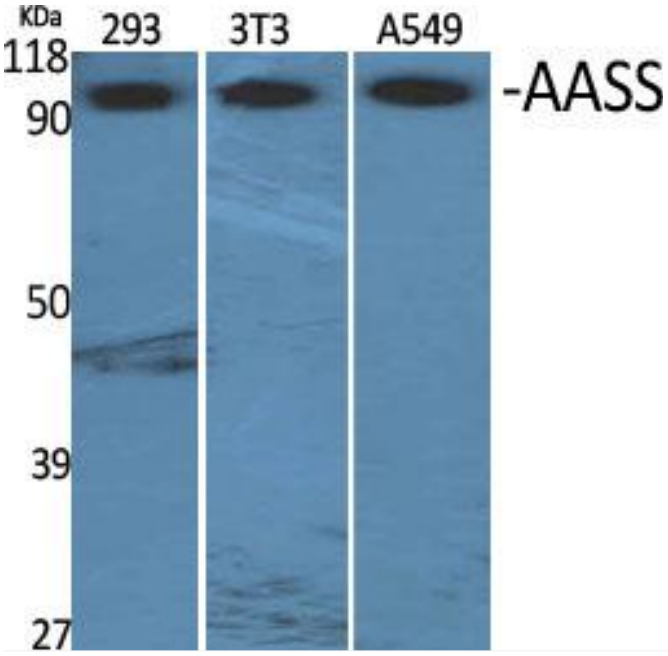
AASS Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-02449
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB
Gene Name	AASS
Protein Name	Alpha-aminoadipic semialdehyde synthase mitochondrial
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AASS. AA range:251-300
Specificity	AASS Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AASS 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	AASS; Alpha-aminoadipic semialdehyde synthase; mitochondrial; LKR/SDH
Observed Band	102kD
Cell Pathway	Mitochondrion .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in all 16 tissues examined with highest expression in the liver.
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

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],
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.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using AASS Monoclonal Antibody