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Rabbit Anti-Nucleoside phosphorylase antibody

SL11739R

Product Name:	Nucleoside phosphorylase
Chinese Name:	嘌呤核苷磷酸化酶抗体
Alias:	Inosine phosphorylase; MGC117396; MGC125915; MGC125916; NP; Np1; Nucleoside phosphorylase; PNP; Pnp1; PNPH_HUMAN; PRO1837; PUNP; Purine nucleoside orthophosphate ribosyltransferase; Purine nucleoside phosphorylase; FLJ94043; FLJ97288.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	32kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PNP/Nucleoside phosphorylase:201-280/289
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNP), also designated inosine phosphorylase, forms a homotrimer. It belongs to the PNP/MTAP phosphorylase family of proteins. Human PNP catalyzes the reversible phosphorolysis of ribonucleosides and 2'-

deoxyribonucleosides with specificity for guanine, hypoxanthine, and their analogs. PNP deficiency is a rare autosomal recessive genetic disease associated with a severe defect in T-lymphocyte function and neurologic disorder in children, comprising four percent of combined immunodeficiency cases. Children with PNP deficiency are highly prone to infections, autoimmune disorders, neurological impairment, and cancer.

Function:
Defects in PNP are the cause of purine nucleoside phosphorylase deficiency (PNP deficiency) [MIM:613179]. It leads to a severe T-cell immunodeficiency with neurologic disorder in children.

Subunit:
Homotrimer.

Subcellular Location:
Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton (By similarity).Cytoplasm

Tissue Specificity:
Expressed in red blood cells; overexpressed inred blood cells (cytoplasm) of patients with hereditarynon-spherocytic hemolytic anemia of unknown etiology.

DISEASE:
Defects in PNP are the cause of purine nucleosidephosphorylase deficiency (PNPD) [MIM:613179]. It leads to a severeT-cell immunodeficiency with neurologic disorder in children.

Similarity:
Belongs to the PNP/MTAP phosphorylase family.

SWISS:
P00491

Gene ID:
4860

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 4860 Human

Omim: 164050 Human

SwissProt: P00491 Human

Unigene: 75514 Human

	Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.