



Rabbit Anti-MetAP1 antibody

SL18806R

Product Name:	MetAP1
Chinese Name:	氨基肽酶1抗体
Alias:	Methionyl Aminopeptidase 1; AMPM1_HUMAN; DKFZp781C0419; KIAA0094; MAP 1; MAP1A; MetAP-1; MetAP1; metap1; MetAP1A; Methionine aminopeptidase 1; Peptidase M 1.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,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:	43kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MetAP1:51-150/386
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:	MetAP-1 is a 394-amino acid protein that is expressed at low levels in all tissues, but is highly expressed in skeletal muscles. The active site of MetAP-1 contains two adjacent divalent metal ions connected by a water molecule or hydroxide ion. The control of cell proliferation in mammalian cells is directly linked and strictly dependent on the evolutionarily highly conserved mechanism that MetAP-1 employs. Eukaryotes contain

both MetAP-1 and MetAP-2, whereas prokaryotes possess only the MetAP-1 enzyme. Pyridine-2-carboxylic acid thiazol-2-ylamide (PCAT) forms a scaffold that inhibits the action of MetAP-1, while 1,2,4-triazol is a non-peptide inhibitor of MetAP-1 binding to the active site with the N1 and N2 atoms of the triazole moiety complexing two divalent ions.

Function:

Cotranslationally removes the N-terminal methionine from nascent proteins. The N-terminal methionine is often cleaved when the second residue in the primary sequence is small and uncharged (Met-Ala-, Cys, Gly, Pro, Ser, Thr, or Val). Required for normal progression through the cell cycle.

Subunit:

Associates with the 60S ribosomal subunit of the 80S translational complex.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm

Similarity:

Belongs to the peptidase M24A family.
Methionine aminopeptidase type 1 subfamily.

SWISS:

P53582

Gene ID:

23173

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 23173](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 75624](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 295500](#) Rat

[Omim: 610151](#) Human

[SwissProt: P53582](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q8BP48](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 480364](#) Human

[Unigene: 26833](#) Mouse

	Important Note:
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