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Rabbit Anti-APRT antibody

SL23830R

Product Name:	APRT
Chinese Name:	腺嘌呤磷酸核糖转移酶抗体
Alias:	Adenine phosphoribosyltransferase; AMP; AMP diphosphorylase; AMP pyrophosphorylase; APRT; APT_HUMAN; DKFZp686D13177; MGC125856; MGC125857; MGC129961; Transphosphoribosidase.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=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:	19kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/1ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human APRT:171-270/574<Extracellular>
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:	APRT is a 180 amino acid protein that localizes to the cytoplasm and belongs to the purine/pyrimidine phosphoribosyltransferase family. Existing as a homodimer, APRT functions to catalyze the formation of inorganic pyrophosphate and AMP from adenine and 5-phosphoribosyl-1-pyrophosphate (PRPP), a reaction that is essential for both

purine metabolism and AMP biosynthesis. Defects in the gene encoding APRT are the cause of APRT deficiency, also known as 2,8-dihydroxyadenine urolithiasis, which is an autosomal recessive disease that results in renal failure. The gene encoding APRT maps to human chromosome 16, which encodes over 900 genes and comprises nearly 3% of the human genome. The GAN gene is located on chromosome 16 and, with mutation, may lead to giant axonal neuropathy, a nervous system disorder characterized by increasing malfunction with growth. The rare disorder Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome is also associated with chromosome 16, as is Crohn's disease, which is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition.

Function:
Catalyzes a salvage reaction resulting in the formation of AMP, that is energically less costly than de novo synthesis.

Subunit:
Homodimer.

Subcellular Location:
Cytoplasm.

DISEASE:
Defects in APRT are the cause of adenine phosphoribosyltransferase deficiency (APRTD) [MIM:102600]; also known as 2,8-dihydroxyadenine urolithiasis. An enzymatic deficiency that can lead to urolithiasis and renal failure. Patients have 2,8-dihydroxyadenine (DHA) urinary stones.

Similarity:
Belongs to the purine/pyrimidine phosphoribosyltransferase family.

SWISS:
P07741

Gene ID:
353

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 353Human

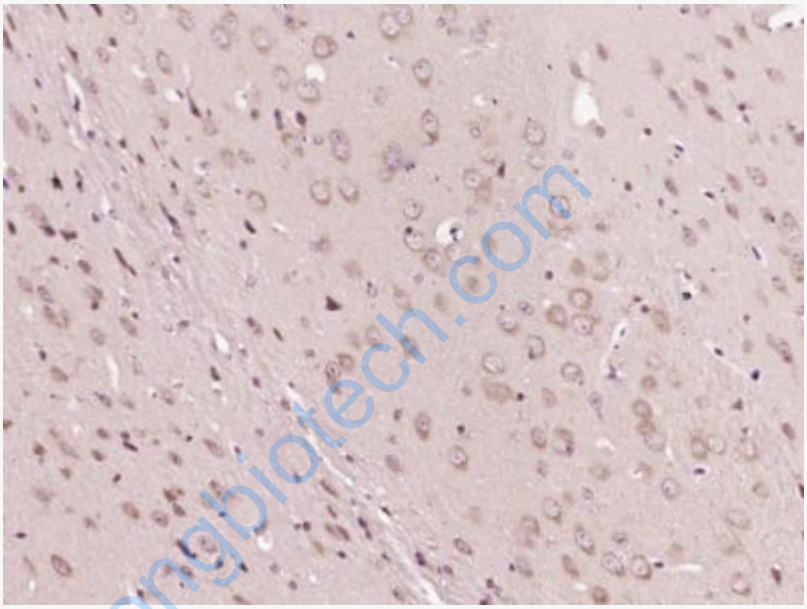
Entrez Gene: 292072Rat

Omim: 102600Human

SwissProt: P07741Human

SwissProt: P36972Rat

Unigene: 28914Human

	Unigene: 2498Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	 Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (APRT) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL23830R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.