

Rabbit Anti-CTH antibody

SL9515R

Product Name:	СТН
Chinese Name:	胱硫醚γ裂解酶抗体
Alias:	CGL_HUMAN; CTH; Cystathionine gamma lyase; Cystathionine gamma-lyase; Cysteine desulfhydrase; Gamma cystathionase; Gamma-cystathionase; Homoserine deaminase; Homoserine dehydratase; MGC9471; CSE; Cystathionase.
文献引用	Specific References(1) SL9515R has been referenced in 1 publications.
Pub	[IF=2.53]Shiina, Takahiko, et al. "Inhibitory action of hydrogen sulfide on esophageal
	striated muscle motility in rats." European Journal of Pharmacology (2016).WB;Rat.
	PubMed:26687631
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Cow, Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:50-200 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user
Molecular weight:	45kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CTH/CSE/Cystathionase:51- 150/405
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
	Catalyzes the last step in the transsulfuration pathway from methionine to cysteine. Has broad substrate specificity. Converts cystathionine to cysteine, ammonia and 2- oxobutanoate. Converts two cysteine molecules to lanthionine and hydrogen sulfide. Can also accept homocysteine as substrate. Specificity depends on the levels of the endogenous substrates. Generates the endogenous signaling molecule hydrogen sulfide (H2S), and so contributes to the regulation of blood pressure. Defects in CTH are the cause of cystathioninuria (CSTNU). It is an autosomal recessive phenotype characterized by abnormal accumulation of plasma cystathionine, leading to increased urinary excretion.
Product Detail:	 Function: Catalyzes the last step in the trans-sulfuration pathway from methionine to cysteine. Has broad substrate specificity. Converts cystathionine to cysteine, ammonia and 2-oxobutanoate. Converts two cysteine molecules to lanthionine and hydrogen sulfide. Can also accept homocysteine as substrate. Specificity depends on the levels of the endogenous substrates. Generates the endogenous signaling molecule hydrogen sulfide (H2S), and so contributes to the regulation of blood pressure. Acts as a cysteine-protein sulfhydrase by mediating sulfhydration of target proteins: sulfhydration consists of converting -SH groups into –SSH on specific cysteine residues of target proteins such as GAPDH, PTPN1 and NF-kappa-B subunit RELA, thereby regulating their function. Subunit: Homotetramer. Interacts with CALM in a calcium-dependent manner.
	Subcellular Location: CytoplasmPost-translational modifications: Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.DISEASE: Defects in CTH are the cause of cystathioninuria (CSTNU) [MIM:219500]. It is an autosomal recessive phenotype characterized by abnormal accumulation of plasma cystathionine, leading to increased urinary excretion.Similarity: Belongs to the trans-sulfuration enzymes family.SWISS: P32929 Cene ID: Lutei

	Database links:
	<u>Entrez Gene: 1491</u> Human <u>Omim: 607657</u> Human <u>SwissProt: P32929</u> Human <u>Unigene: 19904</u> Human
	Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	100
	Sample:Liver (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-CTH (SL9515R)at 1/300 dilution
	Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 45kD



