ARG59958
anti-MOCS3 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes MOCS3
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	MOCS3
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 271-460 of Human MOCS3 (NP_055299.1).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Sulfur carrier protein MOCS2A adenylyltransferase; Adenylyltransferase and sulfurtransferase MOCS3; Adenylyltransferase MOCS3; EC 2.8.1.11; UBA4; EC 2.7.7.80; MPT synthase sulfurylase; Molybdopterin synthase sulfurylase; Sulfur carrier protein MOCS2A sulfurtransferase; Molybdenum cofactor synthesis protein 3; Sulfurtransferase MOCS3

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
WB	1:500 - 1:2000

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	Mouse ovary and HepG2
Observed Size	50 kDa

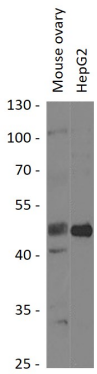
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	MOCS3
Gene Full Name	molybdenum cofactor synthesis 3
Background	Molybdenum cofactor (MoCo) is necessary for the function of all molybdoenzymes. The protein encoded by this gene adenylates and activates molybdopterin synthase, an enzyme required for biosynthesis of MoCo. This gene contains no introns. A pseudogene of this gene is present on chromosome 14. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2012]
Function	Plays a central role in 2-thiolation of mcm(5)S(2)U at tRNA wobble positions of cytosolic tRNA(Lys), tRNA(Glu) and tRNA(Gln). Also essential during biosynthesis of the molybdenum cofactor. Acts by mediating the C-terminal thiocarboxylation of sulfur carriers URM1 and MOCS2A. Its N-terminus first activates URM1 and MOCS2A as acyl-adenylates (-COAMP), then the persulfide sulfur on the catalytic cysteine is transferred to URM1 and MOCS2A to form thiocarboxylation (-COSH) of their C-terminus. The reaction probably involves hydrogen sulfide that is generated from the persulfide intermediate and that acts as nucleophile towards URM1 and MOCS2A. Subsequently, a transient disulfide bond is formed. Does not use thiosulfate as sulfur donor; NFS1 probably acting as a sulfur donor for thiocarboxylation reactions. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	50 kDa
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. [UniProt]

Images



ARG59958 anti-MOCS3 antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 µg of Mouse ovary and HepG2 cell lysates stained with ARG59958 anti-MOCS3 antibody at 1:1000 dilution.