ARG57062
anti-ADSL / Adenylosuccinate Lyase antibody [16C10]

Package: 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [16C10] recognizes ADSL / Adenylosuccinate Lyase
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	16C10
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Target Name	ADSL / Adenylosuccinate Lyase
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fragment around aa. 1-484 of Human ADSL / Adenylosuccinate Lyase.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	ASASE; ASase; EC 4.3.2.2; Adenylosuccinase; Adenylosuccinate lyase; AMPS; ASL

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	Assay-dependent
WB	Assay-dependent

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

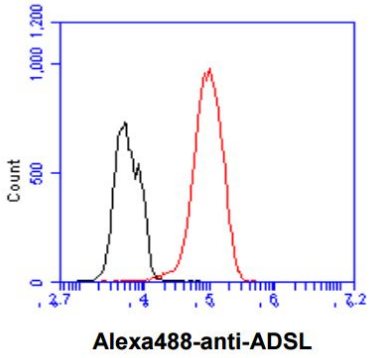
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.02% Sodium azide and 10% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	10% Glycerol
Concentration	1 mg/ml
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

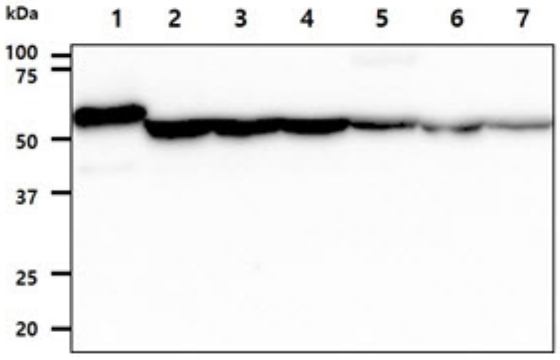
Database links	GeneID: 158 Human Swiss-port # P30566 Human
Gene Symbol	ADSL
Gene Full Name	adenylosuccinate lyase
Background	Adenylsuccinate lyase is involved in both de novo synthesis of purines and formation of adenosine monophosphate from inosine monophosphate. It catalyzes two reactions in AMP biosynthesis: the removal of a fumarate from succinylaminoimidazole carboxamide (SAICA) ribotide to give aminoimidazole carboxamide ribotide (AICA) and removal of fumarate from adenylosuccinate to give AMP. Adenylosuccinase deficiency results in succinylpurinemic autism, psychomotor retardation, and , in some cases, growth retardation associated with muscle wasting and epilepsy. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Catalyzes two non-sequential steps in de novo AMP synthesis: converts (S)-2-(5-amino-1-(5-phospho-D-ribosyl)imidazole-4-carboxamido)succinate (SAICAR) to fumarate plus 5-amino-1-(5-phospho-D-ribosyl)imidazole-4-carboxamide, and thereby also contributes to de novo IMP synthesis, and converts succinyladenosine monophosphate (SAMP) to AMP and fumarate. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	55 kDa

Images



ARG57062 anti-ADSL / Adenylosuccinate Lyase antibody [16C10] FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Hep3B cell line stained with ARG57062 anti-ADSL / Adenylosuccinate Lyase antibody [16C10] at 2-5 µg for 1x10^6 cells (red line). Secondary antibody: Goat anti-Mouse IgG Alexa fluor 488 conjugate. Isotype control antibody was Mouse IgG (black line).



ARG57062 anti-ADSL / Adenylosuccinate Lyase antibody [16C10] WB image

Western blot: 1) 20 ng of Recombinant Protein, 40 µg of 2) HeLa cell lysate, 3) 293T cell lysate, 4) Jurkat cell lysate, 5) HepG2 cell lysate, 6) A549 cell lysate, and 7) MCF7 cell lysate stained with ARG57062 anti-ADSL / Adenylosuccinate Lyase antibody [16C10] at 1:1000.