PPAT polyclonal antibody

Catalog: BS8365 Host: Rabbit Reactivity: Human, Monkey

BackGround:

Atase (amidophosphoribosyltransferase), also known as PPAT (phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate (PRPP) amidotransferase), PRAT or GPAT (glutamine phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate amidotransferase), is a ubiquitously expressed N-terminal nucleophile-type glutamine amidotransferase that belongs to the purine/pyrimidine phosphoribosyltransferase family. Existing as a homotetramer, Atase plays an important role in purine metabolism. More specifically, Atase functions as regulatory enzyme and contains one glutamine amidotransferase type-2 domain. Binding a magnesium ion and a 4Fe-4S cluster as cofactors, Atase catalyzes the first step (the rate-limiting step) in the purine nucleotide biosynthesis pathway, a two-step reaction that results in the formation of phosphoribosylamine from PRPP and glutamine. The first step of this reaction is catalyzed by the N-terminal glutaminase domain while the second step is catalyzed by the C-terminal PRTase domain.

Product:

1mg/ml in PBS with 0.1% Sodium Azide, 50% Glycerol.

Molecular Weight:

~ 57 kDa

Swiss-Prot:

Q06203

Purification&Purity:

The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen and the purity is > 95% (by SDS-PAGE).

Applications:

WB 1:500 - 1:2000

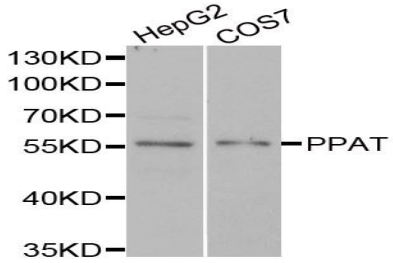
Storage&Stability:

Store at 4℃ short term. Aliquot and store at -20℃ long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Specificity:

PPAT polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of PPAT protein.

DATA:



WesternBlot (WB) analysis of PPAT polyclonal antibody

Note:

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedure.

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