

Recombinant CPS1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301906L**

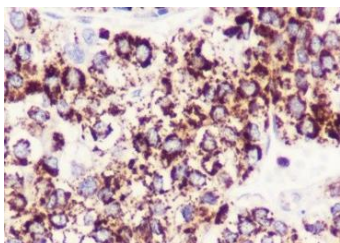
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

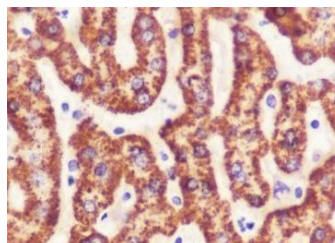
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant human CPS1 fragment
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	A622
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications Recommended Dilution

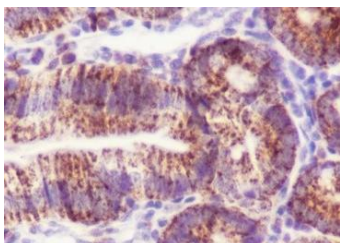
WB	1:1000-1:5000
IHC	1:50-1:100



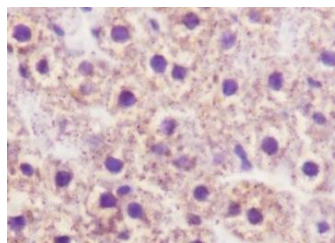
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human hepatocellular carcinoma using CPS1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver using CPS1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse small intestine using CPS1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat liver using CPS1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

Carbamoyl phosphate synthetase 1 (CPS1), a rate-limiting enzyme in the urea cycle, catalyzes the conversion of ammonia and bicarbonate to carbamoyl phosphate in mitochondria. Non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) cells with oncogenic KRAS and loss of the tumor suppressor LKB1 express CPS1 and depend on this enzyme for growth. CPS1 maintains pyrimidine/purine balance in these cancer cells. Silencing CPS1 reduces the pyrimidine to purine ratio and stalls DNA synthesis, leading to DNA damage and cancer cell death. In addition, the tumor suppressor p53 represses the expression of urea cycle enzymes CPS1, OTC, and ARG1 and, therefore, causes the accumulation of ammonia, suppressing cancer growth. Furthermore, research studies suggest that hypermethylation-mediated downregulation of CPS1 expression may contribute to the progression of normal hepatocytes to hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).