Recombinant ADSL/Adenylosuccinate Lyase Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300398P

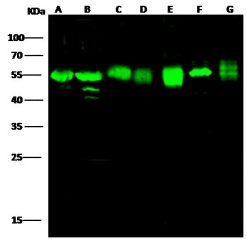
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human ADSL/Adenylosuccinate Lyase protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	B324
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100
IP	1-4 μL/mg of lysate

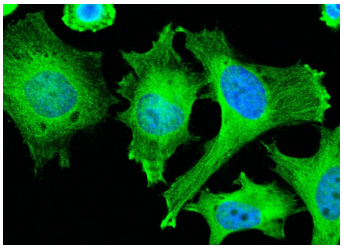
Data



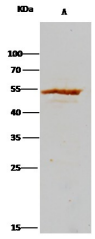
Western Blot with ADSL Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500 dilution. Lane A: HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate,, Lane B: Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate,, Lane C: Hela Whole Cell Lysate,, Lane D: C6 Whole Cell Lysate, Lane E: Raw264.7 Whole Cell Lysate, Lane F: NIH-3T3 Whole Cell Lysate, Lane G: HCT-116 Whole Cell, Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 μg per lane.

Observed-MW:55 kDa

Calculated-MW:55 kDa



Immunofluorescence analysis of ADSL in HepG2 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilzed with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-human ADSL monoclonal antibody (1:60) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue).



Immunoprecipitation analysis using 2 μL anti-ADSL Monoclonal Antibody and 15 μl of 50 % Protein G agarose. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using ADSL Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:200. Lane A:0.5 mg HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate

Observed-MW:55 kDa

Calculated-MW:55 kDa

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Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Adenylosuccinate lyase, also known as adenylosuccinase, ADSL or ASL, is an enzyme implicated in the reaction of adenylosuccinat converting to AMP and fumarate as part of the purine nucleotide cycle. The two substates of adenylosuccinate lyase (ADSL) are dephosphorylated derivatives of SAICA ribotide (SAICAR) and adenylosuccinate (S-AMP), which catalyzes an important reaction in the de novo pathway of purine biosynthesis. ADSL catalyzes two distinct reactions in the synthesis of purine nucleotides, both of which involve the _-elimination of fumarate to produce either aminoimidazole carboxamide ribotide from SAICAR or AMP from S-AMP. The Adenylosuccinate lyase deficiency is a rare autosomal recessive metabolic disorder characterized by the present of SAICA riboside and succinyladenosine (S-Ado). ADSL defect in different patients is often caused by different mutations to the enzyme.

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