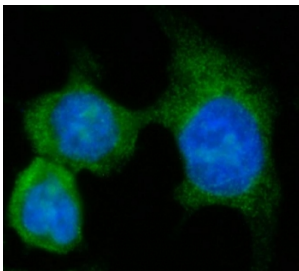


AASS Antibody / LKR / SDH (RQ6595)

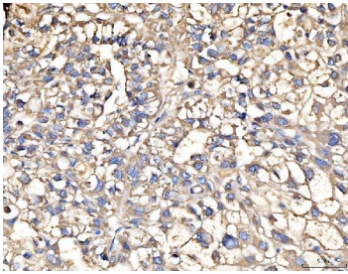
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ6595	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

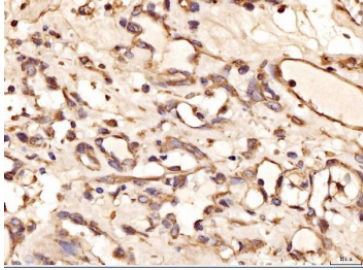
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	Q9UDR5
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Western Blot : 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 2-5ug/ml Immunofluorescence (FFPE) : 5ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/million cells Direct ELISA : 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This AASS antibody is available for research use only.



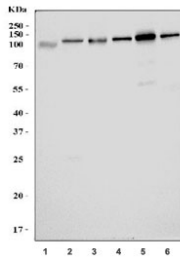
Immunofluorescent staining of FFPE human Caco-2 cells with AASS antibody (green) and DAPI nuclear stain (blue). HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min.



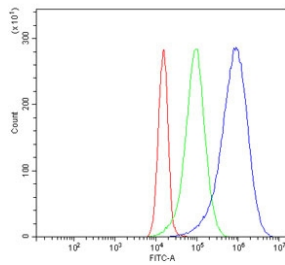
IHC staining of FFPE human liver cancer tissue with AASS antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE human kidney cancer tissue with AASS antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Western blot testing of 1) human HepG2, 2) human HEK293, 3) rat liver, 4) rat kidney, 5) mouse liver and 6) mouse kidney tissue lysate with AASS antibody. Predicted molecular weight ~102 kDa.



Flow cytometry testing of human Jurkat cells with AASS antibody at 1ug/million cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue= AASS antibody.

Description

Alpha-amino adipic semialdehyde synthase (AASS), also called Lysine ketoglutarate reductase (LKR) and Saccharopine dehydrogenase (SDH) is an enzyme encoded by the AASS gene in humans and is involved in their major lysine degradation pathway. This gene encodes a bifunctional enzyme that catalyzes the first two steps in the mammalian lysine degradation pathway. The N-terminal and the C-terminal portions of this enzyme contain lysine-ketoglutarate reductase and saccharopine dehydrogenase activity, respectively, resulting in the conversion of lysine to alpha-amino adipic semialdehyde. Mutations in this gene are associated with familial hyperlysinemia.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the AASS antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Recombinant human protein (amino acids E37-N865) was used as the immunogen for the AASS antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the AASS antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4°C. For long-term, aliquot and store at

-20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.