

OAZ1 Antibody / Ornithine decarboxylase antizyme 1 (FY13217)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY13217	Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 ug/ml	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-2 days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Lyophilized
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Buffer	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
UniProt	P54368
Applications	Western Blot : 0.25-0.5ug/ml Immunohistochemistry : 2-5ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/million cells
Limitations	This OAZ1 antibody is available for research use only.

Description

OAZ1 antibody detects Ornithine decarboxylase antizyme 1, a regulatory protein that controls cellular polyamine levels by inhibiting ornithine decarboxylase (ODC) and polyamine uptake. The UniProt recommended name is Ornithine decarboxylase antizyme 1 (OAZ1). This protein plays a key role in maintaining intracellular polyamine homeostasis, which is essential for cell growth, differentiation, and apoptosis. OAZ1 functions as a feedback regulator that ensures balance between biosynthesis and transport of polyamines such as putrescine, spermidine, and spermine.

Functionally, OAZ1 antibody identifies a 228-amino-acid cytoplasmic protein that binds to and inhibits the enzyme ODC, preventing the conversion of ornithine into putrescine, the first step in polyamine biosynthesis. OAZ1 also targets ODC for ubiquitin-independent proteasomal degradation, ensuring rapid turnover of the enzyme. Additionally, OAZ1 regulates polyamine transport across the plasma membrane by binding to polyamine importers and blocking uptake. These dual inhibitory actions maintain tight control of intracellular polyamine concentrations.

The OAZ1 gene is located on chromosome 19p13.3 and is expressed in nearly all tissues, with high levels in liver, brain, and reproductive organs. OAZ1 translation is uniquely regulated by a +1 ribosomal frameshifting mechanism triggered by elevated polyamine concentrations, creating an autoregulatory feedback loop that modulates its own synthesis in

response to metabolic conditions.

Pathologically, dysregulation of OAZ1 contributes to cancer, neurodegeneration, and reproductive disorders. Reduced OAZ1 activity leads to elevated polyamine levels that promote uncontrolled cell proliferation, while overexpression can suppress tumor growth by restricting polyamine availability. In the nervous system, OAZ1 influences synaptic plasticity and neuronal differentiation. Research using OAZ1 antibody supports studies in metabolic regulation, cancer biology, and neurophysiology.

OAZ1 antibody is validated for western blotting, immunofluorescence, and immunohistochemistry to detect polyamine regulators. NSJ Bioreagents provides OAZ1 antibody reagents optimized for studies in enzyme regulation, protein degradation, and metabolic control.

Structurally, Ornithine decarboxylase antizyme 1 consists of a conserved ODC-binding region that mediates enzyme inhibition and a C-terminal domain required for proteasomal targeting. The proteinÂ's structure allows it to act both as an inhibitor and degradation adaptor without requiring ubiquitin conjugation. This antibody enables detailed investigation of OAZ1Â's role in polyamine metabolism, feedback control, and tumor suppression.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the OAZ1 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human OAZ1 was used as the immunogen for the OAZ1 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the OAZ1 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.