

**PPT1 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP2538b****Specification**

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**PPT1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P50897</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">Q8HXR6</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	34193
Antigen Region	269-300

**PPT1 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5538**Other Names**

Palmitoyl-protein thioesterase 1, PPT-1, Palmitoyl-protein hydrolase 1, PPT1, PPT

**Target/Specificity**

This PPT1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 269-300 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human PPT1.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

IHC-P~~1:50~100

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

PPT1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PPT1 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** PPT1

**Synonyms** CLN1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:19941651}, PPT

**Function** Removes thioester-linked fatty acyl groups such as palmitate from modified cysteine residues in proteins or peptides during lysosomal degradation. Prefers acyl chain lengths of 14 to 18 carbons (PubMed:[8816748](#)).

**Cellular Location**

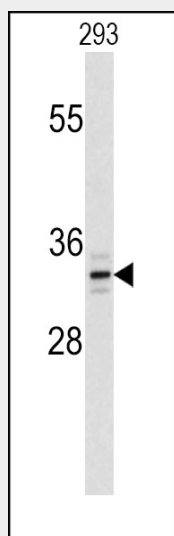
Lysosome. Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P45478}

**PPT1 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols**

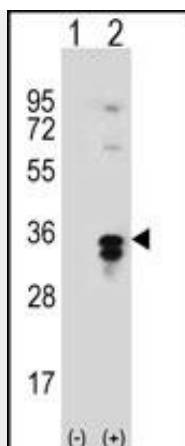
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

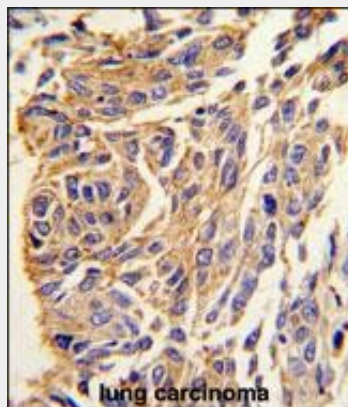
**PPT1 Antibody (C-term) - Images**



Western blot analysis of PPT1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP2538b) in 293 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). PPT1 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Western blot analysis of PPT1 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal PPT1 Antibody (A284) (Cat. #AP2538b). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the PPT1 gene.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue reacted with PPT1 antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP2538b), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

### **PPT1 Antibody (C-term) - Background**

Palmitoyl-protein thioesterase-1 (PPT1) is a lysosomal hydrolase that removes long-chain fatty acyl groups from modified cysteine residues in proteins. Mutations in PPT1 have been found to cause the infantile form of neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis (INCL), and an animal model has been developed.<sup>1</sup> The deduced PPT2 protein contains 302 amino acids, including a 27-amino acid leader peptide, a sequence motif characteristic of many thioesterases and lipases, and 5 potential N-linked glycosylation sites.<sup>2</sup> PPT2 shares 18% amino acid identity with PPT1. Northern blot analysis detected a predominant 2.0-kb PPT2 transcript in the human tissues examined, with the highest expression in skeletal muscle; variable amounts of 2.8- and 7.0-kb transcripts were also observed. Recombinant PPT2, like PPT1, possesses thioesterase activity and localizes to the lysosome. Since PPT2 could not substitute for PPT1 in correcting the metabolic defect in INCL cells and was unable to remove palmitate groups from palmitoylated proteins that are routinely used as substrates for PPT1 it has been postulated that PPT2 possesses a different substrate specificity than PPT1.

### **PPT1 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Calero, G., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(39):37957-37964 (2003).  
Hofmann, S.L., et al., Curr. Mol. Med. 2(5):423-437 (2002).  
Weimer, J.M., et al., Neuromolecular Med. 1(2):111-124 (2002).

Lu, J.Y., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 93(19):10046-10050 (1996).  
Crews, C.M., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 93(9):4316-4319 (1996).