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ADSL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP8807c

Specification

ADSL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P30566

ADSL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 158

Other Names
Adenylosuccinate lyase, ASL, Adenylosuccinase, ASase, ADSL, AMPS

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP8807c was selected from the Center region of human ADSL. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ADSL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name ADSL

Synonyms AMPS

Function
Catalyzes two non-sequential steps in de novo AMP synthesis: converts (S)-2-(5-amino-1-(5-phospho-D-ribosyl)imidazole-4- carboxamido)succinate (SAICAR) to fumarate plus 5-amino-1-(5-phospho-D- ribosyl)imidazole-4-carboxamide, and thereby also contributes to de novo IMP synthesis, and converts succinyladenosine monophosphate (SAMP) to AMP and fumarate.

Tissue Location
Ubiquitously expressed. Both isoforms are produced by all tissues. Isoform 2 is 10-fold less abundant than isoform 1

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ADSL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

ADSL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

ADSL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

Adenylsuccinate lyase is involved in both de novo synthesis of purines and formation of adenosine monophosphate from inosine monophosphate. It catalyzes two reactions in AMP biosynthesis: the removal of a fumarate from succinylaminoimidazole carboxamide (SAICA) ribotide to give aminoimidazole carboxamide ribotide (AICA) and removal of fumarate from adenylosuccinate to give AMP. Adenylosuccinase deficiency results in succinylpurinemic autism, psychomotor retardation, and , in some cases, growth retardation associated with muscle wasting and epilepsy.

ADSL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Stone,R.L., et.al., J. Biol. Chem. 268 (26), 19710-19716 (1993)Mouchegh,K., et.al., J. Pediatr. 150 (1), 57-61 (2007)