

AASDHPPT Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9193c**Specification**

AASDHPPT Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9NRN7](#)**AASDHPPT Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 60496**Other Names**

L-aminoadipate-semialdehyde dehydrogenase-phosphopantetheinyl transferase, 278-, 4'-phosphopantetheinyl transferase, Alpha-aminoadipic semialdehyde dehydrogenase-phosphopantetheinyl transferase, AASD-PPT, LYS5 ortholog, AASDHPPT

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP9193c](/products/AP9193c) was selected from the Center region of human AASDHPPT. 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.

AASDHPPT Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** AASDHPPT**Function**

Catalyzes the post-translational modification of target proteins by phosphopantetheine. Can transfer the 4'-phosphopantetheine moiety from coenzyme A, regardless of whether the CoA is presented in the free thiol form or as an acetyl thioester, to a serine residue of a broad range of acceptors including the acyl carrier domain of FASN.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol.

Tissue Location

Detected in heart, skeletal muscle, placenta, testis, brain, pancreas, liver and kidney

AASDHPPT Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

AASDHPPT Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

AASDHPPT Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

AASDHPPT is similar to *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* LYS5, which is required for the activation of the alpha-aminoadipate dehydrogenase in the biosynthetic pathway of lysine. Yeast alpha-aminoadipate dehydrogenase converts alpha-biosynthetic-aminoadipate semialdehyde to alpha-aminoadipate. It has been suggested that defects in the human gene result in pipecolic acidemia.

AASDHPPT Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Strickland, K.C., et.al., J. Biol. Chem. 285 (3), 1627-1633 (2010) Bunkoczi, G., et.al, Chem. Biol. 14 (11), 1243-1253 (2007)