PRPS1/2/PRPS1L1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-15944

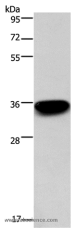
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

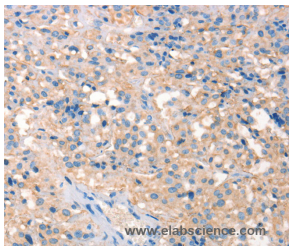
Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of human PRPS1/2/1L1
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, PH7.4

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:25-1:100

Data



Western Blot analysis of 293T cell using PRPS1/2/PRPS1L1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400
Calculated Mw:35kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer using PRPS1/2/PRPS1L1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:30

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

PRPS (phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate synthetase) proteins catalyze the synthesis of phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate (PRPP). Three human PRPS isoforms exist and are encoded by three different genes. PRPS1 and PRPS2 (also known as PRS1 and PRS2, respectively) are ubiquitously expressed, while PRPS3 (also known as PRPS1L1) is specific to the testis. PRPP is an important substrate synthesized from MgATP and ribose-5-phosphate in a reaction that requires inorganic phosphate and magnesium as a cofactor. PRPP is essential in the synthesis of nearly all nucleotides, implying that PRPS1/2 play an important role in nucleotide biosynthesis and purine metabolism. A mutation in the gene encoding PRPS1 may result in PRPS superactivity, a disease characterized by gout and the overproduction of purine nucleotides, uric acid and PRPP. PRPS1 mutations can also lead to a reduction in PRPS1 activity resulting in ARTS syndrome or CMTX5 (Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease X-linked recessive type 5).

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