

Product name:	AASS Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN06382
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AASS. AA range:251-300
Reactivity:	Human,Rat,Mouse
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
Molecular Weight:	102kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

This gene encodes a bifunctional enzyme that catalyzes the first two steps in the mammalian lysine degradation pathway. The N-terminal and the C-terminal portions of this enzyme contain lysine-ketoglutarate reductase and saccharopine dehydrogenase activity, respectively, resulting in the conversion of lysine to alpha-aminoadipic semialdehyde. Mutations in this gene are associated with familial hyperlysinemia. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],catalytic activity:N(6)-(L-1,3-dicarboxypropyl)-L-lysine + NAD(+) + H(2)O = L-glutamate + 2-aminoadipate 6-semialdehyde + NADH.,catalytic activity:N(6)-(L-1,3-dicarboxypropyl)-L-lysine + NADP(+) + H(2)O = L-lysine + 2-oxoglutarate + NADPH.,disease:Defects in AASS are the cause of hyperlysinemia [MIM:238700]. Hyperlysinemia is an autosomal recessive condition characterized by hyperlysinemia lysinuria and variable saccharopinuria.,function:Bifunctional enzyme that catalyzes the first two steps in lysine degradation. The N-terminal and the C-terminal contain lysine-ketoglutarate reductase and saccharopine dehydrogenase activity, respectively.,induction:Induced by starvation.,pathway:Amino-acid degradation; L-lysine degradation via saccharopine pathway; glutaryl-CoA from L-lysine: step 1/6.,pathway:Amino-acid degradation; L-lysine degradation via saccharopine pathway; glutaryl-CoA from L-lysine: step 2/6.,similarity:In the C-terminal section; belongs to the saccharopine dehydrogenase family.,similarity:In the N-terminal section; belongs to the AlaDH/PNT family.,subunit:Homodimer.,tissue specificity:Expressed in all 16 tissues examined with highest expression in the liver.,