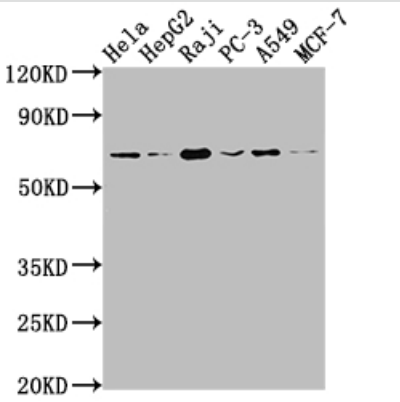
ALAS1 Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA266893A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P13196
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Alas1
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:5000
Relevance	cytosol, mitochondrial matrix, mitochondrion, nucleoplasm, 5-aminolevulinate synthase activity, identical protein binding, heme biosynthetic process, mitochondrion organization, regulation of lipid metabolic process
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Cardiovascular; Metabolism; Signal transduction
Gene Names	ALAS1
Accession NO.	2A9

Image



Western Blot
Positive WB detected in: Hela whole cell lysate, HepG2 whole cell lysate, Raji whole cell lysate, PC-3 whole cell lysate, A549 whole cell lysate, MCF-7 whole cell lysate
All lanes: ALAS1 antibody at 1:1500
Secondary
Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution
Predicted band size: 71, 13 kDa
Observed band size: 71 kDa

Description

The recombinant ALAS1 antibody is a monoclonal antibody molecule expressed by using recombinant DNA and protein engineering technology to clone the genes encoding the ALAS1 antibody into a plasma vector and then by

transfecting the vector clone into the appropriate recipient mammalian cells for production. It was purified using affinity-chromatography. And it shows reactivity with ALAS1 protein from Human. This recombinant ALAS1 antibody can be used in the ELISA, WB.

ALAS1 is a mitochondrial enzyme that catalyzes the condensation of glycine and succinyl-CoA generating 5-aminolevulinic acid. As a rate-limiting enzyme of the heme biosynthetic pathway, ALAS1 provides a basal level of heme in nonerythropoietic cells for cytochromes and other hemoproteins. ALAS1 is tightly controlled to adjust to hepatocytes' metabolic demands. ALAS1 deficiency causes embryonic mortality in mice, showing that it is required for early embryogenesis.