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Rabbit Anti-NTAN1/Cy5.5 Conjugated antibody

SL19495R-Cy5.5

Product Name	Anti-NTAN1/Cy5.5
Chinese Name	Cy5.5 标记的 N 末端天冬酰胺酰胺酶抗体
Alias	N terminal Asn amidase; N terminal asparagine amidase; N terminal asparagine amidohydrolase; NTN-amidase; PNAA; PNAD; Protein N-terminal Asn amidase; Protein N-terminal asparagine amidase; Protein N-terminal asparagine amidohydrolase; Protein NH2-terminal asparagine amidohydrolase; Protein NH2-terminal asparagine deamidase; Protein NTN-amidase.
Research Area	Cell biology Ubiquitin
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human(predicted:Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Horse,Rabbit)
Applications	IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	35kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NTAN1
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	**background:** The protein encoded by this gene functions in a step-wise process of protein

degradation through the N-end rule pathway. This protein acts as a tertiary destabilizing enzyme that deamidates N-terminal L-Asn residues on proteins to produce N-terminal L-Asp. L-Asp substrates are subsequently conjugated to L-Arg, which is recognized by specific E3 ubiquitin ligases and targeted to the proteasome. Pseudogenes of this gene are located on the long arms of chromosomes 8, 10 and 12. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2012]

Function:
Side-chain deamidation of N-terminal asparagine residues to aspartate. Required for the ubiquitin-dependent turnover of intracellular proteins that initiate with Met-Asn. These proteins are acetylated on the retained initiator methionine and can subsequently be modified by the removal of N-acetyl methionine by acylaminoacid hydrolase (AAH). Conversion of the resulting N-terminal asparagine to aspartate by PNAD renders the protein susceptible to arginylation, polyubiquitination and degradation as specified by the N-end rule. This enzyme does not act on substrates with internal or C-terminal asparagines and does not act on glutamine residues in any position, nor on acetylated N-terminal peptidyl Asn.

Subcellular Location:
Cytoplasmic

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 123803 Human

Entrez Gene: 18203 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 397107 Pig

Entrez Gene: 360462 Rat

SwissProt: Q96AB6 Human

SwissProt: Q64311 Mouse

SwissProt: Q28955 Pig

Unigene: 592045 Human

Unigene: 380410 Mouse

Unigene: 1273 Rat

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.