SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-APRT antibody

Catalog Number: SL23830R

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

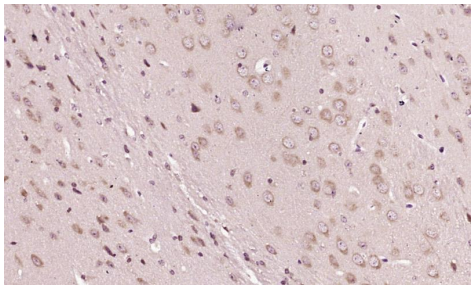
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	APRT
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human APRT: 171-270/574 <Extracellular>
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/1ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Mouse(predicted:Human,Rat,Pig)
Predicted MW.:	19kDa
Subcellular Location:	cytoplasmic
Background:	APRT is a 180 amino acid protein that localizes to the cytoplasm and belongs to the purine/pyrimidine phosphoribosyltransferase family. Existing as a homodimer, APRT functions to catalyze the formation of inorganic pyrophosphate and AMP from adenine and 5-phosphoribosyl-1-pyrophosphate (PRPP), a reaction that is essential for both purine metabolism and AMP biosynthesis. Defects in the gene encoding APRT are the cause of APRT deficiency, also known as 2,8-dihydroxyadenine urolithiasis, which is an autosomal recessive disease that results in renal failure. The gene encoding APRT maps to human chromosome 16, which encodes over 900 genes and comprises nearly 3% of the human genome. The GAN gene is located on chromosome 16 and, with mutation, may lead to giant axonal neuropathy, a nervous system disorder characterized by increasing

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	malfunction with growth. The rare disorder Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome is also associated with chromosome 16, as is Crohn's disease, which is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition. **Function:** Catalyzes a salvage reaction resulting in the formation of AMP, that is energically less costly than de novo synthesis. **Subunit:** Homodimer. **Subcellular Location:** Cytoplasm. DISEASE: Defects in APRT are the cause of adenine phosphoribosyltransferase deficiency (APRTD) [MIM:102600]; also known as 2,8-dihydroxyadenine urolithiasis. An enzymatic deficiency that can lead to urolithiasis and renal failure. Patients have 2,8-dihydroxyadenine (DHA) urinary stones. **Similarity:** Belongs to the purine/pyrimidine phosphoribosyltransferase family. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 353 Human **Entrez Gene:** 292072 Rat Omim: 102600 Human **SwissProt:** P07741 Human **SwissProt:** P36972 Rat **Unigene:** 28914 Human **Unigene:** 2498 Rat

[VALIDATION IMAGES]



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (APRT) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL23830R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.

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