

Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-AASS Antibody	
Gene Name	AASS	
Source	Rabbit	
Clonality	Polyclonal	
Isotype	IgG	
Species Reactivity	human, mouse, rat	
Tested Application	WB, IHC, ICC/IF, FCM, ELISA	
Contents	500 ug/ml antibody with PBS, 0.02% NaN ₃ , 1 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.	
Immunogen	E.coli-derived human AASS recombinant protein (Position: E37-N865).	
Concentration	500 ug/ml	
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.	
Observed MW	102 kDa	
Dilution Ratios	Western blot (WB):	1:500-2000
	Immunohistochemistry (IHC):	1:50-400
	Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence (ICC/IF):	1:50-400
	Flow Cytometry (Fixed):	1:50-200
	Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA):	1:100-1000
	(Boiling the paraffin sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, or PH8.0 EDTA repair liquid for 20 mins is required for the staining of formalin/paraffin sections.) Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.	

Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied. 6 months 2 to 8°C after reconstitution. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Background Information

Alpha-amino adipic semialdehyde synthase is an enzyme encoded by the AASS gene in humans and is involved in their major lysine degradation pathway. 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-amino adipic semialdehyde. Mutations in this gene are associated with familial hyperlysinemia.

Selected Validation Data

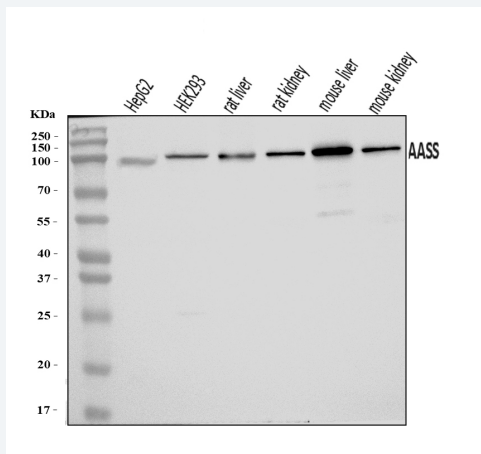


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of anti- AASS Antibody (A07302-3). The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions.

Lane 1: HepG2 whole cell lysates,
Lane 2: HEK293 whole cell lysates,
Lane 3: rat liver tissue lysates,
Lane 4: rat kidney tissue lysates,
Lane 5: mouse liver tissue lysates,
Lane 6: mouse kidney tissue lysates.

Use rabbit anti- AASS 1:1000, probed with a goat anti- rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1002). A specific band was detected for AASS at approximately 102KDa. The expected band size for AASS is at 102KDa.

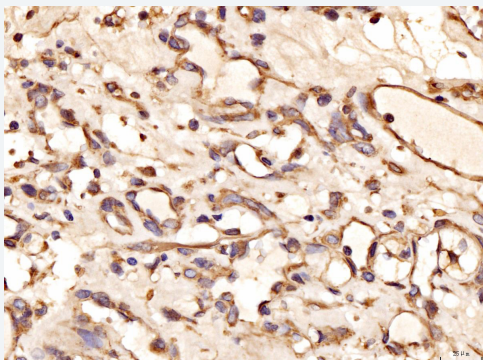


Figure 2. IHC analysis using anti-AASS Antibody (A07302-3). detected in paraffin-embedded section of human kidney cancer tissue. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1022) with DAB as the chromogen.

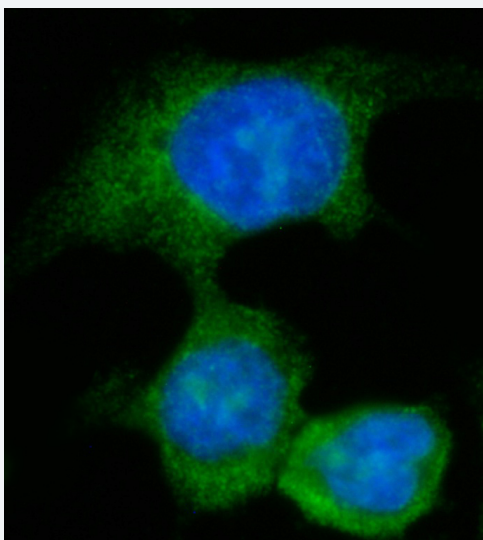


Figure 4. ICC analysis using anti- AASS Antibody (A07302-3). was detected in immersion fixed CACO-2 cell. Cells were stained using the Dylight488-conjugated Anti-rabbit IgG Secondary Antibody (green)(Catalog # BA1127) and counterstained with DAPI (blue).

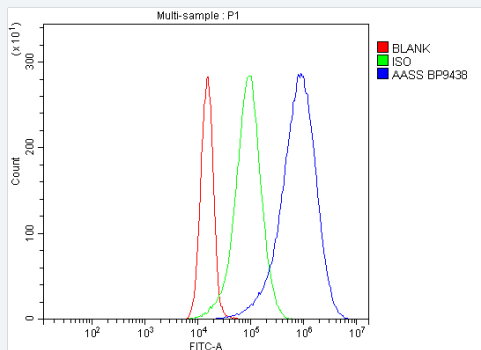


Figure 5. Flow Cytometry analysis of Jurkat cells using anti-AASS antibody (A07302-3).

Overlay histogram showing Jurkat cells stained with A07302-3 (Blue line). To facilitate intracellular staining, cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with permeabilization buffer. The cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum. And then incubated with rabbit anti-AASS Antibody (A07302-3) at 1:100 dilution for 30 min at 20°C. DyLight®488 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (BA1127) was used as secondary antibody at 1:100 dilution for 30 minutes at 20°C. Isotype control antibody (Green line) was rabbit IgG at 1:100 dilution used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Red line) was used as a blank control.