Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-09977)

TargetMol

Anti-PAPSS1 Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse (predicted:Human,Rat,Dog,Cow,Horse,Rabbit)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 69 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse pancreas); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (PAPSS1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-09977) at 1: 200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining.
Application:	IHC-P,IHC-Fr,IF
Recommended	IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human PAPSS1
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	9060
Uniprot ID:	O95340

Research Background

PAPSS2 is one of the two PAPS synthetases. Three-prime-phosphoadenosine 5-prime-phosphosulfate (PAPS) is the sulfate donor cosubstrate for all sulfotransferase (SULT) enzymes. SULTs catalyze the sulfate conjugation of many endogenous and exogenous compounds, including drugs and other xenobiotics. In humans, PAPS is synthesized from adenosine 5-prime triphosphate (ATP) and inorganic sulfate by 2 isoforms, PAPSS1 and PAPSS2. Bifunctional 3'-phosphoadenosine 5'-phosphosulfate synthetases (PAPS synthetase or PAPSS), also designated sulfurylase kinase (SK), are important for sulfate assimilation in the sulfur metabolism pathway. PAPPS proteins are bifunctional enzymes with APS kinase and ATP sulfurylase activity, which mediate two steps in the sulfate activation pathway. The PAPSS proteins belong to the APS kinase family and to the sulfate adenylyltransferase family of proteins. In mammals, PAPSS proteins are the sole source of sulfate. During postnatal growth, PAPSS proteins may play a role in skeletogenesis. Defects in the PAPSS2 gene can cause the Pakistani type of spondyloepimetaphyseal dysplasia (SEMD), an autosomal recessive form of SEMD characterized by short, bowed limbs, enlarged knee joints and mild brachydactyly.

Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481