

Datasheet for ABIN307123 **anti-ATIC antibody**





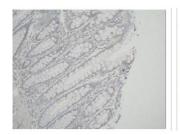
Go to Product page

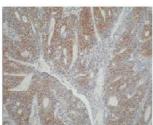
| \sim | | | | |
|--------|----------------|-------|--------|----|
| () | ve | r\/ | | Λ/ |
| \cup | $\vee \subset$ | 1 V I | \Box | ٧V |

| 200 μg |
|--|
| ATIC |
| Human |
| Mouse |
| Monoclonal |
| This ATIC antibody is un-conjugated |
| Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC) |
| |
| Hybridoma produced by the fusion of splenocytes from BALB/c mice immunized with a |
| synthetic peptide derived from the human ATIC protein and mouse myeloma Ag8563 cells. |
| Sequence common in frog, fruit fly, rat and mouse. |
| F38 P7 H9 |
| lgG1 |
| Drosophila melanogaster, Frog, Human, Mouse, Rat |
| AICAR, AICARFT, AICARFT/IMPCHASE, PURH, 5-aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide ribonucleotide |
| formyltransferase/IMP cyclohydrolase,The bifunctional purine biosynthesis protein PURH |
| contains phosphoribosylaminoimidazole carboxamide formyltransferase, also designated |
| AICAR transformylase, IMP cyclohydrolase or Inosinicase. AICAR plays an important role in |
| purine biosynthesis, specifically in the production of nucleotides and IMP. Defects in ATIC, the |
| gene encoding for this protein, can cause AICArebosuria, also designated AICA-ribosiduria, an |
| |

Product Details

| | inborn error in purine biosynthesis that is neurologically cataclysmic. Individuals with AICA- | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | rebosuria accumulate AICA-ribotide, also designated ZMP, and its derivatives in erythrocytes | | | |
| | and fibroblasts and also excrete very large amounts of AICA-riboside in the urine. Mental | | | |
| | retardation, epilepsy, dysmorphic features and congenital blindness are all symptoms of this | | | |
| | disease. | | | |
| Purification: | Protein A/G Chromatography | | | |
| Target Details | | | | |
| Target: | ATIC | | | |
| Alternative Name: | ATIC (ATIC Products) | | | |
| UniProt: | P31939 | | | |
| Application Details | | | | |
| Application Notes: | Antibody can be used for Western blotting (1-2 µg/mL) and immunohistochemistry on formalin | | | |
| | fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues (1-5 $\mu g/mL$). Optimal concentration should be evaluated by | | | |
| | serial dilutions. | | | |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only | | | |
| Handling | | | | |
| Buffer: | Provided as solution in phosphate buffered saline with 0.08 % sodium azide | | | |
| Preservative: | Sodium azide | | | |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which | | | |
| | should be handled by trained staff only. | | | |
| Storage: | -20 °C | | | |
| Storage Comment: | Product should be stored at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid freeze/thaw cycles | | | |
| | | | | |





Immunohistochemistry

Image 1. Left and Center: Immunohistochemical staining of normal colon tissue and colon carcinoma tissue using ATIC antibody . Right: Western blot using ATIC antibody on HT29 cell lysate. Human, Frog, Fruit Fly, Rat, Mouse