

Datasheet for ABIN622163 **ASRGL1 Protein**

Publication



Overview

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Quantity:	2500 IU
Target:	ASRGL1
Reactivity:	Please inquire
Host:	Please inquire
Product Details	

Characteristics:	L-Asparaginase
Purity:	> 96.0 % as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Target Details

Target:	ASRGL1
Alternative Name:	L-Asparaginase (ASRGL1 Products)
Background:	L-Asparaginase produced from E.Coli containing 303 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 31731 Dalton. Introduction: L-Asparaginase is an enzyme that depletes L-Asparagine ,an important nutrient for cancer cells, resulting in cancer/tumor cell starvation. L-asparaginase is an anti-tumor agent derived from E.coli.,which can inhibit the growth of malignant cells. It is used mainly for the induction of remission in acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. Because of the lymph node origin of malignant B cells in Multiple Myeloma, L-Asparagine is an essential amino acid for their cell metabolism, and, consequently, L-Asparaginase may be of value in managing the disease. The rationale behind asparaginase is that it takes advantage of the fact that ALL cellsare unable to synthesize the non-essential amino acidasparaginewhereas normal cells are able to make their own asparagine. These leukemic cells depend on circulating asparagine.

Order at www.antibodies-online.com | www.antikoerper-online.de | www.anticorps-enligne.fr | www.antibodies-online.cn International: +49 (0)241 95 163 153 | USA & Canada: +1 877 302 8632 | support@antibodies-online.com Page 1/2 | Product datasheet for ABIN622163 | 07/26/2024 | Copyright antibodies-online. All rights reserved. Asparaginase however catalyzes the conversion of L-asparagine to aspartic acidand ammonia. This deprives the leukemic cell of circulating asparagine.

Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Format:	Lyophilized
Buffer:	The enzyme was lyophilized with no additives.
Storage:	-20 °C
Publications	
Product cited in:	Yoon, Zapata, Singh, Jo, Spencer, Choi: "Gamma secretase inhibitors enhance vincristine- induced apoptosis in T-ALL in a NOTCH-independent manner." in: Apoptosis : an international journal on programmed cell death , Vol. 19, Issue 11, pp. 1616-26, (2014) (PubMed).