

Datasheet for ABIN7600732 anti-NUDT15 antibody (AA 23-164)



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Quantity:	100 μg
Target:	NUDT15
Binding Specificity:	AA 23-164
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This NUDT15 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunocytochemistry (ICC)
Product Details	
Purpose:	Anti-NUDT15 Antibody Picoband®
Immunogen:	E.coli-derived human NUDT15 recombinant protein (Position: C23-L164). Human NUDT15 shares 90.8% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse NUDT15.
Immunogen:	
	shares 90.8% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse NUDT15.
Isotype:	shares 90.8% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse NUDT15.

Target Details

Target:	NUDT15		
Alternative Name:	NUDT15 (NUDT15 Products)		
Background:	Synonyms: 70 kDa ribosomal protein S6 kinase 1 antibody, KS6B1_HUMAN antibody, p70 alpha antibody, p70 beta 1 antibody, p70 ribosomal S6 kinase alpha antibody, p70 ribosomal S6 kinase beta 1 antibody, p70 S6 kinase alpha antibody, p70 S6 kinase alpha 1 antibody, p70 S6 kinase alpha 2 antibody, p70 S6K antibody, p70 S6K-alpha antibody, p70 S6KA antibody, p70 S6KA antibody, p70 S6KA antibody, p70 S6KA antibody, p70-S6KA antibody, p70-S6K 1 antibody, p70-S6K 1 antibody, p70-S6K 1 antibody, p70-S6K antibody, P70S6K antibody, P70S6KA antibody, P70S6KB antibody, P70S6KA antibody, P86KA antibody, Ribosomal protein S6 kinase 70 kDa polypeptide 1 antibody, Ribosomal protein S6 kinase beta 1 antibody, Ribosomal protein S6 kinase beta-1 antibody, Ribosomal protein S6 kinase I antibody, RPS6KB1 antibody, S6K-beta-1 antibody, S6K1 antibody, Serine/threonine kinase 14 alpha antibody, Serine/threonine-protein kinase 14A antibody, STK14A antibody Tissue Specificity: Expressed in all tissues. Background: Nudix hydrolase 15 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the NUDT15 gene. This gene encodes an enzyme that belongs to the Nudix hydrolase superfamily. Members of this superfamily catalyze the hydrolysis of nucleoside diphosphates, including substrates like 8 oxo-dGTP, which are a result of oxidative damage, and can induce base mispairing during DNA replication, causing transversions. The encoded enzyme is a negative regulator of thiopurine activation and toxicity. Mutations in this gene result in poor metabolism of thiopurines, and are associated with thiopurine-induced early leukopenia. Multiple pseudogenes of this gene have been identified.		
Molecular Weight: Gene ID:	19 kDa 55270		
Application Details			
Application Notes:	Western blot, 0.25-0.5 μg/mL, Human Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, 5 μg/mL, Human ELISA, 0.1-0.5 μg/mL, - 1. Cai, JP., Ishibashi, T., Takagi, Y., Hayakawa, H., Sekiguchi, M. Mouse MTH2 protein which prevents mutations caused by 8-oxoguanine nucleotides. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 305: 1073-1077, 2003. 2. Hartz, P. A. Personal Communication. Baltimore, Md. 5/13/2014. 3. Moriyama, T., Nishii, R., Perez-Andreu, V., Yang, W., Klussmann, F. A., Zhao, X., Lin, TN., Hoshitsuki, K., Nersting, J., Kihira, K., Hofmann, U., Komada, Y., and 22 others. NUDT15		

Application Details

	polymorphisms alter thiopurine metabolism and hematopoietic toxicity. Nature Genet. 48: 367-373, 2016
Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Adding 0.2 mL of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 µg/mL.
Concentration:	500 μg/mL
Buffer:	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for six months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.