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ALAD Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP96958

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P13716
Other Accession	P13716
Reactivity	Mouse
Predicted	Rat, Human, Rabbit, Dog, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	36295
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ALAD
Epitope Specificity	151-240/330
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the ALADH family.
SUBUNIT	Homooctamer; active form. Homohexamer; low activity form.
DISEASE	Defects in ALAD are the cause of acute hepatic porphyria (AHEPP) [MIM:612740]. A form of porphyria. Porphyrias are inherited defects in the biosynthesis of heme, resulting in the accumulation and increased excretion of porphyrins or porphyrin precursors. They are classified as erythropoietic or hepatic, depending on whether the enzyme deficiency occurs in red blood cells or in the liver. AHP is characterized by attacks of gastrointestinal disturbances, abdominal colic, paralysis, and peripheral neuropathy. Most attacks are precipitated by drugs, alcohol, caloric deprivation, infections, or endocrine factors.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Catalyzes an early step in the biosynthesis of tetrapyrroles. Binds two molecules of 5-aminolevulinate per subunit, each at a distinct site, and catalyzes their condensation to form porphobilinogen. Involvement in disease:Defects in ALAD are the cause of acute hepatic porphyria (AHP). AHP is a form of porphyria. Porphyrias are inherited defects in the biosynthesis of heme, resulting in the accumulation and increased excretion of porphyrins or porphyrin precursors. They are classified as erythropoietic or hepatic, depending on whether the enzyme deficiency occurs in red blood cells or in the liver. AHP is characterized by attacks of gastrointestinal disturbances, abdominal colic, paralysis, and peripheral neuropathy. Most attacks are precipitated by drugs, alcohol, caloric deprivation, infections, or endocrine factors.

Additional Information

Gene ID	
Other Names	ALADH; PBGS; Lv; HEM2_HUMAN; ALAD; Porphobilinogen synthase; 4.2.1.24; HEM2_MOUSE; aminolevulinate dehydratase; aminolevulinate, delta-, dehydratase
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	ALAD
Function	Catalyzes an early step in the biosynthesis of tetrapyrroles. Binds two molecules of 5-aminolevulinate per subunit, each at a distinct site, and catalyzes their condensation to form porphobilinogen.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P10518}

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.