

NTAN1 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP97202

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q96AB6
Other Accession	Q96AB6
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	34677
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NTAN1
Epitope Specificity	111-210/310
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The protein encoded by this gene functions in a step-wise process of protein degradation through the N-end rule pathway. This protein acts as a tertiary destabilizing enzyme that deamidates N-terminal L-Asn residues on proteins to produce N-terminal L-Asp. L-Asp substrates are subsequently conjugated to L-Arg, which is recognized by specific E3 ubiquitin ligases and targeted to the proteasome. Pseudogenes of this gene are located on the long arms of chromosomes 8, 10 and 12. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2012]

Additional Information

Gene ID	123803
Other Names	PNAA; PNAD; RGD1305160; NTAN1_HUMAN; NTAN1; Protein NH2-terminal asparagine amidohydrolase (PNAA); Protein NH2-terminal asparagine deamidase (PNAD Protein N-terminal Asn amidase Protein N-terminal asparagine amidase Protein NTN-amidase); 3.5.1.121; NTAN1_MOUSE; Protein NH2-terminal asparagine deamidase (PNAD Protein N-terminal Asn amidase Protein NTN-amidase); NTAN1_PIG; N-terminal asparagine amidase
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
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	NTAN1
Function	N-terminal asparagine deamidase that mediates deamidation of N-terminal asparagine residues to aspartate. Required for the ubiquitin-dependent turnover of intracellular proteins that initiate with Met-Asn. These proteins are acetylated on the retained initiator methionine and can subsequently be modified by the removal of N-acetyl methionine by acylaminoacid hydrolase (AAH). Conversion of the resulting N-terminal asparagine to aspartate by NTAN1/PNAD renders the protein susceptible to arginylation, polyubiquitination and degradation as specified by the N-end rule. This enzyme does not act on substrates with internal or C-terminal asparagines and does not act on glutamine residues in any position, nor on acetylated N-terminal peptidyl Asn.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q28955}.

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