Best Tools for immunology Research

# HPRT Monoclonal Antibody

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| **Catalog No :** | YM0335 |
| **Reactivity :** | Human |
| **Applications :** | WB;ELISA |
| **Target :** | HPRT |
| **Fields :** | >>Purine metabolism;>>Drug metabolism - other enzymes;>>Metabolic pathways;>>Nucleotide metabolism |
| **Gene Name :** | HPRT1 |
| **Protein Name :** | Hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase |
| **Human Gene Id :** | 3251 |
| **Human Swiss Prot No :** | P00492 |
| **Mouse Swiss Prot No :** | P00493 |
| **Immunogen :** | Purified recombinant fragment of HPRT expressed in E. Coli. |
| **Specificity :** | HPRT Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of HPRT protein. |
| **Formulation :** | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| **Source :** | Monoclonal, Mouse |
| **Dilution :** | WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications. |
| **Purification :** | Affinity purification |
| **Storage Stability :** | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C) |
| **Molecularweight :** | 25kD |

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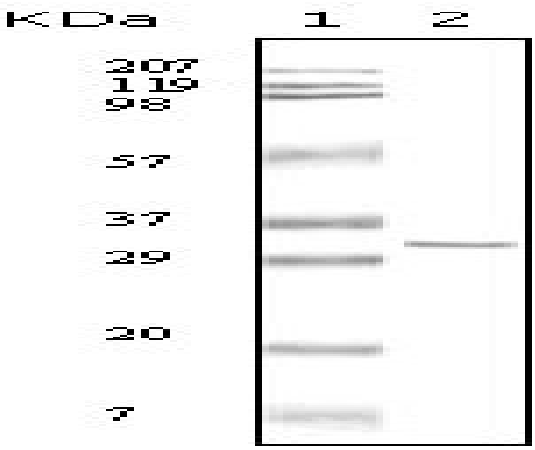
| **Cell Pathway :** | Purine metabolism;Drug metabolism; |
| **P References :** | 1. Manjanatha MG, et.al Mutat Res. 2004 Mar 22;547(1-2):5-18. |
| **Background :** | hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase 1(HPRT1) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is a transferase, which catalyzes conversion of hypoxanthine to inosine monophosphate and guanine to guanosine monophosphate via transfer of the 5-phosphoribosyl group from 5-phosphoribosyl 1-pyrophosphate. This enzyme plays a central role in the generation of purine nucleotides through the purine salvage pathway. Mutations in this gene result in Lesch-Nyhan syndrome or gout.[provided by RefSeq, Jun 2009], |
| **Function :** | catalytic activity:GMP + diphosphate = guanine + 5-phospho-alpha-D-ribose 1-diphosphate.,catalytic activity:IMP + diphosphate = hypoxanthine + 5-phospho-alpha-D-ribose 1-diphosphate.,cofactor:Binds 2 magnesium ions per subunit. One of the ions does not make direct protein contacts.,disease:Defects in HPRT1 are the cause of gout [MIM:300323]; also known as HPRT-related gout or Kelley-Seegmiller syndrome. Gout is characterized by partial enzyme activity and hyperuricemia.,disease:Defects in HPRT1 are the cause of Lesch-Nyhan syndrome (LNS) [MIM:300322]. LNS is characterized by complete lack of enzymatic activity that results in hyperuricemia, choreoathetosis, mental retardation, and compulsive self-mutilation.,online information:Hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase entry,pathway:Purine metabolism; IMP biosynthesis via salvage pathway; IMP from hypoxanthine: step 1/1.,similarity:B |
| **Subcellular Location :** | Cytoplasm. |
| **Expression :** | Brain, |
| **Sort :** | 7774 |
| **No4 :** | 1 |
| **Host :** | Mouse |
| **Modifications :** | Unmodified |

## Products Images




Western Blot analysis using HPRT Monoclonal Antibody against truncated HPRT recombinant protein.