

<b>Product name:</b>	AASS Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Cat number:</b>	ABN06382
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100µL
<b>Clone:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Immunogen:</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AASS. AA range:251-300
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human,Rat,Mouse
<b>Applications:</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	102kDa
<b>Purification:</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Buffer:</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

**Background:**

This gene encodes a bifunctional enzyme that catalyzes the first two steps in the mammalian lysine degradation pathway. The N-terminal and the C-terminal portions of this enzyme contain lysine-ketoglutarate reductase and saccharopine dehydrogenase activity, respectively, resulting in the conversion of lysine to alpha-amino adipic semialdehyde. Mutations in this gene are associated with familial hyperlysinemia. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008], catalytic activity: N(6)-(L-1,3-dicarboxypropyl)-L-lysine + NAD(+) + H(2)O = L-glutamate + 2-amino adipate 6-semialdehyde + NADH., catalytic activity: N(6)-(L-1,3-dicarboxypropyl)-L-lysine + NADP(+) + H(2)O = L-lysine + 2-oxoglutarate + NADPH., disease: Defects in AASS are the cause of hyperlysinemia [MIM:238700]. Hyperlysinemia is an autosomal recessive condition characterized by hyperlysinemia lysinuria and variable saccharopinuria., function: Bifunctional enzyme that catalyzes the first two steps in lysine degradation. The N-terminal and the C-terminal contain lysine-ketoglutarate reductase and saccharopine dehydrogenase activity, respectively., induction: Induced by starvation., pathway: Amino-acid degradation; L-lysine degradation via saccharopine pathway; glutaryl-CoA from L-lysine: step 1/6., pathway: Amino-acid degradation; L-lysine degradation via saccharopine pathway; glutaryl-CoA from L-lysine: step 2/6., similarity: In the C-terminal section; belongs to the saccharopine dehydrogenase family., similarity: In the N-terminal section; belongs to the AlaDH/PNT family., subunit: Homodimer., tissue specificity: Expressed in all 16 tissues examined with highest expression in the liver.,