

Anti-Human/Mouse NAA15 Polyclonal Antibody

Polyclonal Antibody

Cat.NO.: PA05225

3th Edition

Description: N-alpha-acetylation is among the most common post-translational protein modifications in eukaryotic cells. This process involves the transfer of an acetyl group from acetyl-coenzyme A to the alpha-amino group on a nascent polypeptide and is essential for normal cell function. This gene encodes the auxiliary subunit of the N-terminal acetyltransferase A (NatA) complex. NAA15 (N(Alpha)-Acetyltransferase 15, NatA Auxiliary Subunit) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with NAA15 include N-Terminal Acetyltransferase Deficiency and Epidermolysis Bullosa Dystrophica. Among its related pathways are Mesodermal Commitment Pathway. GO annotations related to this gene include poly(A) RNA binding and N-acetyltransferase activity. An important paralog of this gene is NAA16.

Antigen: Synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human NARG1

Form:

How to use: 1.0 ml distilled water will be added to the product

Stability: Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 – 8°C; Solution, 2 years at –20°C

Dilution: PBS (pH7.4) containing 1% BSA

Application: This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of 1?5?g/ml.

Specificity: Expressed at high levels in testis and in ocular endothelial cells. Also found in brain (corpus callosum), heart, colon, bone marrow and at lower levels in most adult tissues, including thyroid, liver, pancreas, mammary and salivary glands, lung, ovary, urogenital system and upper gastrointestinal tract. Overexpressed in gastric cancer, in papillary thyroid carcinomas and in a Burkitt lymphoma cell line (Daudi). Specifically suppressed in abnormal proliferating blood vessels in eyes of patients with proliferative diabetic retinopathy.