

IMPDH1 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP14691a

Specification

IMPDH1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	P20839
Other Accession	D3ZLZ7 , P50096 , O6GMG5 , A0JNA3 , NP_001136045.1 , NP_899066.1 , NP_001096075.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Zebrafish, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	84-113

IMPDH1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3614

Other Names

Inosine-5'-monophosphate dehydrogenase 1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03156}, IMP dehydrogenase 1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03156}, IMPD 1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03156}, IMPDH 1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03156}, I11205 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03156}, IMPDH-I, IMPDH1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03156}, IMPD1

Target/Specificity

This IMPDH1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 84-113 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human IMPDH1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

IMPDH1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IMPDH1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name IMPDH1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03156}

Synonyms IMPD1

Function Catalyzes the conversion of inosine 5'-phosphate (IMP) to xanthosine 5'-phosphate (XMP), the first committed and rate-limiting step in the de novo synthesis of guanine nucleotides, and therefore plays an important role in the regulation of cell growth. Could also have a single-stranded nucleic acid-binding activity and could play a role in RNA and/or DNA metabolism. It may also have a role in the development of malignancy and the growth progression of some tumors.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03156, ECO:0000269|PubMed:14766016}. Nucleus {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03156, ECO:0000269|PubMed:14766016}

Tissue Location

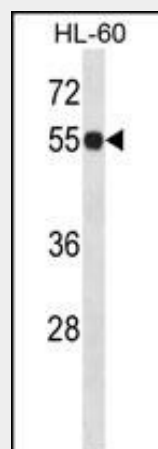
IMP type I is the main species in normal leukocytes and type II predominates over type I in the tumor

IMPDH1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

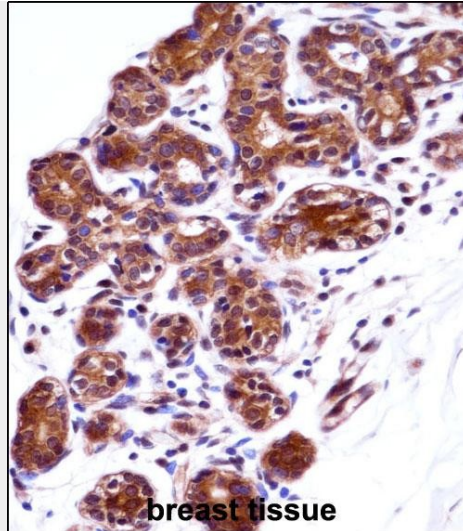
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

IMPDH1 Antibody (N-term) - Images



IMPDH1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP14691a) western blot analysis in HL-60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the IMPDH1 antibody detected the IMPDH1 protein (arrow).



IMPDH1 Antibody (N-term) (AP14691a) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human breast tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of IMPDH1 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

IMPDH1 Antibody (N-term) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene acts as a homotetramer to regulate cell growth. The encoded protein is an enzyme that catalyzes the synthesis of xanthine monophosphate (XMP) from inosine-5'-monophosphate (IMP). This is the rate-limiting step in the de novo synthesis of guanine nucleotides. Defects in this gene are a cause of retinitis pigmentosa type 10 (RP10). Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

IMPDH1 Antibody (N-term) - References

Ohmann, E.L., et al. *Pediatr Transplant* 14(7):891-895(2010)
Gensburger, O., et al. *Pharmacogenet. Genomics* 20(9):537-543(2010)
Kagaya, H., et al. *Basic Clin. Pharmacol. Toxicol.* 107(2):631-636(2010)
Ohmann, E.L., et al. *J. Heart Lung Transplant.* 29(5):509-516(2010)
Shumei, L., et al. *Adv. Exp. Med. Biol.* 664, 293-297 (2010) :