

ITPA Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP18963b

Specification

ITPA Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Application | WB,E |
| Primary Accession | O9BY32 |
| Other Accession | NP_258412.1 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Calculated MW | 21446 |
| Antigen Region | 149-178 |

ITPA Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3704

Other Names

Inosine triphosphate pyrophosphatase {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03148}, ITPase {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03148}, Inosine triphosphatase {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03148}, 36119 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03148}, Non-canonical purine NTP pyrophosphatase {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03148}, Non-standard purine NTP pyrophosphatase {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03148}, Nucleoside-triphosphate diphosphatase {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03148}, Nucleoside-triphosphate pyrophosphatase {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03148}, NTPase {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03148}, Putative oncogene protein hlc14-06-p, ITPA {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03148}, C20orf37

Target/Specificity

This ITPA antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 149-178 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ITPA.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

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

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

ITPA Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name ITPA {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03148}

Synonyms C20orf37

Function Pyrophosphatase that hydrolyzes the non-canonical purine nucleotides inosine triphosphate (ITP), deoxyinosine triphosphate (dITP) as well as 2'-deoxy-N-6-hydroxylaminopurine triphosphate (dHAPTP) and xanthosine 5'-triphosphate (XTP) to their respective monophosphate derivatives. The enzyme does not distinguish between the deoxy- and ribose forms. Probably excludes non-canonical purines from RNA and DNA precursor pools, thus preventing their incorporation into RNA and DNA and avoiding chromosomal lesions.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03148, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11278832}

Tissue Location

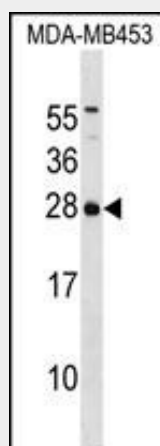
Ubiquitous. Highly expressed in heart, liver, sex glands, thyroid and adrenal gland

ITPA Antibody (C-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](#)

ITPA Antibody (C-term) - Images



ITPA Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP18963b) western blot analysis in MDA-MB453 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the ITPA antibody detected the ITPA protein (arrow).

ITPA Antibody (C-term) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene hydrolyzes inosine

triphosphate and deoxyinosine triphosphate to the monophosphate nucleotide and diphosphate. The encoded protein, which is a member of the HAM1 NTPase protein family, is found in the cytoplasm and acts as a homodimer. Defects in the encoded protein can result in inosine triphosphate pyrophosphorylase deficiency. Two transcript variants encoding two different isoforms have been found for this gene. Also, at least two other transcript variants have been identified which are probably regulatory rather than protein-coding.

ITPA Antibody (C-term) - References

Kim, J.H., et al. J. Clin. Gastroenterol. 44 (10), E242-E248 (2010) :
Ochi, H., et al. Gastroenterology 139(4):1190-1197(2010)
Thompson, A.J., et al. Gastroenterology 139(4):1181-1189(2010)
Ban, H., et al. J. Gastroenterol. 45(10):1014-1021(2010)
Fellay, J., et al. Nature 464(7287):405-408(2010)