

**PAPSS1 Antibody (N-term K9)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP2607a**

**Specification**

---

**PAPSS1 Antibody (N-term K9) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O43252</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">O60967</a> , <a href="#">NP_005434</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	1-30

**PAPSS1 Antibody (N-term K9) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 9061

**Other Names**

Bifunctional 3'-phosphoadenosine 5'-phosphosulfate synthase 1, PAPS synthase 1, PAPSS 1, Sulfurylase kinase 1, SK 1, SK1, Sulfate adenyltransferase, ATP-sulfurylase, Sulfate adenylate transferase, SAT, Adenylyl-sulfate kinase, 3'-phosphoadenosine-5'-phosphosulfate synthase, APS kinase, Adenosine-5'-phosphosulfate 3'-phosphotransferase, Adenylylsulfate 3'-phosphotransferase, PAPSS1, ATPSK1, PAPSS

**Target/Specificity**

This PAPSS1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human PAPSS1.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

**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**

PAPSS1 Antibody (N-term K9) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PAPSS1 Antibody (N-term K9) - Protein Information**

**Name** PAPSS1

**Synonyms** ATPSK1, PAPSS

**Function** Bifunctional enzyme with both ATP sulfurylase and APS kinase activity, which mediates two steps in the sulfate activation pathway. The first step is the transfer of a sulfate group to ATP to yield adenosine 5'-phosphosulfate (APS), and the second step is the transfer of a phosphate group from ATP to APS yielding 3'-phosphoadenylylsulfate (PAPS: activated sulfate donor used by sulfotransferase). In mammals, PAPS is the sole source of sulfate; APS appears to be only an intermediate in the sulfate-activation pathway (PubMed:[14747722](#), PubMed:[9576487](#), PubMed:[9648242](#), PubMed:[9668121](#)). Required for normal biosynthesis of sulfated L-selectin ligands in endothelial cells (PubMed:[9576487](#)).

**Tissue Location**

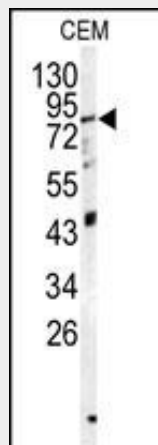
Expressed in testis, pancreas, kidney, thymus, prostate, ovary, small intestine, colon, leukocytes and liver. Also expressed in high endothelial venules (HEV) cells and in cartilage

**PAPSS1 Antibody (N-term K9) - 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](#)

**PAPSS1 Antibody (N-term K9) - Images**



Western blot analysis of PAPSS1 antibody (N-term K9) (Cat.# AP2607a) in CEM cell line lysates (35ug/lane). PAPSS1 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

**PAPSS1 Antibody (N-term K9) - Background**

Three-prime-phosphoadenosine 5-prime-phosphosulfate (PAPS) is the sulfate donor cosubstrate for all sulfotransferase (SULT) enzymes. SULTs catalyze the sulfate conjugation of many endogenous and exogenous compounds, including drugs and other xenobiotics. In humans, PAPS is synthesized

from adenosine 5-prime triphosphate (ATP) and inorganic sulfate by 2 isoforms, PAPSS1 and PAPSS2.

#### **PAPSS1 Antibody (N-term K9) - References**

Venkatachalam, K.V., IUBMB Life 55(1):1-11 (2003).  
Xu, Z.H., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 268(2):437-444 (2000).  
Venkatachalam, K.V., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 273(30):19311-19320 (1998).  
ul Haque, M.F., et al., Nat. Genet. 20(2):157-162 (1998).  
Girard, J.P., et al., FASEB J. 12(7):603-612 (1998).

#### **PAPSS1 Antibody (N-term K9) - Citations**

- [The sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor 5 and sphingosine kinases 1 and 2 are localised in centrosomes: possible role in regulating cell division.](#)