

**HAL Antibody (monoclonal) (M04)**  
Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant HAL.  
Catalog # AT2311a

**Specification**

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**HAL Antibody (monoclonal) (M04) - Product Information**

Application	IP, WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P42357</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NM_002108</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a Kappa
Calculated MW	72698

**HAL Antibody (monoclonal) (M04) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 3034

**Other Names**

Histidine ammonia-lyase, Histidase, HAL, HIS

**Target/Specificity**

HAL (NP\_002099, 558 a.a. ~ 658 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.

**Dilution**

WB ~ 1:500 ~ 1000

**Format**

Clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2 .

**Storage**

Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

**Precautions**

HAL Antibody (monoclonal) (M04) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

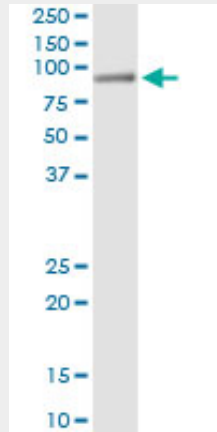
**HAL Antibody (monoclonal) (M04) - Protocols**

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

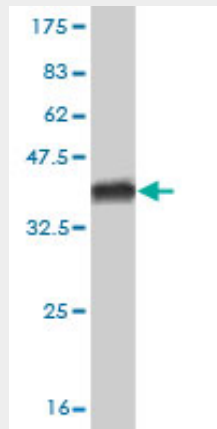
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)

- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

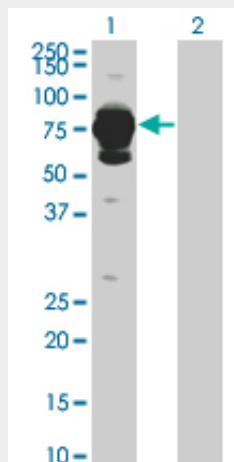
### HAL Antibody (monoclonal) (M04) - Images



Immunoprecipitation of HAL transfected lysate using anti-HAL monoclonal antibody and Protein A Magnetic Bead ([U0007](#)), and immunoblotted with HAL MaxPab rabbit polyclonal antibody.



Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein. Western Blot detection against Immunogen (37.11 kDa) .



Western Blot analysis of HAL expression in transfected 293T cell line by HAL monoclonal antibody (M04), clone 4F2.

Lane 1: HAL transfected lysate(72.698 KDa).  
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

### **HAL Antibody (monoclonal) (M04) - Background**

Histidine ammonia-lyase is a cytosolic enzyme catalyzing the first reaction in histidine catabolism, the nonoxidative deamination of L-histidine to trans-urocanic acid. Histidine ammonia-lyase defects cause histidinemia which is characterized by increased histidine and histamine and decreased urocanic acid in body fluids

### **HAL Antibody (monoclonal) (M04) - References**

1.Increased Sensitivity of Histidinemic Mice to UVB Radiation Suggests a Crucial Role of Endogenous Urocanic Acid in Photoprotection.Barresi C, Stremnitzer C, Mlitz V, Kezic S, Kammeyer A, Ghannadan M, Posa-Markaryan K, Selden C, Tschachler E, Eckhart L.J Invest Dermatol. 2010 Aug 5. [Epub ahead of print]2.Histidase expression in human epidermal keratinocytes: Regulation by differentiation status and all-trans retinoic acid.Eckhart L, Schmidt M, Mildner M, Mlitz V, Abtin A, Ballaun C, Fischer H, Mrass P, Tschachler E.J Dermatol Sci. 2008 Jun;50(3):209-15. Epub 2008 Feb 15.