G-Biosciences Image not found or type unknown

Immunotag™ MVK Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITT2924
Product Description	Immunotag™ MVK Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	MVK
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p,IF,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Monkey
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Mevalonate Kinase. AA range:151-200
Specificity	MVK Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MVK protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	MVK
Accession No.	Q03426 Q9R008
Alternate Names	MVK; Mevalonate kinase; MK

Antibody Specification

Description	mevalonate kinase(MVK) Homo sapiens This gene encodes the peroxisomal enzyme mevalonate kinase. Mevalonate is a key intermediate, and mevalonate kinase a key early enzyme, in isoprenoid and sterol synthesis. Mevalonate kinase deficiency caused by mutation of this gene results in mevalonic aciduria, a disease characterized psychomotor retardation, failure to thrive, hepatosplenomegaly, anemia and recurrent febrile crises. Defects in this gene also cause hyperimmunoglobulinaemia D and periodic fever syndrome, a disorder characterized by recurrent episodes of fever associated with lymphadenopathy, arthralgia, gastrointestinal dismay and skin rash. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2014],
Cell Pathway/ Category	Terpenoid backbone biosynthesis,
Protein Expression	Brain,Hepatoma,Skin,Testis,
Subcellular Localization	cytoplasm,peroxisome,cytosol,extracellular exosome,
Protein Function	catalytic activity:ATP + (R)-mevalonate = ADP + (R)-5-phosphomevalonate.,disease:Defects in MVK are the cause of hyperimmunoglobulinemia D and periodic fever syndrome (HIDS) [MIM:260920]. HIDS is an autosomal recessive disease characterized by recurrent episodes of unexplained high fever associated with skin rash, diarrhea, adenopathy (swollen, tender lymph nodes), athralgias and/or arthritis. Concentration of IgD, and often IgA, are above normal.,disease:Defects in MVK are the cause of mevalonic aciduria [MIM:610377]. It is an accumulation of mevalonic acid which causes a variety of symptoms such as psychomotor retardation, dysmorphic features, cataracts, hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, anemia, hypotonia, myopathy, and ataxia.,enzyme regulation:Farnesyl- and geranyl-pyrophosphates are competitive inhibitors.,function:May be a regulatory site in cholesterol biosynthetic pathway.,online information:Repertory of FMF and hereditary autoinflammatory disorders mutations,pathway:Isoprenoid biosynthesis; isopentenyl-PP biosynthesis via mevalonic acid pathway; isopentenyl-PP from (R)-mevalonic acid: step 1/3.,similarity:Belongs to the GHMP kinase family.,similarity:Belongs to the GHMP kinase family. Mevalonate kinase subfamily.,subunit:Homodimer.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.