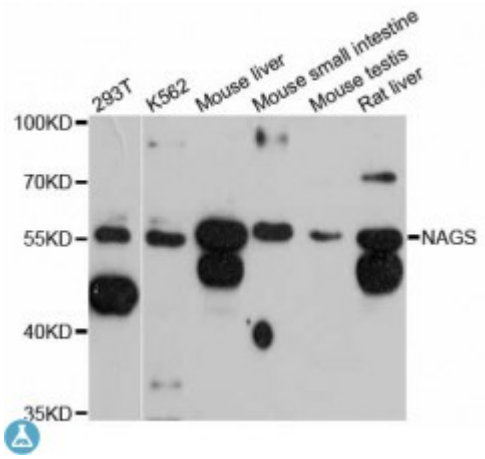
Anti-NAGS Antibody



Description	The N-acetylglutamate synthase gene encodes a mitochondrial enzyme that catalyzes the formation of N-acetylglutamate (NAG) from glutamate and acetyl coenzyme-A. NAG is a cofactor of carbamyl phosphate synthetase I (CPSI), the first enzyme of the urea cycle in mammals. This gene may regulate ureagenesis by altering NAG availability and, thereby, CPSI activity. Deficiencies in N-acetylglutamate synthase have been associated with hyperammonemia.
Model	STJ113984
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 295-534 of human NAGS (NP_694551.1).
Gene ID	162417
Gene Symbol	NAGS
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:1000
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in the adult liver, kidney and small intestine, Weakly expressed in the fetal liver, lung, pancreas, placenta, heart and brain tissue
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	N-acetylglutamate synthase mitochondrial

Molecular Weight	58.156 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:17996OMIM:237310Reactome:R-HSA-70635
Alternative Names	N-acetylglutamate synthase mitochondrial
Function	Plays a role in the regulation of ureagenesis by producing the essential cofactor N-acetylglutamate (NAG), thus modulating carbamoylphosphate synthase I (CPSI) activity
Cellular Localization	Mitochondrion matrix
Post-translational Modifications	Probably processed by mitochondrial processing peptidase (MPP), The long form has not yet been isolated ,