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# PAM (YD13649) Rabbit mAb

货号: **AYD15522**

## 产品信息

反应	Human
宿主	Rabbit
克隆性	Monoclonal
预测反应	
应用	WB
推荐浓度	
理论分子量	108kDa
实测分子量	
形式	Liquid
保存条件	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.75% BSA, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
偶联物	Unconjugated
阳性对照	
细胞定位	Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle membrane, Membrane, Secreted
纯化	亲和纯化

## 抗原信息

抗原信息	
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## 靶点信息

研究背景	Bifunctional enzyme that catalyzes amidation of the C-terminus of proteins (PubMed:12699694, PubMed:2357221). Alpha-amidation is present at the C-terminus of many endocrine hormones and neuropeptides and is required for their activity (PubMed:1575450). C-terminal amidation also takes place in response to protein fragmentation triggered by oxidative stress, promoting degradation of amidated protein fragments by the proteasome (PubMed:2207077). Alpha-amidation involves two sequential reactions, both of which are catalyzed by separate catalytic domains of the enzyme (PubMed:12699694). The first step, catalyzed by peptidyl alpha-hydroxylating monooxygenase (PHM) domain, is the copper-, ascorbate-, and O <sub>2</sub> -dependent stereospecific hydroxylation (with S stereochemistry) at the alpha-carbon (C-alpha) of the C-terminal glycine of the peptidylglycine substrate (PubMed:12699694). The second step, catalyzed by the peptidylglycine amidoglycolate lyase (PAL) domain, is the zinc-dependent cleavage of the N-C-alpha bond, producing the alpha-amidated peptide and glyoxylate (PubMed:12699694). Similarly, catalyzes the two-step conversion of an N-fatty acylglycine to a primary fatty acid amide and glyoxylate (By similarity)
基因ID	5066
基因名	PAM
Swiss	P19021 ( <a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/P19021/entry">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/P19021/entry</a> )
别名	PAM (YD13649),PAM (YD13649) Rabbit mAb,PAM,Peptidylamidoglycolate lyase

## 产品验证

## 实验步骤

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