Antiquitin (D-7): sc-376906



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Aldehyde dehydrogenases (ALDHs) mediate the NADP+-dependent oxidation of aldehydes into acids and play an important role in the detoxification of alcohol-derived acetaldehyde, as well as in lipid peroxidation and in the metabolism of corticosteroids, biogenic amines and neurotransmitters. Antiquitin, also known as ALDH7A1 (aldehyde dehydrogenase 7 family, member A1), ATQ1, EPD or PDE, is a 539 amino acid protein that is highly expressed in ovary, heart, eye, kidney and ear tissue and plays an important role in the detoxification of lipid peroxidation- and alcohol metabolism-related aldehydes. Mutations in the gene encoding Antiquitin are the cause of pyridoxine-dependent epilepsy (PDE), a rare disorder that is characterized by seizures that begin at infancy and involve muscle rigidity, convulsions and loss of consciousness. Additionally, PDE is associated with poor muscle tone, hypothermia and irritability.

REFERENCES

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- Salomons, G.S., et al. 2007. An intriguing "silent" mutation and a founder effect in Antiquitin (ALDH7A1). Ann. Neurol. 62: 414-418.
- 4. Bok, L.A., et al. 2007. Pyridoxine-dependent seizures in Dutch patients: diagnosis by elevated urinary α -aminoadipic semialdehyde levels. Arch. Dis. Child. 92: 687-689.
- 5. Plecko, B., et al. 2007. Biochemical and molecular characterization of 18 patients with pyridoxine-dependent epilepsy and mutations of the Antiquitin (ALDH7A1) gene. Hum. Mutat. 28: 19-26.
- Kanno, J., et al. 2007. Allelic and non-allelic heterogeneities in pyridoxine dependent seizures revealed by ALDH7A1 mutational analysis. Mol. Genet. Metab. 91: 384-389.
- 7. Been, J.V., et al. 2008. Mutations in the ALDH7A1 gene cause pyridoxine-dependent seizures. Arq. Neuropsiquiatr. 66: 288.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ALDH7A1 (human) mapping to 5q23.2; Aldh7a1 (mouse) mapping to 18 D3.

SOURCE

Antiquitin (D-7) is a mouse monoclonal antibody specific for an epitope mapping between amino acids 35-67 near the N-terminus of Antiquitin of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 $\mu g \; lg G_1$ kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-376906 P, (100 μg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% stabilizer protein).

APPLICATIONS

Antiquitin (D-7) is recommended for detection of Antiquitin of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Antiquitin (D-7) is also recommended for detection of Antiquitin in additional species, including equine and canine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for Antiquitin siRNA (h): sc-72507, Antiquitin siRNA (m): sc-72508, Antiquitin shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-72507-SH, Antiquitin shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-72508-SH, Antiquitin shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-72507-V and Antiquitin shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-72508-V.

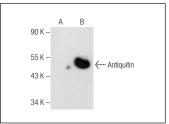
Molecular Weight of Antiquitin: 55 kDa.

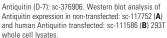
Positive Controls: Antiquitin (h): 293T Lysate: sc-111586 or HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200.

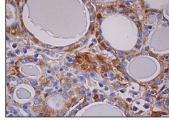
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz MarkerTM Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz[®] Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-lgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz[®] Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz[®] Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

DATA







Antiquitin (D-7): sc-376906. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human thyroid gland tissue showing cytoplasmic staining of glandular cells.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.