SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

ALAS-H (M-154): sc-50532

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

5-aminolevulinate synthase 1 (ALAS-H) and 2 (ALAS-E) are two isoforms of ALAS, an enzyme catalyzing the first step of the heme biosynthetic pathway in mammals. The erythroid-specific isoenzyme, ALAS-E, regulates the first step of hematopoietic cell differentation and iron metabolism in the liver. ALAS-H is a housekeeping protein which mediates synthesis of early heme in the mitochondria of most cells. Succinyl CoA associates with ALAS-E in protein conformation change and translocation of ALAS-E into the mitochondria and does not interact with ALAS-H. The ALAS-E 5'-flanking region contains binding sites for nuclear activators such as GATA-1, NF-E2 and EKLF. Since the ALAS gene maps to the X chromosome, mutation of the gene leads to the pyridoxine-refractory X-linked sideroblastic anemia.

REFERENCES

1. Conboy, J.G., Cox, T.C., Bottomley, S.S., Bawden, M.J. and May, B.K. 1992. Human erythroid 5-aminolevulinate synthase. Gene structure and species-specific differences in alternative RNA splicing. J. Biol. Chem. 267: 18753-18758.
2. Kramer, M.F., Gunaratne, P. and Ferreira, G.C. 2000. Transcriptional regulation of the murine erythroid-specific 5-aminolevulinate synthase gene. Gene 247: 153-166.
3. Furuyama, K. and Sassa, S. 2000. Interaction between succinyl CoA synthetase and the heme-biosynthetic enzyme ALAS-E is disrupted in sideroblastic anemia. J. Clin. Invest. 105: 757-764.
4. Zhang, J. and Ferreira, G.C. 2002. Transient state kinetic investigation of 5-aminolevulinate synthase reaction mechanism. J. Biol. Chem. 277: 44660-44669.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ALAS1 (human) mapping to 3p21.2; Alas1 (mouse) mapping to 9 F1.

SOURCE

ALAS-H (M-154) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 57-210 mapping near the N-terminus of ALAS-H of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

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.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

APPLICATIONS

ALAS-H (M-154) is recommended for detection of precursor and mature ALAS-H of mouse, rat and, to a lesser extent, human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, 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).

Suitable for use as control antibody for ALAS-H siRNA (h): sc-44728, ALAS-H siRNA (m): sc-44729, ALAS-H shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-44728-SH, ALAS-H shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-44729-SH, ALAS-H shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-44728-V and ALAS-H shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-44729-V.

Molecular Weight (predicted) of AKR1CL2: 36 kDa.

Molecular Weight (observed) of AKR1CL2: 32 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 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 goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.