SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

ASL (N-19): sc-68250



BACKGROUND

ASL (argininosuccinate lyase), also known as ASAL or arginosuccinase, is a member of the lyase 1 family of proteins and is predominantly expressed in the liver. Localizing to the cytoplasm and existing as a homotetramer, ASL catalyzes the hydrolytic cleavage of argininosuccinic acid (ASA) to fumarate and Arginine, an essential step of the urea cycle which is crucial for the detoxification of ammonia. This reaction is also involved in the biosynthesis of Arginine. In addition, ASL shares high sequence homology with the avian and reptilian eye lens protein, δ -crystallin. Mutations in the gene encoding ASL lead to an accumulation of ASA in body fluids and result in arginosuccinic aciduria (ASAuria), an autosomal recessive disorder that is characterized by hyperammonemia, liver enlargement, convulsions, physical and mental retardation, episodic unconsciousness and dry and brittle hair showing trich-orrhexis nodosa (weak points or nodes in the hair shaft).

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ASL (human) mapping to 7q11.21; Asl (mouse) mapping to5 G1.3.

SOURCE

ASL (N-19) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the N-terminus of ASL of human origin.

PRODUCT

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

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-68250 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **D0 NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

ASL (N-19) is recommended for detection of ASL of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g 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).

ASL (N-19) is also recommended for detection of ASL in additional species, including equine, canine, bovine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for ASL siRNA (h): sc-61998, ASL siRNA (m): sc-61999, ASL shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-61998-SH, ASL shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-61999-SH, ASL shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-61998-V and ASL shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-61999-V.

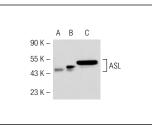
Molecular Weight of ASL: 51 kDa.

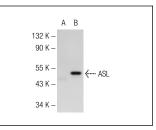
Positive Controls: ASL (h): 293 Lysate: sc-110465, ASL (m): 293T Lysate: sc-118589 or mouse liver extract: sc-2256.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (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 donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

DATA





ASL (N-19): sc-68250. Western blot analysis of ASL expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (**A**) and mouse ASL transfected: sc-118589 (**B**) 293T whole cell lysates and mouse liver tissue extract (**C**). ASL (N-19): sc-68250. Western blot analysis of ASL expression in non-transfected: sc-110760 (**A**) and human ASL transfected: sc-110465 (**B**) 293 whole cell lysates.

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.

MONOS Satisfation Guaranteed

Try **ASL (B-1): sc-166787** or **ASL (E-5): sc-374353**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to ASL (N-19).