

HPRT (h5): 293 Lysate: sc-158621

BACKGROUND

HPRT (hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase 1), also known as HGPRT or HPRT1, is a 218 amino acid cytoplasmic protein that belongs to the purine/pyrimidine phosphoribosyltransferase family. Involved in purine metabolism, HPRT functions as a purine salvage enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of hypoxanthine and guanine to their respective mononucleotides (inosine monophosphate and guanosine monophosphate, respectively). HPRT exists as a homotetramer that can bind two magnesium ions as cofactors. Defects in the gene encoding HPRT are the cause of gout and Lesch-Nyhan syndrome (LNS), both of which are characterized by a partial or complete lack of HPRT enzymatic activity. While a partial loss of HPRT enzymatic activity results in a buildup of uric acid (gout), a total loss of enzymatic activity results in hyperuricaemia, mental retardation, choreoathetosis and compulsive self-mutilation, all of which are symptoms associated with LNS. The severity of these diseases suggests an essential role for HPRT in purine metabolism.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: HPRT1 (human) mapping to Xq26.1.

PRODUCT

HPRT (h5): 293 Lysate represents a lysate of human HPRT transfected 293 cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

HPRT (h5): 293 Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive HPRT antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293 Lysate: sc-110760 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293 cells.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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