

Auh antibody - N-terminal region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI11736**Specification**

Auh antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O9JLZ3
Other Accession	NM_016709 , NP_057918
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Bovine, Dog
Predicted Host	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Bovine
Clonality	Rabbit
Calculated MW	Polyclonal 33kDa kDa

Auh antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information**Gene ID** 11992**Alias Symbol** C77140, W91705**Other Names**

Methylglutaconyl-CoA hydratase, mitochondrial, 4.2.1.18, AU-specific RNA-binding enoyl-CoA hydratase, AU-binding enoyl-CoA hydratase, muAUH, Auh

Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-Auh antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Auh antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Auh antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information**Name** Auh**Function**

Catalyzes the fifth step in the leucine degradation pathway, the reversible hydration of 3-methylglutaconyl-CoA (3-MG-CoA) to 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA (HMG-CoA). Can catalyze the reverse reaction but at a much lower rate in vitro. HMG-CoA is then quickly degraded by another enzyme (such as HMG-CoA lyase) to give acetyl-CoA and acetoacetate. Uses other substrates such as (2E)-glutaconyl-CoA efficiently in vitro, and to a lesser extent 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA (3-methyl-(2E)-butenoyl-CoA), crotonyl-CoA ((2E)-butenoyl-CoA) and 3-hydroxybutanoyl-CoA (the missing carboxylate reduces affinity to the active site) (By similarity).

Originally it was identified as an RNA- binding protein as it binds to AU-rich elements (AREs) in vitro. AREs direct rapid RNA degradation and mRNA deadenylation (PubMed:10072761). Might have itaconyl-CoA hydratase activity, converting itaconyl-CoA into citramalyl-CoA in the C5-dicarboxylate catabolism pathway. The C5- dicarboxylate catabolism pathway is required to detoxify itaconate, an antimicrobial metabolite and immunomodulator produced by macrophages during certain infections, that can act as a vitamin B12-poisoning metabolite (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion.

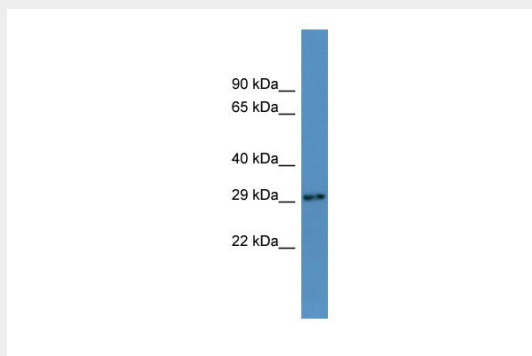
Tissue Location

Detected in heart, brain, liver, spleen, skeletal muscle and kidney. Expressed in brain, kidney, liver and spleen tissue (at protein level).

Auh antibody - N-terminal region - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Auh antibody - N-terminal region - Images

WB Suggested Anti-Auh Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 µg/ml

ELISA Titer: 1:62500

Positive Control: Mouse Heart