

**APRT Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP2893a****Specification**

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**APRT Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [P07741](#)

**APRT Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 353

**Other Names**

Adenine phosphoribosyltransferase, APRT, APRT

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2893a](/products/AP2893a) was selected from the N-term region of human APRT. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**APRT Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** APRT ([HGNC:626](#))

**Function**

Catalyzes a salvage reaction resulting in the formation of AMP, that is energetically less costly than de novo synthesis.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm.

**APRT Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

#### **APRT Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

#### **APRT Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

A conserved feature of APRT is the distribution of CpG dinucleotides. This enzyme catalyzes the formation of AMP and inorganic pyrophosphate from adenine and 5-phosphoribosyl-1-pyrophosphate (PRPP). It also produces adenine as a by-product of the polyamine biosynthesis pathway. A homozygous deficiency in this enzyme causes 2,8-dihydroxyadenine urolithiasis.

#### **APRT Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Silva,C.H., etc,J. Biomol. Struct. Dyn. 25 (6), 589-597 (2008)Di Pietro,V., etc,Clin. Biochem. 40 (1-2), 73-80 (2007)