

**PAPSS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP8090a**

**Specification**

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**PAPSS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [O43252](#)  
Other Accession [NP\\_005434](#)

**PAPSS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 9061

**Other Names**

Bifunctional 3'-phosphoadenosine 5'-phosphosulfate synthase 1, PAPS synthase 1, PAPSS 1, Sulfurylase kinase 1, SK 1, SK1, Sulfate adenyltransferase, ATP-sulfurylase, Sulfate adenylate transferase, SAT, Adenylyl-sulfate kinase, 3'-phosphoadenosine-5'-phosphosulfate synthase, APS kinase, Adenosine-5'-phosphosulfate 3'-phosphotransferase, Adenylylsulfate 3'-phosphotransferase, PAPSS1, ATPSK1, PAPSS

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP8090a](/product/products/AP8090a) was selected from the N-term region of human PAPSS1. 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.

**PAPSS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** PAPSS1

**Synonyms** ATPSK1, PAPSS

**Function**

Bifunctional enzyme with both ATP sulfurylase and APS kinase activity, which mediates two steps in the sulfate activation pathway. The first step is the transfer of a sulfate group to ATP to yield adenosine 5'-phosphosulfate (APS), and the second step is the transfer of a phosphate group from ATP to APS yielding 3'-phosphoadenylylsulfate (PAPS: activated sulfate donor used by sulfotransferase). In mammals, PAPS is the sole source of sulfate; APS appears to be only an

intermediate in the sulfate-activation pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9576487" target="\_blank">9576487</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9668121" target="\_blank">9668121</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9648242" target="\_blank">9648242</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14747722" target="\_blank">14747722</a>). Required for normal biosynthesis of sulfated L-selectin ligands in endothelial cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9576487" target="\_blank">9576487</a>).

#### **Tissue Location**

Expressed in testis, pancreas, kidney, thymus, prostate, ovary, small intestine, colon, leukocytes and liver. Also expressed in high endothelial venules (HEV) cells and in cartilage

#### **PAPSS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

#### **PAPSS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

#### **PAPSS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

Three-prime-phosphoadenosine 5-prime-phosphosulfate (PAPS) is the sulfate donor cosubstrate for all sulfotransferase (SULT) enzymes. SULTs catalyze the sulfate conjugation of many endogenous and exogenous compounds, including drugs and other xenobiotics. In humans, PAPS is synthesized from adenosine 5-prime triphosphate (ATP) and inorganic sulfate by 2 isoforms, PAPSS1 and PAPSS2.

#### **PAPSS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Venkatachalam, K.V., IUBMB Life 55(1):1-11 (2003). Xu, Z.H., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 268(2):437-444 (2000). Venkatachalam, K.V., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 273(30):19311-19320 (1998). ul Haque, M.F., et al., Nat. Genet. 20(2):157-162 (1998). Girard, J.P., et al., FASEB J. 12(7):603-612 (1998).