

**bs-9516R****[ Primary Antibody ]****ALAS-E Rabbit pAb****BioSS**  
**ANTIBODIES**

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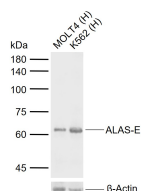
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**— DATASHEET —**

<p><b>Host:</b> Rabbit</p> <p><b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal</p> <p><b>GeneID:</b> 212</p> <p><b>Target:</b> ALAS-E</p> <p><b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ALAS2/ALAS-E: 101-200/587.</p> <p><b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A</p> <p><b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml</p> <p><b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.</p> <p><b>Background:</b> 5-aminolevulinate synthase 1 (ALAS-H) and 2 (ALAS-E) are two isoforms of ALAS, an enzyme catalyzing the first step of the heme biosynthetic pathway in mammals. The erythroid-specific isoenzyme, ALAS-E, regulates the first step of hematopoietic cell differentiation and iron metabolism in the liver. ALAS-H is a housekeeping protein which mediates synthesis of early heme in the mitochondria of most cells. Succinyl CoA associates with ALAS-E in protein conformation change and translocation of ALAS-E into the mitochondria and does not interact with ALAS-H. The ALAS-E 5'-flanking region contains binding sites for nuclear activators such as GATA-1, NF-E2 and EKLF. Since the ALAS gene maps to the X chromosome, mutation of the gene leads to the pyridoxine-refractory X-linked sideroblastic anemia.</p>	<p><b>Applications:</b> WB (1:500-2000)</p> <p><b>Reactivity:</b> Human (predicted: Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Dog, Horse)</p> <p><b>Predicted MW.:</b> 59 kDa</p> <p><b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cytoplasm</p>
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**— VALIDATION IMAGES —**

Sample: Lane 1: Human MOLT4 cell lysates Lane  
2: Human K562 cell lysates Primary: Anti-ALAS-E  
(bs-9516R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary:  
IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000  
dilution Predicted band size: 59 kDa Observed  
band size: 62 kDa