



Polyclonal Anti-Phosphomevalonate kinase, *PMVK* (Sephacrose Bead Conjugate)

Catalogue No. PA1067-S

Lot No. 07B01

Ig type: rabbit IgG

Size: 100µg/vial

Specificity

Human, mouse, rat. No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

(Immunoprecipitation(IP))

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence mapping at the middle region of human PMVK, different from the related mouse and rat sequence by single amino acid.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Formulation

50% slurry in PBS pH 7.2 with 0.01mg NaN₃ preservative.

Storage

Store at 4°C for frequent use.

Description:

This Antagene antibody is immobilized via covalent binding of primary amino groups to N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS)-activated sepharose beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation assays

BACKGROUND

PMVK (phosphomevalonate kinase) is a cytosolic enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of mevalonate-5-phosphate to mevalonate-5-diphosphate. It is mapped to chromosome 1p13-1q22-23 and spans more than 8.4 kb in the human genome. PMVK is a peroxisomal protein which requires the C-terminal peroxisomal targeting signal, Ser-Arg-Leu, for localization to the organelle. It was expressed highly in heart, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas and slightly lower in brain, placenta, and lung. And PMKase gene expression is subject to regulation by sterol at the level of transcription. It is a single copy gene covering less than 15 kb in the human genome. The human PMKase amino acid sequence contains a consensus peroxisomal targeting sequence (PTS-1), Ser-Arg-Leu, at the C terminus of the protein.

REFERENCE

1. Olivier, L. M.; Chambliss, K. L.; Gibson, K. M.; Krisans, S. K. : Characterization of phosphomevalonate kinase: chromosomal localization, regulation, and subcellular targeting. *J. Lipid Res.* 40: 672-679, 1999.
2. Chambliss, K. L.; Slaughter, C. A.; Schreiner, R.; Hoffmann, G. F.; Gibson, K. M. : Molecular cloning of human phosphomevalonate kinase and identification of a consensus peroxisomal targeting sequence. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271: 17330-17334, 1996.

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