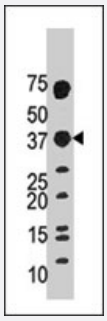
MVK polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB4055 Size 400 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western blot analysis of MVK polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB4055) in mouse kidney tissue lysate (35 ug/lane). MVK (arrow) was detected using the purified polyclonal antibody (1 : 60 dilution).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of MVK.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to N-terminus of human MVK.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G purification
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:1000) Western Blot (1:100-500) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

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- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — MVK

Entrez GeneID	4598
Protein Accession#	NP_000422
Gene Name	MVK
Gene Alias	FLJ96772, LRBP, MK, MVLK
Gene Description	mevalonate kinase
Omim ID	251170 260920
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene encodes the peroxisomal enzyme mevalonate kinase. Mevalonate is a key intermediate, and mevalonate kinase a key early enzyme, in isoprenoid and sterol synthesis. Mevalonate kinase deficiency caused by mutation of this gene results in mevalonic aciduria, a disease characterized psychomotor retardation, failure to thrive, hepatosplenomegaly, anemia and recurrent febrile crises. Defects in this gene also cause hyperimmunoglobulinaemia D and periodic fever syndrome, a disorder characterized by recurrent episodes of fever associated with lymphadenopathy, arthralgia, gastrointestinal dismay and skin rash. Two transcript variants that encode the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	LH receptor mRNA-binding protein|mevalonic aciduria

Publication Reference

- Molecular analysis of the MVK and TNFRSF1A genes in patients with a clinical presentation typical of the hyperimmunoglobulinemia D with periodic fever syndrome: a low-penetrance TNFRSF1A variant in a heterozygous MVK carrier possibly influences the phenotype of hyperimmunoglobulinemia D with periodic fever syndrome or vice versa.

  Stojanov S, Lohse P, Lohse P, Hoffmann F, Renner ED, Zellerer S, Kery A, Shin YS, Haas D, Hoffmann GF, Belohradsky BH.

  Arthritis and Rheumatism 2004 Jun; 50(6):1951.

- Mevalonate kinase deficiency: Evidence for a phenotypic continuum.

  Simon A, Kremer HP, Wevers RA, Scheffer H, De Jong JG, Van Der Meer JW, Drenth JP.

  Neurology 2004 Mar; 62(6):994.

- Isolation and characterization of a novel trans-factor for luteinizing hormone receptor mRNA from ovary.

  Nair AK, Menon KM.

  The Journal of Biological Chemistry 2004 Apr; 279(15):14937.

  Application: WB-Re, Recombinant protein

Pathway

- Biosynthesis of alkaloids derived from terpenoid and polyketide
- Biosynthesis of plant hormones
- Biosynthesis of terpenoids and steroids
- Metabolic pathways
- Terpenoid backbone biosynthesis

Disease

- Amyloidosis
- Autoimmune Diseases
- Behcet Syndrome
- Coronary Artery Disease
- Diabetes Mellitus

- Diarrhea
- Dyslipidemias
- Familial Mediterranean fever
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hyperlipidemias
- Hypertriglyceridemia
- Inflammation
- Irritable Bowel Syndrome
- Narcolepsy
- Pain
- Stomatitis
- Syndrome