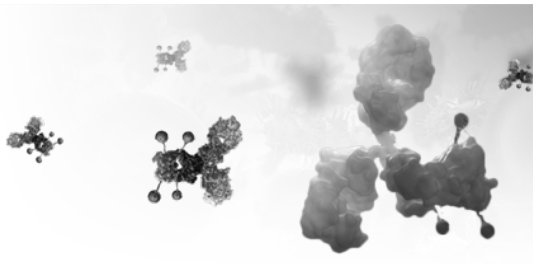

Human NMNAT1 peptide (DAG-P0982)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Antigen Description	This gene encodes an enzyme which catalyzes a key step in the biosynthesis of the coenzyme NAD. The encoded protein is one of several nicotinamide nucleotide adenylyltransferases. Studies in Drosophila and mammalian neurons have shown the encoded protein can confer protection to damaged neurons. This protection requires enzymatic activity which increases NAD levels and activates a nuclear deacetylase which is the protective molecule. Pseudogenes of this gene are located on chromosomes 1, 3, 4, 14 and 15. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2011]
Specificity	Widely expressed with highest levels in skeletal muscle, heart and kidney. Also expressed in the liver pancreas and placenta. Widely expressed throughout the brain.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the eukaryotic NMN adenylyltransferase family.
Format	Liquid
Preservative	None
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. Information available upon request.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	NMNAT1 nicotinamide nucleotide adenylyltransferase 1 [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	NMNAT1
Synonyms	NMNAT1; nicotinamide nucleotide adenylyltransferase 1; LCA9; NMNAT; PNAT1; nicotinamide mononucleotide adenylyltransferase 1; NMN adenylyltransferase 1; NaMN adenylyltransferase 1; Lebers congenital amaurosis 9; pyridine nucleotide adenylyltransferase 1; nicotinate-nucleotide adenylyltransferase 1;

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Entrez Gene ID	64802
mRNA Refseq	NM_022787.3
Protein Refseq	NP_073624.2
UniProt ID	Q9HAN9
Chromosome Location	1p36.22
Pathway	Defective AMN causes hereditary megaloblastic anemia 1, organism-specific biosystem; Defective BTD causes biotidinase deficiency, organism-specific biosystem; Defective CD320 causes methylmalonic aciduria, organism-specific biosystem; Defective CUBN causes hereditary megaloblastic anemia 1, organism-specific biosystem; Defective GIF causes intrinsic factor deficiency, organism-specific biosystem; Defective HLCS causes multiple carboxylase deficiency, organism-specific biosystem; Defective LMBRD1
Function	ATP binding; nicotinamide-nucleotide adenylyltransferase activity; nicotinamide-nucleotide adenylyltransferase activity; nicotinate-nucleotide adenylyltransferase activity; protein binding;

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