DPYD Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C32346

Package Size: #C32346-AF350 100ul #C32346-AF405 100ul #C32346-AF488 100ul #C32346-AF555 100ul #C32346-AF594 100ul #C32346-AF647 100ul #C32346-AF680 100ul #C32346-AF750 100ul #C32346-Biotin 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	DPYD Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total DPYD protein.
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human DPYD.
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	DHP;DPD;DHPDHASE
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q12882NCBI Gene ID:1806
Uniprot	Q12882
GeneID	1806;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	110
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Product Description

Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.

Background

Dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase (DPD, DPYD) catalyzes the initial and rate-limiting step in uracil and thymidine catabolism as well as catabolism of the chemotherapeutic drug 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) and its derivatives. DPYD deficiency, which results from mutations in the DPYD gene, causes errors in pyrimidine metabolism and potentially life-threatening side effects in cancer patients treated with 5-FU (reviewed in 1). As a result, ongoing work examines whether or how DPYD gene variation and protein expression can be used to predict 5-FU toxicity (1,2). Several genes that impart resistance to 5-FU were recently identified in human hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). AEG-1, which is highly expressed in HCC, increases the expression of DPYD. DPYD is expressed more highly in HCC than in normal liver, and this is thought to be one mechanism of 5-FU resistance (3,4).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only