

Xanthine Oxidase Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C49937



Package Size: #C49937-AF350 100ul #C49937-AF405 100ul #C49937-AF488 100ul
 #C49937-AF555 100ul #C49937-AF594 100ul #C49937-AF647 100ul
 #C49937-AF680 100ul #C49937-AF750 100ul #C49937-Biotin 100ul

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Description

Product Name	Xanthine Oxidase Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein within human Xanthine Oxidase aa 100-300.
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	Xanthine dehydrogenase antibody Xanthine dehydrogenase/oxidase antibody Xanthine oxidase antibody Xanthine oxidoreductase antibody XD antibody XDH antibody XDH_HUMAN antibody xdha antibody XO antibody xor antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P47989
Uniprot	P47989
GeneID	7498;
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	146 kDa
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

Background

The process of metabolizing purines to a common molecule known as xanthine is an essential process for the proper shuttling of uric acid. Xanthine oxidase is a flavoprotein enzyme that coordinates molybdenum and utilizes NAD⁺ as an electron acceptor to catalyze the oxidation of hypoxanthine to xanthine and then to uric acid. The predominant form of this enzyme is xanthine dehydrogenase, which is a homodimer that can be converted to xanthine oxidase by sulfhydryl oxidation or proteolytic modification. Xanthine oxidase is present in species ranging from bacteria to human and is ubiquitously expressed in mammalian tissues. In the oxidase form, this enzyme is coupled to the generation of free radicals. Individuals showing marked elevation of serum xanthine oxidase is suggestive of chronic liver disease and cholestasis, which is a condition defined by hepatic obstruction. Hepatic obstruction causes bile salts, the bile pigment bilirubin, and fats to accumulate in the blood stream instead of being eliminated normally. The clinical consequences of defects in xanthine oxidase range from mild to severe and even contribute to fatal disorders.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only