XDH Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-06402
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	XDH XDHA
Protein Name	Xanthine dehydrogenase/oxidase [Includes: Xanthine dehydrogenase (XD) (EC 1.17.1.4); Xanthine oxidase (XO) (EC 1.17.3.2) (Xanthine oxidoreductase) (XOR)]
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	XDH Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	146kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Peroxisome . Secreted.
Tissue Specificity	Detected in milk (at protein level).
Function	catalytic activity:Hypoxanthine + NAD(+) + H(2)O = xanthine + NADH.,catalytic activity:Xanthine + H(2)O + O(2) = urate + H(2)O(2).,catalytic activity:Xanthine + NAD(+) + H(2)O = urate + NADH.,cofactor:Binds 2 2Fe-2S clusters.,cofactor:FAD.,cofactor:Molybdopterin.,disease:Defects in XDH are the cause of xanthinuria type 1 (XU1) [MIM:278300]. Xanthinuria is characterized by excretion of very large amounts of xanthine in the urine and a tendency to form xanthine stones. Uric acid is strikingly diminished in serum and urine. XU1 is due to isolated xanthine dehydrogenase. XU1 patients can metabolize allopurinol.,disease:May contribute to adult respiratory stress syndrome (ARDS) and may potentiate influenza infection through an oxygen metabolite-dependent mechanism.,function:This enzyme can be converted from the dehydrogenase form (D) to the oxidase form (O) irreversibly by proteolysis or reve

Background	Xanthine dehydrogenase belongs to the group of molybdenum-containing hydroxylases involved in the oxidative metabolism of purines. The encoded protein has been identified as a moonlighting protein based on its ability to perform mechanistically distinct functions. Xanthine dehydrogenase can be converted to xanthine oxidase by reversible sulfhydryl oxidation or by irreversible proteolytic modification. Defects in xanthine dehydrogenase cause xanthinuria, may contribute to adult respiratory stress syndrome, and may potentiate influenza infection through an oxygen metabolite-dependent mechanism. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2014],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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