10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

XDH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9277a

Specification

XDH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P47989

XDH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 7498

Other Names
Xanthine dehydrogenase/oxidase, Xanthine dehydrogenase, XD, Xanthine oxidase, XO, Xanthine oxidoreductase, XOR, XDH, XDHA

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP9277a was selected from the N-term region of human XDH. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

XDH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name XDH

Synonyms XDHA

Function
Key enzyme in purine degradation. Catalyzes the oxidation of hypoxanthine to xanthine. Catalyzes the oxidation of xanthine to uric acid. Contributes to the generation of reactive oxygen species. Has also low oxidase activity towards aldehydes (in vitro).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Peroxisome. Secreted

Tissue Location
Detected in milk (at protein level). {ECO:0000269|Ref.12}

10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

XDH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides

XDH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

XDH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

XDH belongs to the group of molybdenum-containing hydroxylases involved in the oxidative metabolism of purines. The enzyme is a homodimer. This protein 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.

XDH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Ross,C.J., et.al., Nat. Genet. 41 (12), 1345-1349 (2009)Taibi,G., et.al., J. Cell. Biochem. 108 (3), 688-692 (2009)Spiekermann,S., et.al., Eur. Respir. J. 34 (1), 276 (2009)