



## Rabbit Anti-KMO antibody

SL16870R

<b>Product Name:</b>	KMO
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	KMO蛋白抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	dJ317G22.1; kmo; KMO_HUMAN; Kynurenine 3 hydroxylase; Kynurenine 3 monooxygenase (kynurenine 3 hydroxylase); Kynurenine 3 monooxygenase; Kynurenine 3-hydroxylase; Kynurenine 3-monooxygenase; RP1-317G22.1.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	56kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	cytoplasmic
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KMO:51-150/486
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	This gene encodes a mitochondrion outer membrane protein that catalyzes the hydroxylation of L-tryptophan metabolite, L-kynurenine, to form L-3-hydroxykynurenine. Studies in yeast identified this gene as a therapeutic target for Huntington disease. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2011]

**Function:**

Catalyzes the hydroxylation of L-kynurenine (L-Kyn) to form 3-hydroxy-L-kynurenine (L-3OHKyn). Required for synthesis of quinolinic acid, a neurotoxic NMDA receptor antagonist and potential endogenous inhibitor of NMDA receptor signaling in axonal targeting, synaptogenesis and apoptosis during brain development. Quinolinic acid may also affect NMDA receptor signaling in pancreatic beta cells, osteoblasts, myocardial cells, and the gastrointestinal tract.

**Subcellular Location:**

Mitochondrion outer membrane.

**Tissue Specificity:**

Highest levels in placenta and liver. Detectable in kidney.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the aromatic-ring hydroxylase family. KMO subfamily.

**SWISS:**

O15229

**Gene ID:**

8564

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 8564](#) Human

[Oimim: 603538](#) Human

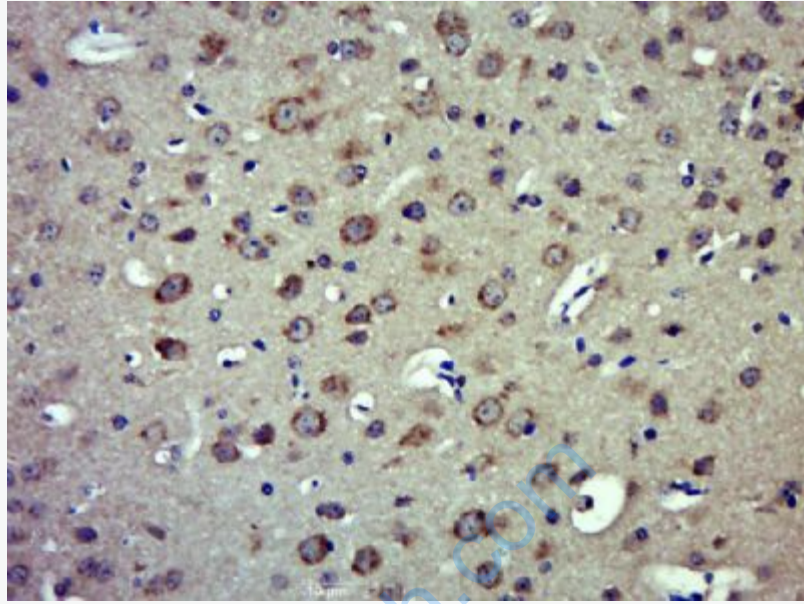
[SwissProt: O15229](#) Human

[Unigene: 725604](#) Human

[Unigene: 744065](#) Human

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.



**Picture:**

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (KMO) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL16870R) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.