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Rabbit Anti-QDPR antibody

SL7489R

Product Name:	QDPR
Chinese Name:	QDPR蛋白抗体
Alias:	6,7 dihydropteridine reductase; DHPR; DHPR_HUMAN; Dihydropteridine reductase; HDHPR; HPR; PKU2; Qdpr; Quinoid dihydropteridine reductase; SDR33C1; Short chain dehydrogenase/reductase family 33C, member 1.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,
Applications:	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.
Molecular weight:	26kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicExtracellular matrix
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human QDPR:141-244/244
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	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.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	6,7 dihydropteridine reductase; DHPR; DHPR_HUMAN; Dihydropteridine reductase; HDHPR; HPR; PKU2; Qdpr; Quinoid dihydropteridine reductase; SDR33C1; Short chain dehydrogenase/reductase family 33C, member 1. **Function:**

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	The product of this enzyme, tetrahydrobiopterin (BH-4), is an essential cofactor for phenylalanine, tyrosine, and tryptophan hydroxylases. **Subunit:** Homodimer. **DISEASE:** Defects in QDPR are the cause of BH4-deficient hyperphenylalaninemia type C (HPABH4C) [MIM:261630]; also called dihydropteridine reductase deficiency (DHPR deficiency) or hyperphenylalaninemia tetrahydrobiopterin-deficient due to DHPR deficiency or quinoid dihydropteridine reductase deficiency (QDPR deficiency). HPABH4C is a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by hyperphenylalaninemia and severe neurologic symptoms (malignant hyperphenylalaninemia) including axial hypotonia and truncal hypertonia, abnormal thermogenesis, and microcephaly. These signs are attributable to depletion of the neurotransmitters dopamine and serotonin, whose syntheses are controlled by tryptophan and tyrosine hydroxylases that use BH-4 as cofactor. These patients do not respond to phenylalanine-restricted diet. HPABH4C is lethal if untreated. **Similarity:** Belongs to the short-chain dehydrogenases/reductases (SDR) family. **SWISS:** P09417 **Gene ID:** 5860 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 5860 Human Entrez Gene: 110391 Mouse Entrez Gene: 64192 Rat Omim: 612676 Human SwissProt: P09417 Human SwissProt: Q8BVI4 Mouse SwissProt: P11348 Rat Unigene: 75438 Human Unigene: 30204 Mouse

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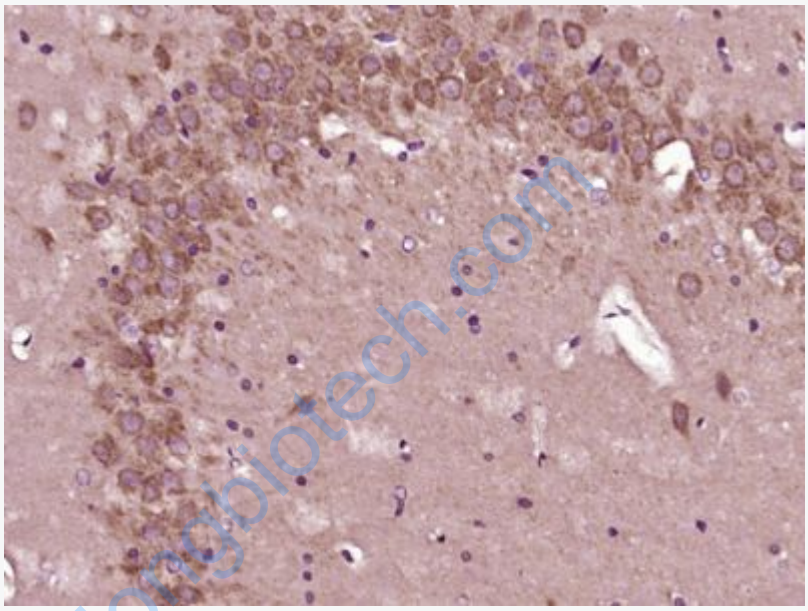
	Unigene: 241 Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	 Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (QDPR) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL7489R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.

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