

## Product datasheet for **AP20103AF-N**

### Alcohol Oxidase Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IP, R, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>Indirect Immunofluorescence.</b> <b>ELISA.</b> <b>Dot blot.</b> <b>Western blot.</b> Recommended Dilutions: Working dilutions in non-precipitating antibody-binding techniques may vary widely, but may be between 1/1,000 and 1/80,000.
Reactivity:	Candida
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Alcohol dehydrogenase isolated and purified from <i>Candida boidinii</i> . Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Specificity:	The reagents were evaluated for potency, purity and specificity using most or all of the following techniques: Immunoelectrophoresis, Cross-Immunoelectrophoresis, single Radial Immunodiffusion (Ouchterlony), block titration, ELISA, Immunoblotting and Enzyme Inhibition. Cross-reactivities against enzymes of other sources may occur but have not been determined. Recognizes Alcohol Oxidase.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives and foreign proteins. State: Azide Free State: Lyophilized IgG fraction.
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 1.0 ml of sterile distilled water; Prepare working dilutions by adding sterile phosphate buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2) and preferably use the same day.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Ammonium Sulphate Precipitation and Ion Exchange Chromatography.



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<b>Conjugation:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Storage:</b>	Store the antibody lyophilized at 2-8°C. Reconstituted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. If a slight precipitation occurs upon storage, this should be removed by centrifugation.
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>Database Link:</b>	<a href="#">Q00922</a>
<b>Background:</b>	Alcohol Oxidase (AOX) is a homooctameric flavoprotein consisting of eight identical subunits of ~74 kD, each containing a flavin adenine dinucleotide molecule (FAD) as a prosthetic group (van der Klei et al., 1991). The protein catalyzes the oxidation of methanol to formaldehyde and hydrogen peroxide, the first step in the methanol utilization pathway of certain yeasts including <i>Pichia pastoris</i> , <i>Hansenula polymorpha</i> , and <i>Candida boidinii</i> (van der Klei et al., 1991). AOX is normally localized in the matrix of single membrane-bound organelles called peroxisomes. During methanol growth, the peroxisomes also contain large amounts of dihydroxyacetone synthase, the first enzyme in the methanol assimilatory pathway, and catalase (CAT), which converts the hydrogen peroxide generated by oxidases such as AOX into water and oxygen (Veenhuis and Harder, 1991). As a result, peroxisomes, which are small and few in number in glucose-grown cells, are massively induced in methanol-grown cells (Veenhuis and Harder, 1991).
<b>Synonyms:</b>	AOX, Methanol Oxidase, MOX, AOD1