

## Product datasheet for **AP21260BT-N**

### G6PD Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

<b>Product Type:</b>	Primary Antibodies
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA, ID, IF, IP, R, WB
<b>Recommended Dilution:</b>	This product is intended for use in precipitating and non-precipitating antibody-binding assays (such as e.g., ELISA and Western blotting and Immunofluorescence or Histochemical techniques). <u>Working Dilutions:</u> Non-precipitating antibody-binding techniques: 1/10,000-1/80,000.
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Leuconostoc
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase isolated and purified from Leuconostoc mesenteroides. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
<b>Specificity:</b>	This antibody recognizes Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase from Leuconostoc mesenteroides. 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.
<b>Formulation:</b>	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives and foreign proteins Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized hyperimmune IgG fraction Molar ratio: Biotin/ IgG ~4.7
<b>Reconstitution Method:</b>	Restore by adding 1.0 ml of sterile distilled water
<b>Concentration:</b>	lot specific
<b>Purification:</b>	Ammonium Sulphate Precipitation and Ion Exchange Chromatography



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<b>Conjugation:</b>	Biotin
<b>Storage:</b>	Store the antibody lyophilized at 2-8°C and 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="#">P11411</a>
<b>Background:</b>	Glucose 6 Phosphate Dehydrogenase (G6PD) produces pentose sugars for nucleic acid synthesis and is the main producer of NADPH reducing power. Catalytic activity: D glucose 6 phosphate + NADP(+) = D glucono 1,5 lactone 6 phosphate + NADPH. Defects in G6PD are the cause of chronic non spherocytic haemolytic anemia (CNSHA). G6PD deficiency is the most common human enzyme deficiency; one benefit of having G6PD deficiency is that it confers a resistance to malaria.
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Glucose-6-phosphate 1-dehydrogenase, Glucose-6-P-Dehydrogenase