

Product datasheet for **AP21261BT-N**

ZWF1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IP, R, WB
Recommended Dilution:	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: 1/1,000-1/6,000.
Reactivity:	Bakers Yeast
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase isolated and purified from Baker's Yeast. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase from Baker's Yeast. 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.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives and foreign proteins Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized hyperimmune IgG fraction Absorption emission: Biotin/IgG ~5.2
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 1.0 ml of sterile distilled water
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Ammonium Sulphate Precipitation and Ion Exchange Chromatography
Conjugation:	Biotin



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Storage:	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.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Database Link:	P11412
Background:	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.
Synonyms:	zwf