

Product datasheet for **AP21355BT-N**

AFUA_2G14610 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), to prepare an insoluble immuno-affinity adsorbent, for labelling with a marker of choice. <u>Working Dilutions:</u> Non-precipitating antibody-binding techniques: 1/1,000-1/20,000.
Reactivity:	Aspergillus
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Oxalate Decarboxylase isolated and purified from Aspergillus species. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Specificity:	Oxalate Decarboxylase from Aspergillus species. 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 Molar ratio: Biotin/IgG ~ 4.6
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:	<u>Q4X060</u>
Background:	Oxalates in animals including humans originate mostly from the diet, especially through ingestion of leafy vegetables and other plant parts. The catabolic pathway of oxalic acid is present in bacteria, fungi, and plants but not in vertebrates. Therefore, management of oxalate in humans is very important because of the absence of any enzyme system that can degrade oxalate. Excess ingestion of oxalate leads to an acute oxalate toxicity, which can result in a variety of disorders including renal failure and urolithiasis (Curhan 1997).
Synonyms:	Oxalate Carboxy-lyase, OXDC