

Product datasheet for R1056BS

DAO Sheep Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type: Primary Antibodies

Applications: ELISA, IP, WB

Recommended Dilution: Western blot: 1/500-1/5,000.

Immunoprecipitation: 1/100.

ELISA: 1/5,000-1/20,000.

This product has been assayed against 1.0 µg of D-amino-acid oxidase [pig kidney] in a standard sandwich ELISA using peroxidase conjugated streptavidin and ABTS as a substrate for 30 minutes at room temperature. A working dilution of 1/16,000 to 1:68,000 of the

reconstitution concentration is suggested.

Reactivity: Porcine Host: Sheep Clonality: Polyclonal

Immunogen:

D-amino-acid oxidase from porcine kidney

Specificity: This antibody detects porcine D-amino-acid oxidase.

Immunoelectrophoresis give a single precipitin arc against anti-biotin, anti-sheep serum as

well as purified and partially purified D-amino-acid oxidase [pig kidney].

Formulation: 0.02 M Potassium phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium chloride, pH 7.2

> Label: Biotin State: Purified

State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction

Stabilizer: 10 mg/ml BSA (immunoglobulin and protease free)

Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide

Reconstitution Method: Restore with 0.1 ml of deionized water (or equivalent).

Concentration: lot specific

Purification: Multi-step process including delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange

chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer

Conjugation: Biotin



OriGene Technologies, Inc. 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200

CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com



DAO Sheep Polyclonal Antibody - R1056BS

Storage: Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term.

After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -

20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Stability: Shelf life: one year from despatch.

Database Link: P00371

Background: The DAO gene encodes the peroxisomal enzyme D amino acid oxidase. The enzyme is a

flavoprotein which uses flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD) as its prosthetic group. Its

substrates include a wide variety of D amino acids, but it is inactive on the naturally occurring L amino acids. Its biological function is not known; it has been suggested that it is involved in acid base balance in the kidney or it could act as a detoxifying agent which removes D-amino acids accumulated during aging, or it may be a fossil enzyme without a current function.

Synonyms: DAO, DAMOX, DAAO, OXDA, DAO1