

Product datasheet for **R1147PS**

Fructosyl-Amino Acid Oxidase Sheep Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Suitable for immunoblotting (Western or dot blot), ELISA, immunoprecipitation, conjugation and most immunological methods requiring high titer and specificity. Recommended Diutions: 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 fructosyl-amino acid oxidase [<i>Corynebacterium sp.</i>] in a standard sandwich ELISA using peroxidase conjugated affinity purified anti-sheep IgG [H&L] (goat) and ABTS as a substrate for 30 minutes at room temperature. A working dilution of 1/2,000 to 1/8,000 of the reconstitution concentration is suggested for this product.
Reactivity:	Bacteria
Host:	Sheep
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Fructosyl-amino acid oxidase from <i>Corynebacterium sp.</i> (expressed in <i>E.coli</i>)
Specificity:	This antibody detects fructosyl-amino acid oxidase [<i>Corynebacterium sp.</i>]. Immunoelectrophoresis gives a single precipitin arc against anti-sheep serum as well as purified and partially purified fructosyl-amino acid oxidase [<i>Coryneb. sp.</i>].
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium chloride, pH 7.2 State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction Preservative: 0.01% (w/v) Sodium azide
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 0.1 ml of deionized water (or equivalent).
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Multi-step process includes delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer
Conjugation:	Unconjugated



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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:	<u>Q8RIU8</u>
Background:	<p>Fructosyl amino acid oxidase (FAOX or FAOD) catalyzes the oxidative deglycation of fructosyl amino acids, yielding the corresponding amino acid, glucosone, and hydrogen peroxide. Glucose can be attached to aminoacids by a nonenzymatic reaction called "glycation", to distinguish it from the enzymatic glycosylation of proteins.</p> <p>FAOX can be used for the enzymatic detection of nonenzymatically glycated proteins. Glycation of protein has been implicated in the development of diabetic complications and the aging process. Glycation of blood proteins such as hemoglobin and albumin is enhanced in diabetics with high blood glucose. The amounts of these glycated proteins reflect the level of blood glucose in periods corresponding to the half life of the protein (14 to 20 days for albumin and 1 to 2 months for hemoglobin). Since the glycation of blood proteins is not affected by transient increases in blood glucose, the levels of glycated proteins are good indices for monitoring diabetes mellitus patients during therapy. HbA1c, blood levels of which are a good index of the long term control of blood glucose in patients with diabetes mellitus, is defined as an amino end of the β subunit (valine residue) of hemoglobin that has been glycated nonenzymatically.</p>