

## Product datasheet for **TA396630S**

### ABC3735 Goat Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>WB:</b> 1:500 - 1:1,000 <b>ELISA:</b> 1:1,000 - 1:2,500
Reactivity:	Bacillus species
Host:	Goat
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Uricase [Bacillus species]
Specificity:	Anti-Uricase is an IgG fraction antibody purified from monospecific antiserum by a multi-step process which includes delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Goat Serum as well as purified and partially purified Uricase [Bacillus species]. Cross reactivity against Uricase from other sources is unknown.
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Concentration:	1 mg/ml - lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store vial at -20° C or below prior to opening. This vial contains a relatively low volume of reagent (25 µL). To minimize loss of volume dilute 1:10 by adding 225 µL of the buffer stated above directly to the vial. Recap, mix thoroughly and briefly centrifuge to collect the volume at the bottom of the vial. Use this intermediate dilution when calculating final dilutions as recommended below. Store the vial at -20°C or below after dilution. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Expiration date is one (1) year from date of receipt.
Database Link:	<a href="#">Q5WBJ3</a>



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**Background:**

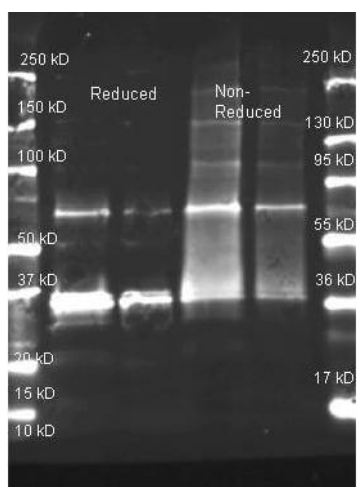
Uricase, or urate oxidase, catalyzes the oxidation of uric acid to 5-hydroxyisourate, which is further processed to form (S)-allantoin. Urate oxidase is found in nearly all organisms, from bacteria to mammals, and plays different metabolic roles, depending on its host organism. Humans are the only animal that are unable to break down uric acid to allantoin. This is because humans do not have the necessary enzyme uricase. Humans do have a gene for urate oxidase, but it is nonfunctional. Thus uric acid is the end product of animal products in humans. This leads to an increased possibility of an accumulation of uric acid in the body when animal products are eaten. Excessive concentration of uric acid in the blood stream leads to gout. It has been proposed that the loss of urate oxidase gene expression has been advantageous to primates, since uric acid is a powerful antioxidant and scavenger of singlet oxygen and radicals. Its presence provides the body with protection from oxidative damage, thus prolonging life and decreasing age-specific cancer rates.

**Synonyms:**

goat anti-uricase antibody, Urate oxidase antibody, Factor-independent urate hydroxylase

**Note:**

Uricase Antibody has been tested by western blot and is assayed against 1.0 ug of Uricase [Bacillus species] in a standard ELISA using Peroxidase conjugated Affinity Purified anti-Goat IgG [H&L] (Goat) code #611-1302 and (ABTS (2,2'-azino-bis-[3-ethylbenthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid]) code # ABTS-100 as a substrate for 30 minutes at room temperature. A working dilution of 1:500 to 1:3,000 of the reconstitution concentration is suggested for this product.

**Product images:**

Rockland Goat anti Uricase antibody was used to detect purified Uricase under reducing and non-reducing conditions. Samples of ~1 and 0.25 ug of protein per lane were run by SDS-PAGE and reduced samples of purified Uricase contained 4% BME and were boiled for 5 minutes. Protein was transferred to nitrocellulose and probed with Rockland Goat anti Uricase (200-101-092 lot 6732 1:5K in MB-0070, ON 4 C). Primary antibody was detected with Rockland Dylight 649 conjugated Donkey anti Goat (605-743-125 1:10K 1.5 hr RT in MB-070) imaged on the BioRad VersaDoc imaging system.