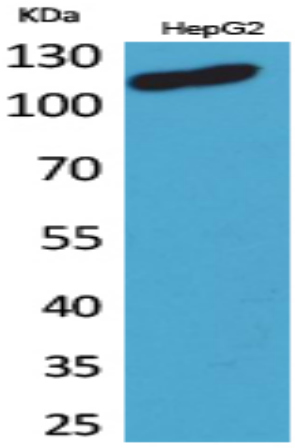
Best Tools for immunology Research

DPYD Polyclonal Antibody

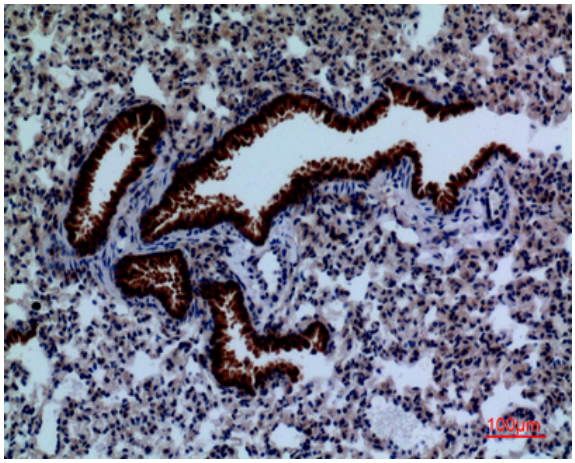
Catalog No :	YT5227
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	DPYD
Fields :	>>Pyrimidine metabolism;>>beta-Alanine metabolism;>>Pantothenate and CoA biosynthesis;>>Drug metabolism - other enzymes;>>Metabolic pathways
Gene Name :	DPYD
Protein Name :	Dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase [NADP(+)]
Human Gene Id :	1806
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q12882
Mouse Gene Id :	99586
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q8CHR6
Rat Gene Id :	81656
Rat Swiss Prot No :	O89000
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human DPYD. AA range:351-400
Specificity :	DPYD Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of DPYD protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200

Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	120kD
Cell Pathway :	Pyrimidine metabolism;beta-Alanine metabolism;Pantothenate and CoA biosynthesis;Drug metabolism;
Background :	The protein encoded by this gene is a pyrimidine catabolic enzyme and the initial and rate-limiting factor in the pathway of uracil and thymidine catabolism. Mutations in this gene result in dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase deficiency, an error in pyrimidine metabolism associated with thymine-uraciluria and an increased risk of toxicity in cancer patients receiving 5-fluorouracil chemotherapy. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2009],
Function :	catalytic activity:5,6-dihydrouracil + NADP(+) = uracil + NADPH.,cofactor:Binds 2 4Fe-4S clusters. Contains approximately 33 iron atoms per molecule.,cofactor:Binds 2 FAD.,cofactor:Binds 2 FMN.,disease:Defects in DPYD are the cause of dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase deficiency (DPYD deficiency) [MIM:274270]; also known as hereditary thymine-uraciluria or familial pyrimidinemia. DPYD deficiency is a disease characterized by persistent urinary excretion of excessive amounts of uracil, thymine and 5-hydroxymethyluracil. Patients suffering from this disease show a severe reaction to the anticancer drug 5-fluorouracil. This reaction includes stomatitis, Leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, hair loss, diarrhea, fever, marked weight loss, cerebellar ataxia, and neurologic symptoms, progressing to semicoma.,function:Involved in pyrimidine base degradation. Catalyzes the reduction of uracil and thymine.
Subcellular Location :	Cytoplasm.
Expression :	Found in most tissues with greatest activity found in liver and peripheral blood mononuclear cells.

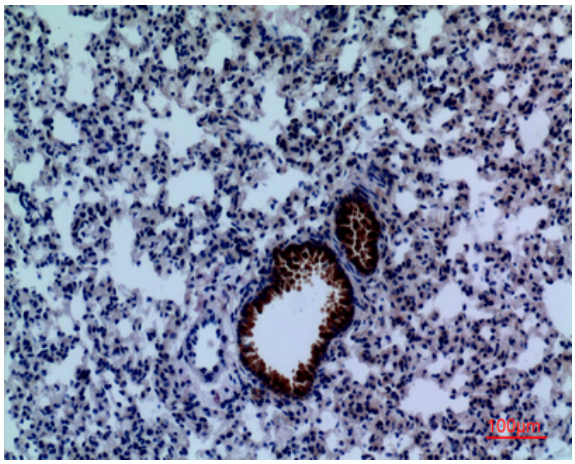
Products Images



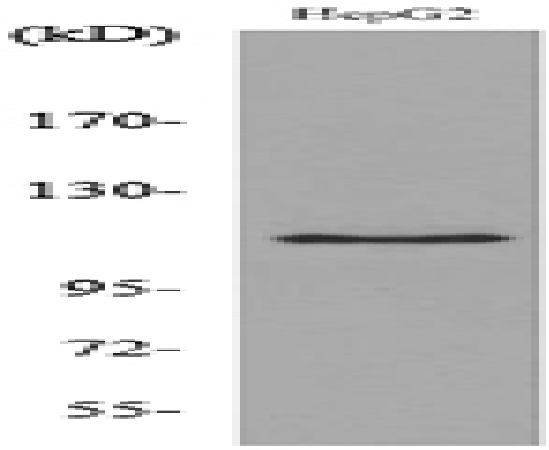
Western Blot analysis of HepG2 cells using DPYD Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse-lung, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse-lung, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Western blot analysis of lysate from HepG2 cells, using DPYD Antibody.