

MIOX RABBIT PAB

货号: S218145

产品全名: MIOX 兔多抗

基因符号: ALDRL6

UNIPROT ID: Q9UGB7 (Gene Accession - BC012025)

背景: Myo-inositol oxygenase (MIOX), also known as ALDRL6, is a renal-specific member of the Aldo-keto reductase family. It catalyzes the first committed step in the Myo-inositol metabolism pathway and is widely distributed in mammalian tissues. Human Myo-inositol oxygenase shares 91% and 96% sequence homology with mouse and pig Myo-inositol oxygenase homologs, respectively. Myo-inositol oxygenase is responsible for the oxidative cleavage of Myo-inositol (MI) and its epimer D-chiro inositol (DCI) to D-glucuronate. The dioxygen-dependent cleavage of the C1-C6 bond in Myo-inositol is accomplished through the utilization of the Fe(II)/Fe(III) binuclear iron center of MIOX. Myo-inositol oxygenase has also been implicated in complications of diabetes, including diabetic nephropathy.

抗原: Full length fusion 蛋白

经过测试的应用: ELISA, IHC

推荐稀释比: IHC: 20-100; ELISA: 5000-10000

种属反应性: Rabbit

克隆性: Rabbit Polyclonal

亚型: Immunogen-specific rabbit IgG

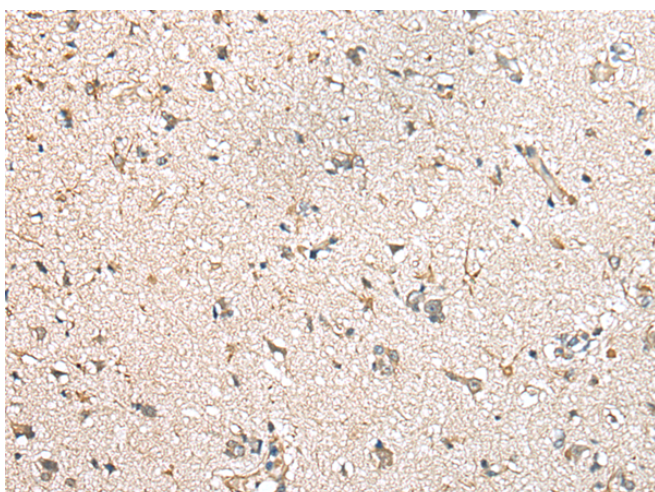
纯化: Antigen affinity purification

种属反应性: Human

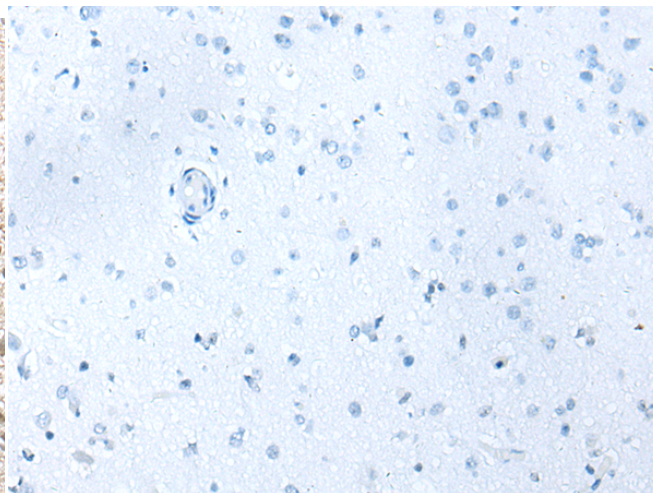
成分: PBS (without Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺), pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.05% Sodium Azide and 40% glycerol

研究领域: Metabolism

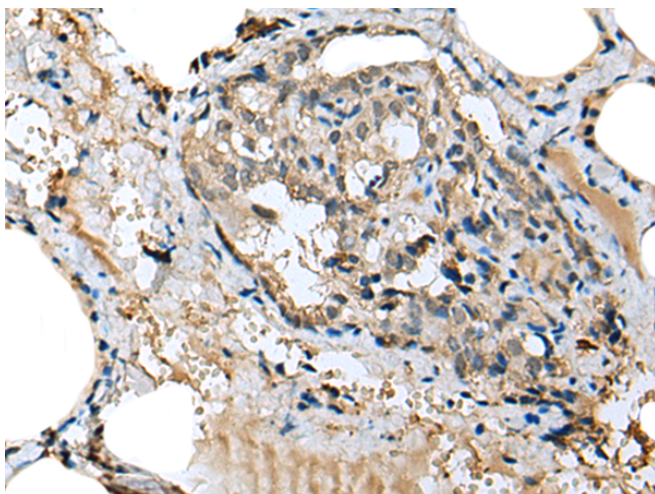
储存和运输: Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing



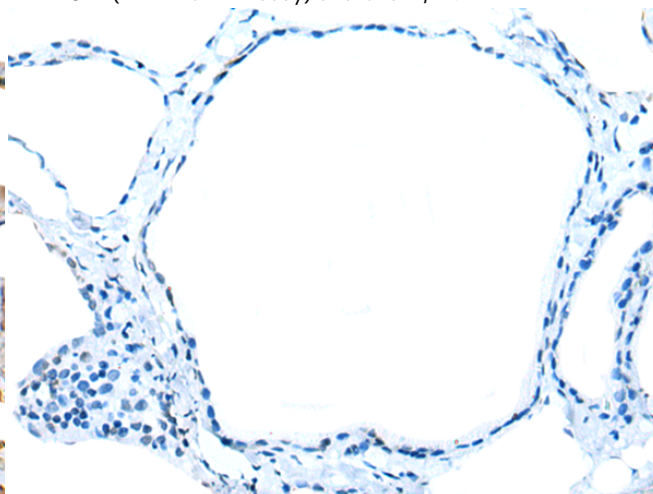
Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin embedded Human brain tissue using 218145(MIOX Antibody) at a dilution of 1/25(Cytoplasm).



In comparison with the IHC on the left, the same paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue is first treated with the fusion protein and then with 218145(Anti-MIOX Antibody) at dilution 1/25.



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer tissue using 218145(Anti-MIOX Antibody) at a dilution of 1/25.



In comparison with the IHC on the left, the same paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer tissue is first treated with fusion protein and then with D223014(Anti-MIOX Antibody) at dilution 1/25.



Product Description

Pioneering GTPase and Oncogene Product Development since 2010
