



# DPYD Rabbit mAb

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-rAb-18212
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB,IHC,IF,ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	DPYD
<b>Protein Name</b>	Dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase [NADP(+)]
<b>Purification Process</b>	Protein A
<b>Specificity</b>	Endogenous
<b>Formulation</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution</b>	IHC 1:200-1:1000; WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
<b>Concentration</b>	0.5 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C)
<b>Synonyms</b>	DPYD ; Dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase [NADP ; + ; ] ; DHPDHase ; DPD ; Dihydrothymine dehydrogenase ; Dihydrouracil dehydrogenase
<b>Observed Band</b>	111kD
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	111kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cytoplasm.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Found in most tissues with greatest activity found in liver and peripheral blood mononuclear cells.
<b>Function</b>	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. Also involved the





degradation of the chemotherapeutic drug 5-fluorouracil.,pathway:Amino-acid biosynthesis; beta-alanine biosynthesis.,similarity:Belongs to the dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase family.,similarity:Contains 3 4Fe-4S ferredoxin-type domains.,subunit:Homodimer.,tissue specificity:Found in most tissues with greatest activity found in liver and peripheral blood mononuclear cells.,

### Background

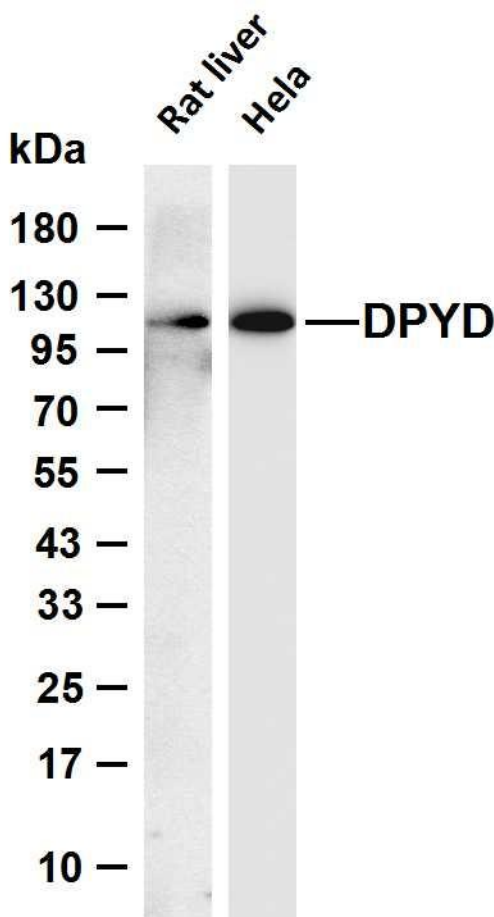
The protein encoded by this gene is a pyrimidine catabolic enzyme and the initial and rate-limiting factor in the pathway of uracil and thymidine catabolism. Mutations in this gene result in dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase deficiency, an error in pyrimidine metabolism associated with thymine-uraciluria 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],

### matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

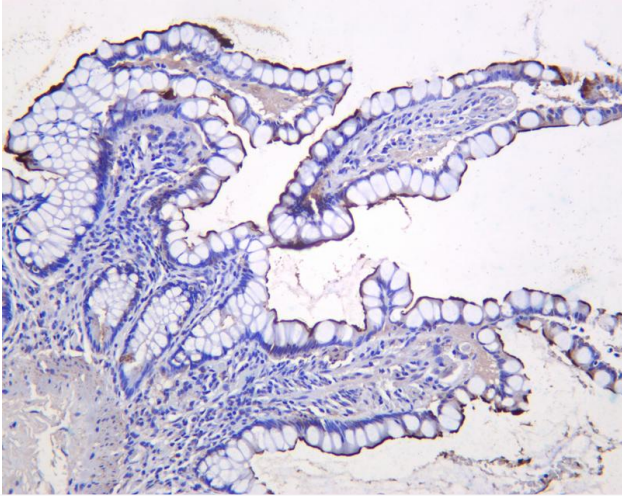
### Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-DPYD antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Rat liver Lane 2: HeLa Predicted band size: 111kDa Observed band size: 111kDa





Human Small intestine was stained with anti-DPYD Rabbit antibody

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