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GRHPR Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP97270

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q9UBQ7
Other Accession	Q9UBQ7
Reactivity	Mouse
Predicted	Rat, Human, Rabbit, Chicken, Dog, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	35668
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GRHPR
Epitope Specificity	51-150/328
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the D-isomer specific 2-hydroxyacid dehydrogenase family.
DISEASE	Defects in GRHPR are the cause of hyperoxaluria primary type 2 (HP2) [MIM:260000]; also known as primary hyperoxaluria type II (PH2). HP2 is a disorder where the main clinical manifestation is calcium oxalate nephrolithiasis though chronic as well as terminal renal insufficiency has been described. It is characterized by an elevated urinary excretion of oxalate and L-glycerate.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	This gene encodes an enzyme with hydroxypyruvate reductase, glyoxylate reductase, and D-glycerate dehydrogenase enzymatic activities. The enzyme has widespread tissue expression and has a role in metabolism. Type II hyperoxaluria is caused by mutations in this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Additional Information

Gene ID	9380
Other Names	GLXR; GLYD; PH2; GRHPR_HUMAN; GRHPR; 1.1.1.79; 1.1.1.81; glyoxylate and hydroxypyruvate reductase; glyoxylate reductase/hydroxypyruvate reductase; glyoxylate reductase and hydroxypyruvate reductase; primary hyperoxaluria type 2
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	GRHPR
Synonyms	GLXR
Function	Enzyme with hydroxy-pyruvate reductase, glyoxylate reductase and D-glycerate dehydrogenase enzymatic activities. Reduces hydroxypyruvate to D-glycerate, glyoxylate to glycolate, oxidizes D- glycerate to hydroxypyruvate.
Tissue Location	Ubiquitous. Most abundantly expressed in the liver.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.