

Anti-URICASE (Bacillus species) (GOAT) Antibody
Uricase Antibody
Catalog # ASR3906**Specification**

Anti-URICASE (Bacillus species) (GOAT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	Goat
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Bacillus
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, E, IP, I, LCI
Application 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.
Physical State	Lyophilized
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Uricase [Bacillus species]
Reconstitution Volume	100 µL
Reconstitution Buffer	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-URICASE (Bacillus species) (GOAT) Antibody - Additional Information**Other Names**

3202700

Purity

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.

Storage Condition

Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-URICASE (Bacillus species) (GOAT) Antibody - Protein Information**Anti-URICASE (Bacillus species) (GOAT) Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-URICASE (Bacillus species) (GOAT) Antibody - Images**Anti-URICASE (Bacillus species) (GOAT) Antibody - 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.