

Rabbit anti-Human PHYH Polyclonal Antibody | anti-PHYH antibody

Anti-PHYH Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA255673	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry, ELISA
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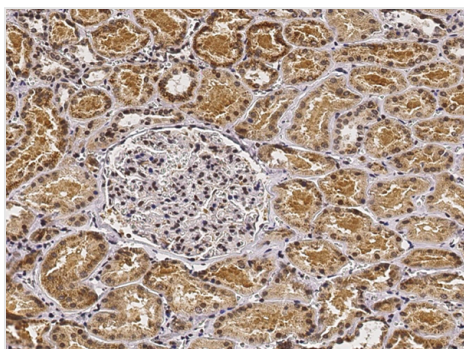
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

PHYH; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-PHYH Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; PHYH Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; phytanoyl-CoA 2-hydroxylase; Anti-LN1 Antibody; Anti-LNAP1 Antibody; Anti-PAHX Antibody; Anti-PHYH1 Antibody; Anti-RD Antibody; anti-PHYH antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

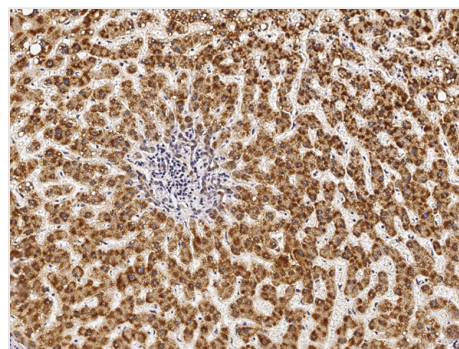
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human PHYH
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-PHYH antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Immunogen	Recombinant Human PHYH protein
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with purified, recombinant Human PHYH (rh PHYH). PHYH specific IgG was purified by Human PHYH affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



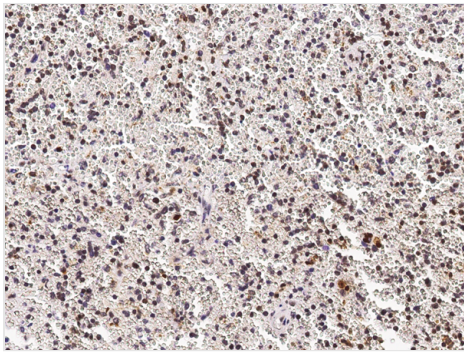
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human PHYH in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody (1:1000, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human PHYH in human liver with rabbit polyclonal antibody (1:1000, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
 Immunochemical staining of human PHYH in human spleen with rabbit polyclonal antibody (1:1000, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-PHYH antibody	PHYH belongs to the family of iron(II)-dependent oxygenases, which typically incorporate one atom of dioxygen into the substrate and one atom into the succinate carboxylate group. PHYH is expressed in liver, kidney, and T-cells, but not in spleen, brain, heart, lung and skeletal muscle. It converts phytanoyl-CoA to 2-hydroxyphytanoyl-CoA. Defects in PHYH can cause Refsum disease (RD). RD is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized clinically by a tetrad of abnormalities: retinitis pigmentosa, peripheral neuropathy, cerebellar ataxia, and elevated protein levels in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). Patients exhibit accumulation of the branched-chain fatty acid, phytanic acid, in blood and tissues.
References	Mihalik SJ, et al. (1997) Identification of PAHX, a Refsum disease gene. Nat Genet. 17(2): 185-9. McDonough MA, et al. (2005) Structure of human phytanoyl-CoA 2-hydroxylase identifies molecular mechanisms of Refsum disease. J Biol Chem. 280(49):41101-10. Jansen GA, et al. (1998) Characterization of phytanoyl-Coenzyme A hydroxylase in human liver and activity measurements in patients with peroxisomal disorders. Clin Chim Acta. 271 (2):203-11.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	83281447
NCBI GeneID	5264
NCBI Accession #	NP_001032626.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001037537.1
UniProt Accession #	O14832; A8MTS8; B1ALH5
Molecular Weight	27,291 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	phytanoyl-CoA dioxygenase, peroxisomal isoform b
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	phytanoyl-CoA 2-hydroxylase
NCBI Official Symbol	PHYH
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	RD; LN1; PAHX; LNAP1; PHYH1
NCBI Protein Information	phytanoyl-CoA dioxygenase, peroxisomal
UniProt Protein Name	Phytanoyl-CoA dioxygenase, peroxisomal
UniProt Gene Name	PHYH
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	PAHX; PhyH

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.