

Rabbit anti-Human BTD Monoclonal Antibody | anti-BTD antibody

Recombinant Anti-BTD Antibody, Rabbit Monoclonal

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA255834	Rabbit	Human	Immunohistochemistry, ELISA

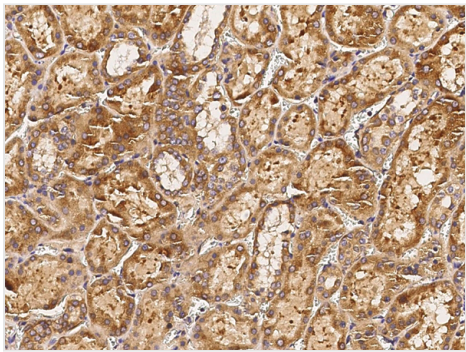
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

BTB; Monoclonal Antibody; Recombinant Anti-BTD Antibody; Rabbit Monoclonal; Biotinidase/biotinase/BTD Antibody; Rabbit MAb; biotinidase; Anti-BTD Antibody; anti-BTD antibody

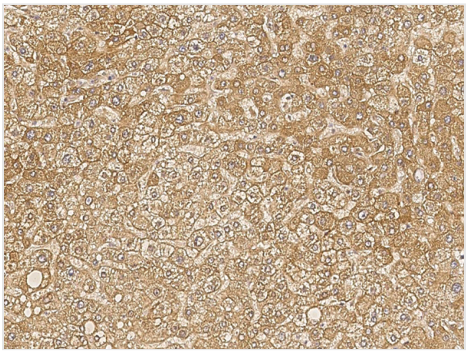
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Number	006
Specificity	Human Biotinidase/biotinase/BTD
Purity/Purification	Protein A
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-BTD antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Antibody Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen	Recombinant Human Biotinidase/biotinase/BTD Protein
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Human Biotinidase/biotinase/BTD (rh Biotinidase/biotinase/BTD).
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 BTD in human kidney with rabbit monoclonal antibody (1:200, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human BTD in human liver with rabbit monoclonal antibody (1:200, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-BTD antibody	Biotinidase, also known as biotinase and BTD, is a ubiquitous mammalian cell enzyme which expressed at high levels in the liver, serum, and kidney. Its primary function is to cleave biotin from biocytin, preserving the pool of biotin for use as a cofactor for biotin dependent enzymes, namely the 4 human carboxylases. Biotinidase also recycles biotin from enzymes in the body that use it as a helper component in order to function. These enzymes, known as carboxylases, are important in the processing of fats, carbohydrates, and proteins. Biotin is attached to these carboxylase enzymes through an amino acid (the building material of proteins) called lysine, forming a complex called biocytin.
References	Cole H., et al., (1994), Human serum biotinidase. cDNA cloning, sequence, and characterization. J. Biol. Chem. 269:6566-6570. Knight H.C., et al., (1998), Structure of the human biotinidase gene. Mamm. Genome 9:327-330. Ota T., et al., (2004), Complete sequencing and characterization of 21, 243 full-length human cDNAs. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4557373
NCBI GeneID	686
NCBI Accession #	NP_000051.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000060.4
UniProt Accession #	P43251; Q96EM9; A6NHF2; B2R865; B4DFX1; B4DLJ9; B7Z7C9; F8W1Q3
Molecular Weight	58,913 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	biotinidase isoform 3
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	biotinidase
NCBI Official Symbol	BTD
NCBI Protein Information	biotinidase
UniProt Protein Name	Biotinidase
UniProt Gene Name	BTD
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	Biotinase

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.