

**XDH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP9277a****Specification**

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**XDH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P47989](#)**XDH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 7498**Other Names**

Xanthine dehydrogenase/oxidase, Xanthine dehydrogenase, XD, Xanthine oxidase, XO, Xanthine oxidoreductase, XOR, XDH, XDHA

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP9277a](/products/AP9277a) was selected from the N-term region of human XDH. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**XDH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** XDH**Synonyms** XDHA**Function**

Key enzyme in purine degradation. Catalyzes the oxidation of hypoxanthine to xanthine. Catalyzes the oxidation of xanthine to uric acid. Contributes to the generation of reactive oxygen species. Has also low oxidase activity towards aldehydes (in vitro).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Peroxisome. Secreted

**Tissue Location**

Detected in milk (at protein level). {ECO:0000269|Ref.12}

## **XDH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## **XDH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

## **XDH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

XDH belongs to the group of molybdenum-containing hydroxylases involved in the oxidative metabolism of purines. The enzyme is a homodimer. This protein can be converted to xanthine oxidase by reversible sulfhydryl oxidation or by irreversible proteolytic modification. Defects in xanthine dehydrogenase cause xanthinuria, may contribute to adult respiratory stress syndrome, and may potentiate influenza infection through an oxygen metabolite-dependent mechanism.

## **XDH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Ross,C.J., et.al., Nat. Genet. 41 (12), 1345-1349 (2009)Taibi,G., et.al., J. Cell. Biochem. 108 (3), 688-692 (2009)Spiekermann,S., et.al., Eur. Respir. J. 34 (1), 276 (2009)