3-6-7 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100-0013 JAPAN
URL: www.sceti.jp/export/
E-mail: exp-pet@sceti.co.jp

KC597

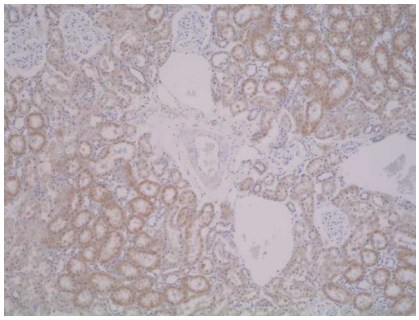
For research use only

Anti Human GRHPR Monoclonal Antibody

Clone No. 1H1

This product is generated from GANP® mice.

Code No.	KC597
Terget	GRHPR
Category	Cancer
Gene ID	9380
Primary Source	HGNC:4570
Synonyms	PH2; GLXR; GLYD
Type	Monoclonal Antibody
Immunogen	Partial peptide of Human GRHPR (C-terminal region, 227-236aa)
Raised in	GANP® mouse
Myeloma	P3U1
Clone number	1H1
Purification	ProteinG
Source	Serum-free medium
Isotype	IgG1, κ
Cross Reactivity	Rat
Label	Unlabeled
Concentration	0.25 mg/mL
Contents(Volume)	50μg(200 μL/vial)
Buffer	PBS [containing 2% Block Ace as a stabilizer, 0.1% Proclin as a bacteriostat]
Storage	Store at - 20℃ long term, store at 4℃ short term. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Application	ELISA,IHC,WB



[IHC] Rat kidney tissue

ELISA	WB	IHC	ICC
1.0	10-20	5.0-10	Not tested
IP	FCM	IF	Neutralization
Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not tested

(μg/mL)

Reference

1. "Identification and expression of a cDNA for human hydroxypyruvate/glyoxylate reductase." Rumsby G. et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1446:383-388(1999) [PubMed: 10524214] [Abstract]. Cited for: NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE [MRNA], SUBUNIT. Tissue: Liver.
2. "The gene encoding hydroxypyruvate reductase (GRHPR) is mutated in patients with primary hyperoxaluria type II." Cramer S.D. et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 8:2063-2069(1999) [PubMed: 10484776] [Abstract]. Cited for: NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE [GENOMIC DNA / MRNA], INVOLVEMENT IN HP2. Tissue: Liver.
3. Liu B. et al. Submitted (DEC-1998) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Cited for: NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE [LARGE SCALE MRNA]. Tissue: Aorta.

UniPlot Summary

//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.
//Catalytic activity Glycolate + NADP+ = glyoxylate + NADPH. D-glycerate + NAD(P)+ = hydroxypyruvate + NAD(P)H.
//Subunit structure Homodimer. Ref.1 Ref.7
//Tissue specificity Ubiquitous. Most abundantly expressed in the liver. Ref.5
//Involvement in 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. Ref.2