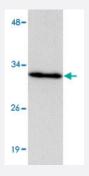


# HAAO polyclonal antibody

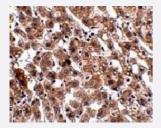
Catalog # PAB16785 Size 100 ug

## **Applications**



### Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western blot analysis of HAAO in mouse liver tissue lysate with HAAO polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB16785) at 1 ug/mL .



#### **Immunohistochemistry**

Immunohistochemistry of HAAO in human liver tissue with HAAO polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB16785) at 2.5 ug/mL .

Specification	
Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of HAAO.
lmmunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to N-terminus 17 amino acids of human HAAO.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form	Liquid
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1-2 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.



### **Product Information**

Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C for three months. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

## **Applications**

Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western blot analysis of HAAO in mouse liver tissue lysate with HAAO polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB16785) at 1 ug/mL.

Immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemistry of HAAO in human liver tissue with HAAO polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB16785) at 2.5 ug/mL .

Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — HAAC	
Entrez GenelD	23498
Protein Accession#	NP_036337
Gene Name	HAAO
Gene Alias	3-HAO, HAO
Gene Description	3-hydroxyanthranilate 3,4-dioxygenase
Omim ID	<u>604521</u>
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
Gene Summary	3-Hydroxyanthranilate 3,4-dioxygenase is a monomeric cytosolic protein belonging to the family of intramolecular dioxygenases containing nonheme ferrous iron. It is widely distributed in peripheral organs, such as liver and kidney, and is also present in low amounts in the central nervous system . HAAO catalyzes the synthesis of quinolinic acid (QUIN) from 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid. QUIN is a n excitotoxin whose toxicity is mediated by its ability to activate glutamate N-methyl-D-aspartate r eceptors. Increased cerebral levels of QUIN may participate in the pathogenesis of neurologic an d inflammatory disorders. HAAO has been suggested to play a role in disorders associated with altered tissue levels of QUIN. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	3-hydroxyanthranilate oxygenase 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid dioxygenase



#### **Publication Reference**

• Identification of candidate epigenetic biomarkers for ovarian cancer detection.

Huang YW, Jansen RA, Fabbri E, Potter D, Liyanarachchi S, Chan MW, Liu JC, Crijns AP, Brown R, Nephew KP, van der Zee AG, Cohn DE, Yan PS, Huang TH, Lin HJ.

Oncology Reports 2009 Oct; 22(4):853.

Purification and properties of 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid oxidase.

DECKER RH, KANG HH, LEACH FR, HENDERSON LM.

The Journal of Biological Chemistry 1961 Nov; 236:3076.

### Pathway

- Metabolic pathways
- Tryptophan metabolism

#### Disease

- Alcoholism
- Celiac Disease
- Conduct Disorder
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease