



#24254

Catalog Number: 24254-1, 24254-2

Amount: 50µg/50µl, 100µg/100µl

Swiss-Prot No. :Q12882

Form of Antibody: Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Storage/Stability: Store at -20°C/1 year

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from Human DPYD

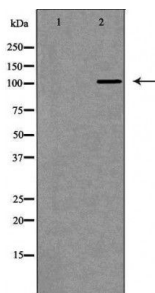
Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Specificity/Sensitivity: DPYD Antibody detects endogenous levels of total DPYD

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications:

Predicted MW: 110kd WB: 1:500-2000 IHC: 1:50-200



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using DPYD antibody.

Background : Dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase (DPD, DPYD) catalyzes the initial and rate-limiting step in uracil and thymidine catabolism as well as catabolism of the chemotherapeutic drug 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) and its derivatives. DPYD deficiency, which results from mutations in the DPYD gene, causes errors in pyrimidine metabolism and potentially life-threatening side effects in cancer patients treated with 5-FU (reviewed in 1). As a result, ongoing work examines whether or how DPYD gene variation and protein expression can be used to predict 5-FU toxicity . Several genes that impart resistance to 5-FU were recently identified in human hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). AEG-1, which is highly expressed in HCC, increases the expression of DPYD. DPYD is expressed more highly in HCC than in normal liver, and this is thought to be one mechanism of 5-FU resistance .