# Human DAO Antibody Pair Set

**Catalog No.** E-KAB-0498 **Applications** ELISA
**Synonyms** AOC1;ABP1;Amiloride Binding Protein 1;Amine Oxidase ( Copper-Containing )

## Kit components & Storage

| Title | Specifications | Storage |
|---|---|---|
| Human DAO Capture Antibody | 1 vial, 100 μ g | Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |
| Human DAO Detection Antibody (Biotin) | 1 vial, 50 μL | Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |

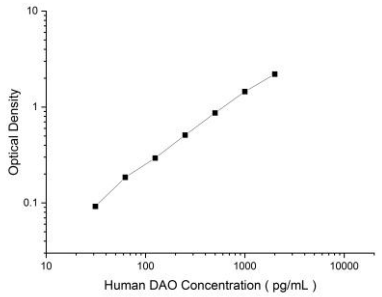
**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

## Product Information

| Items | | Characteristic (E-KAB-0498) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Human DAO Capture Antibody | Human DAO Detection Antibody (Biotin) |
| Immunogen Information | Immunogen | Recombinant Human DAO protien | Recombinant Human DAO protien |
| | Swissprot | P14920 | |
| Product details | Reactivity | Human | Human |
| | Host | Rabbit | Rabbit |
| | Conjugation | Unconjugated | Biotin |
| | Concentration | 0.5 mg/mL | / |
| | Buffer | PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5 | PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 1% protective protein; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5 |
| | Purify | Antigen Affinity | Antigen Affinity |
| | Specificity | Detects Human DAO in ELISAs. | |

## Applications

Human DAO Sandwich ELISA Assay:

| | Recommended Concentration/Dilution | Reagent | Images |
|---|---|---|---|
| ELISA Capture | 0.5-4 μg/mL | Human DAO Capture Antibody |  |
| ELISA Detection | 1:1000-1:10000 | Human DAO Detection Antibody (Biotin) | |



**Note:** This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

## Background

This gene encodes the peroxisomal enzyme D-amino acid oxidase. The enzyme is a flavoprotein which uses flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD) as its prosthetic group. Its substrates include a wide variety of D-amino acids , but it is inactive on the naturally occurring L-amino acids. Its biological function is not known , it may act as a detoxifying agent which removes D-amino acids that accumulate during aging. In mice , it degrades D-serine , a co-agonist of the NMDA receptor. This gene may play a role in the pathophysiology of schizophrenia.