Quinolinic acid Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

Ref: IS1010

Validated for IHC in human brain tissues, this anti-Quinolinic acid (QUIN) rabbit polyclonal antibody proved to work at **1/1000** dilution on paraffin-embedded sections, a single vial thus catering for approximately 200 stainings.

Clonality	Polyclonal antibody
Host	Rabbit
Valided applications	IHC
Reactivity	Reacts with all species
References	Not yet cited to our knowledge Submit content and get a 10% discount!
Format	50µl
References	Cited in 3 papers

INFORMATIONS

Product overview

Product name	Quinolinic acid polyclonal antibody
Synonyms	Pyridine-2,3-dicarboxylic acid polyclonal antibody Anti-quinolinate polyclonal antibody Anti-QUIN polyclonal antibody
Immunogen	Conjugated quinolinic acid
Specificity	When tested in competitive ELISA, the anti-Quinolinic acid polyclonal antibody did not show any significant cross reactivity with Picolinic and anthranilic acids conjugates

Storage

Form	Liquid
Purity	Purified anti-serum
Storage	Store at +4°C for short term (1-2 months). Aliquot and store at -20°C for long term. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles
Material safety datasheet	Download MSDS

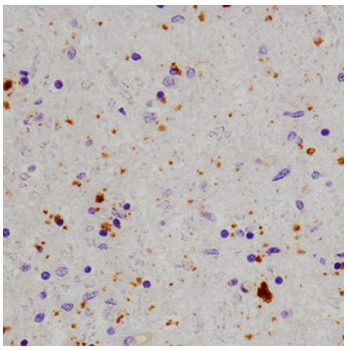
PROTOCOLS

Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	Dilute at 1:200-1:2000. Perform heat antigen retrieval (pH=9) before initiating IHC staining protocol on paraffin-embedded and frozen sections
Comments	Optimal working dilutions must be determined by the end-user
Restrictions	For research use only

REFERENCES

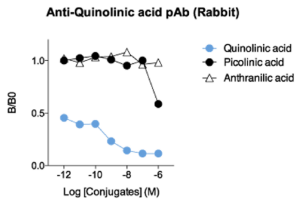
Product citations

Product pictures



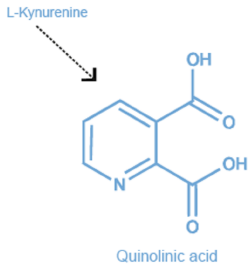
Quinolinic acid detection in human parkinson's brain

Immunohistochemistry (IHC) reveals the presence of Quinolinic acid in glial cells in human parkinsonian midbrain tissue. Paraffin-embedded tissue section was subjected to pH=9 antigen retrieval followed by overnight incubation with primary anti-quinolinic acid polyclonal antibody (dilution 1/1000). After incubation with polymer-conjugated secondary Ab, DAB was used to visualize the staining.



Affinity & specificity of anti-Quinolinic polyclonal antibody

Competitive ELISA highlights that low amounts of conjugated Quinolinic acid conjugate are required to abolish antigen-antibody reaction (high affinity), while rising concentrations of analog conjugates (Picolinic and Anthranilic acids) do not affect the reaction (high specificity).



Quinolinic acid

Tryptophan catabolism along the kynurenine pathway produces neuroactive metabolites, with prototypical neurotoxin Quinolinic acid as a 'chef de file'. Known to be involved in a wide range of neurodegenerative diseases (Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Alzheimer's & Parkinson's diseases, ...) as well as psychiatric disorders (depression, schizophrenia, ...), Quinolinic acid induces neuronal damage. Activation of the NMDA-receptor, oxidative stress induction or mitochondrial dysfunction could explain quinolinic acid-induced neurotoxicity.

Contact information

Immusmol
229 Cours de l'Argonne
33 000 Bordeaux - France
Tel: +33 (0) 5 6431 1170
www.immusmol.com

To order, review, ask for technical support, visit product page at:

https://www.immusmol.com/shop/quinolinic-acid-pab/