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# QDPR

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse

**Tested applications:**WB IHC

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:1000 IHC 1:50 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:**26kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human QDPR

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

DHPR; FLJ42391; PKU2; SDR33C1;

**Catalog #:**A3150

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**5860

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P09417

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Dihydropteridine reductase (QDPR), also named as DHPR and HDHPR, is an essential enzyme in the hydroxylating system of the aromatic amino acids, since it catalyses the regeneration of tetrahydrobiopterin (BH4), the natural cofactor of phenylalanine, tyrosine, and tryptophan hydroxylases, from the quininoid-dihydrobiopterin produced in these coupled reactions(PMID:8326489). The QDPR protein is active as a dimer, with a subunit Mr of 26 kDa(PMID:7627180). This protein belongs to the short-chain dehydrogenases/reductases (SDR) family. Defects in QDPR are the cause of BH4-deficient hyperphenylalaninemia type C (HPABH4C)(PMID:11153907). This antibody is specific to QDPR.

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