Rat Anti-Pyridoxine Polyclonal Antibody

**Product Overview:** Polyclonal Antibody to Pyridoxine

**Target:** Conjugated Pyridoxine (Vitamin B6)

**Specificity:** Using a conjugate Pyridoxine-protein carrier (BSA), antibody specificity was performed with an ELISA test by competition experiments with the following compounds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compounds</th>
<th>Cross-reactivity ratio (a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pyridoxine-BSA</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyridoxal-BSA</td>
<td>1/&gt;50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyridoxal (reduced)-BSA</td>
<td>1/&gt;50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a): Pyridoxine-BSA concentration/conjugated compound concentration at half displacement.

**Immunogen:** Synthetic Pyridoxine conjugated to bovine serum albumin (BSA)

**Raised In:** Rat

**Form:** Lyophilized

**Research areas:** Biochemistry (metabolic ways).

**Tested Applications:** Immunocytochemistry

**Purity:** Antiserum previously preabsorbed on protein carriers, and purified

**Notes:** Principal name Pyridoxine or Pyridoxol

**BACKGROUND**

**Introduction:** Vitamin B6 is a water-soluble vitamin that exists in three major chemical forms: pyridoxine, pyridoxal and pyridoxamine. Vitamin B6 is needed for more than 100 enzymes involved in protein metabolism. It is also essential for red blood cell metabolism. The nervous and immune systems need Vitamin B6 to function efficiently and it is also needed for the conversion of tryptophan to niacin.

**Keywords:** Pyridoxal; Pyridoxamine; Pyridoxine; Vitamin B6

**PACKAGING**

**Storage Instructions:** After reconstitution with 50μl of distilled water and 50μl of glycerol, the aliquot can be repeated freeze-dried (up to five times), and stable at least 2 years.

**REFERENCES**