

# Quinaldic acid Monoclonal Antibody

Ref: IS004

Our anti-Quinaldic acid antibody is a mouse monoclonal antibody, which was validated for immunohistochemistry (IHC) and immunofluorescence (IF) in paraffin-embedded tissues from human caudate-putamen region.

<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal antibody (clone 5A4-H10)
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Validated applications</b>	<a href="#">IHC</a> / <a href="#">IF</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Reacts with all species
<b>References</b>	Not yet cited to our knowledge Submit content and <a href="#">get a 10% discount!</a>
<b>Format</b>	50µL

## INFORMATIONS

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### Product overview

<b>Product name</b>	Quinaldic acid antibody
<b>Synonyms</b>	2-Quinolincarboxylic acid antibody Quinolin-2-carboxylate acid antibody
<b>Immunogen</b>	Conjugated Quinaldic acid
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1 k chain
<b>Clone</b>	clone 5A4-H10
<b>Specificity</b>	When tested in competitive ELISA, the anti-Quinaldic acid antibody did not show any significant cross reactivity with Kynurenic and Xanthurenic acid conjugates

### Storage

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Purity</b>	Purified IgG
<b>Concentration</b>	0,5mg/ml
<b>Storage</b>	Store at +4°C for short term (1-2 months). Aliquot and store at -20°C for long term. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Material safety datasheet</b>	<a href="#">Download MSDS</a>

## PROTOCOLS

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<b>Immunohistochemistry (IHC)</b>	Dilute at 1:200-1:2000. Perform heat antigen retrieval (pH=6) before initiating IHC staining protocol on paraffin-embedded and frozen sections
<b>Immunofluorescence (IF)</b>	Dilute at 1:100-1:1000 on paraffin-embedded and frozen sections. Before staining, perform heat antigen retrieval
<b>Comments</b>	Optimal working dilutions must be determined by the end-user
<b>Restrictions</b>	For research use only

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## REFERENCES

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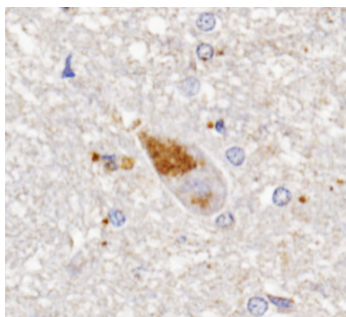
Antibody not yet cited. Submit an article and [get a 10% discount](#).

### **Selected publication on Quinaldic acid**

- [Liu SY1, Zhang RL, Kang H, Fan ZJ, Du Z. Human liver tissue metabolic profiling research on hepatitis B virus-related hepatocellular carcinoma. World J Gastroenterol. 2013 Jun 14;19\(22\):3423-32. doi: 10.3748/wjg.v19.i22.3423.](#)

## Product pictures

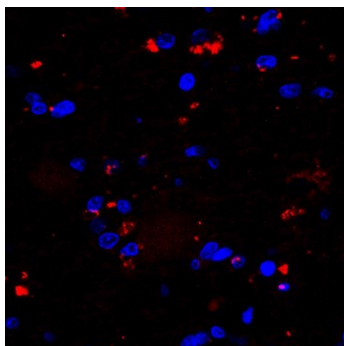
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### **Quinaldic acid detection by IHC in human brain**

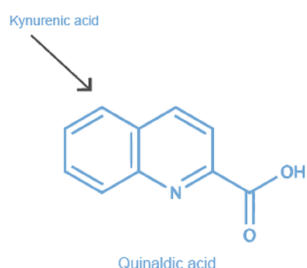
Immunohistochemical analysis of human caudate putamen reveals Quinaldic acid accumulation in the cytoplasm of glial cells. Paraffin-embedded tissue was subjected to pH=6 antigen retrieval followed by overnight incubation with primary anti-Quinaldic antibody (dilution 1/1000). After incubation with polymer conjugated secondary Ab, staining visualization was performed with DAB.

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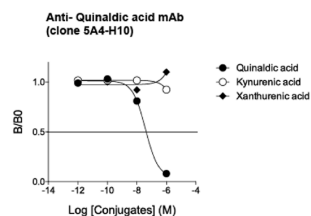
### Quinaldic acid detection by IF in human brain

Quinaldic acid visualization by immunofluorescence in human caudate putamen. Staining illustrates cytoplasmic accumulation of Quinaldic acid in glial cells. Paraffin-embedded tissue section was subjected to pH=6.



### Quinaldic acid

Despite growing interest on the role of kynurenines in immune regulation and neurotransmission, very few publications address the biological activity of Quinaldic acid, the direct by-product of neuroprotective kynurenic acid. In the 1970's, Quinaldic acid was described as a key regulator of glycemia. More recently, this kynurenine metabolite was found to be associated with hepatitis B virus-related hepatocellular carcinoma.



### Affinity & Specificity of anti-Quinaldic acid antibody

Competitive ELISA demonstrates that moderate amounts of Quinaldic acid conjugate are required to abolish antigen-antibody reaction (satisfying affinity), while rising concentrations of Kynurenic and Xanthurenic acid conjugates do not affect the reaction (high specificity).

## Contact information

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

<https://www.immusmol.com/shop/quinaldic-acid-mab/>