



# Anti-Neuroketals polyclonal antibody (DPAB1099)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	Neuroketal adducted proteins.
<b>Immunogen</b>	Neuroketal conjugate
<b>Source/Host</b>	Goat
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	N/A
<b>Purification</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA using immunizing peptide: >1:4,000 IHC using paraffin sections: >1:200 Western blots: >1:2,000 Suitable for use in IHC using frozen sections has not been determined. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application.
<b>Format</b>	Neat, Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	Not determined.
<b>Size</b>	1 ml
<b>Buffer</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	Short term store at 2-8°C. Long term store at -20°C.

## BACKGROUND

**Introduction**

Neuroketals and neuroprostanes are a class of compounds that result from the oxidation of docosahexenoic acid (DHA), which is enriched in the brain and retina, especially the synaptic membranes and retina. DHA is a membrane polyunsaturated fatty acid that is especially vulnerable to free radical attack because hydrogen radicals easily remove its double bonds. The DHA is oxidized to isoprostane-like compounds called neuroprostanes, which can dehydrate to form highly reactive A4/J4 neuroprostanes. Neuroprostanes can also undergo rearrangement to form D- and E-ring neuroprostanes. These reactive neuroprostanes are called neuroketals because DHA is so concentrated in the nervous system.

**Keywords**

Neuroketals; Gamma ketoaldehydes