



Unique Oxidative Stress Markers



The Japan Institute for the Control of Aging (JaICA) develops and manufactures research reagents to detect oxidative stress markers for DNA oxidation, Lipid oxidation, Protein oxidation and antioxidants. The monoclonal antibodies and ELISA kits detect products of oxidative damage caused by reactive oxygen species. They are worldwide known in the research community and cited in many scientific publications.

The interest in preventive medicine, anti-aging and functional food has increased in recent years. Today, hospitals, universities, research institutes, food manufacturers and pharmaceutical industries all over the world are in the process to analyze oxidative stress markers, aging-related hormones and minerals.

Oxidative Stress Markers Overview

| | Product Name | Prod. No. | Sample Application | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | | Urine | Serum | Tissue |
| DNA Oxidation | 8-OHdG Check ELISA Kit | JAI-KOG-200TE JAI-KOG-200SE | Yes | Yes (animals) | – |
| | 8-OHdG Check ELISA Kit (High Sensitivity) | JAI-KOG-HS10E | Yes | Yes (animals) | Yes |
| | anti-8-OHdG, mAb (N45.1) | JAI-MOG-020P JAI-MOG-100P | – | – | Yes |
| | anti-Thymidine Glycol [TG], mAb (2E8) | JAI-MTG-100P | – | – | Yes |
| Lipid Oxidation | Hexanoyl-Lys [HEL] ELISA Kit | JAI-KHL-700E | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | anti-Hexanoyl-Lys [HEL], mAb (5F12) | JAI-MHL-021P | – | – | Yes |
| | anti-Hydroxy-2-nonenal [4-HNE], mAb (HNEJ-2) | JAI-MHN-020P JAI-MHN-100P | – | – | Yes |
| | anti-Acrolein [ACR], mAb (5F6) | JAI-MAR-020N JAI-MAR-100N | – | – | Yes |
| | anti-Malondialdehyde [MDA], mAb (1F83) | JAI-MMD-030N | – | – | Yes |
| | anti-4-Hydroxy-2-hexenal [4-HHE], mAb (HHE53) | JAI-MHH-030N | – | – | Yes |
| | anti-Crotonaldehyde [CRA], mAb (82D3) | JAI-MCA-030N | – | – | Yes |
| | anti-Methylglyoxal [MG], mAb (3C) | JAI-MMG-030N | – | – | Yes |
| anti-7-Ketocholesterol [7-KC], mAb (35A) | JAI-MKC-020N JAI-MKC-100N | – | – | Yes | |
| Protein Oxidation | Dityrosine [DT] ELISA Kit | JAI-KDT-010E | Yes | – | – |
| | anti-Dityrosine [DT], mAb (1C3) | JAI-MDT-020P | – | – | Yes |
| | anti-Dibromo-tyrosine [DiBrY], mAb (3A5) | JAI-MBY-020P | – | – | Yes |
| Antioxidant Assay | Total Antioxidant Capacity [PAO] Test Kit | JAI-KPA-050 | – | Yes | Food Samples |

8-Hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine (8-OHdG)

8-Hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine (8-OHdG) is formed when DNA is oxidatively damaged by reactive oxygen species (ROS). 8-OHdG is one of the most sensitive biomarker for oxidative stress and can be detected in urine, serum, tissue DNA from human and animals.



8-OHdG Check ELISA Kit

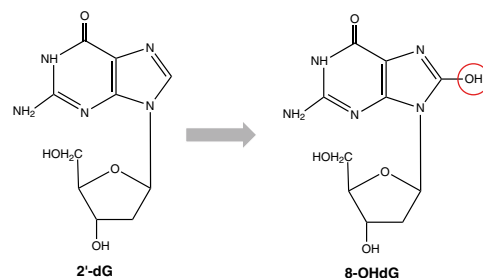
JAI-KOG-200TE Trial 32 wells
 JAI-KOG-200SE 96 wells

SPECIFICITY: 8-OHdG
RANGE: 0.5 to 200 ng/ml
ASSAY TYPE: Competitive
SAMPLE TYPE: Urine

8-OHdG Check ELISA Kit (High Sensitivity)

JAI-KOG-HS10E 96 wells
SPECIFICITY: 8-OHdG
RANGE: 0.125 to 10 ng/ml
ASSAY TYPE: Competitive
SAMPLE TYPE: Plasma, Serum, Urine, DNA extracted from cultured cells or tissues

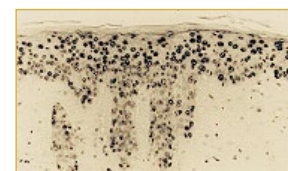
Formation of 8-OHdG by oxygen radicals



anti-8-OHdG, mAb (N45.1)

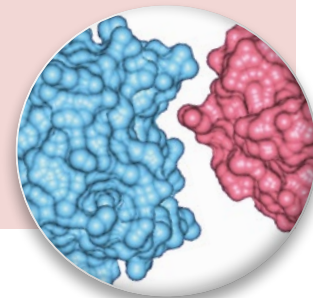
JAI-MOG-020P 20 µg
 JAI-MOG-100P 100 µg

APPLICATION: IHC, ELISA
SPECIFICITY: Recognizes 8-OHdG.



Dityrosine

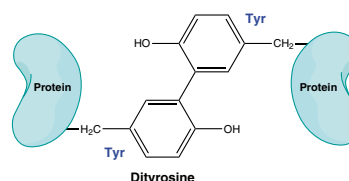
Tyrosine is one of the major targets of protein oxidation. Dityrosine (DT) is known to be formed when tyrosine is damaged by free radicals, such as reactive oxygen species (ROS), metal-catalyzed oxidation, ultraviolet irradiation and peroxidases. Dityrosine is a specific biomarker for protein oxidation and can be detected non-invasively in urine samples.



Dityrosine [DT] ELISA Kit

JAI-KDT-010E 96 wells

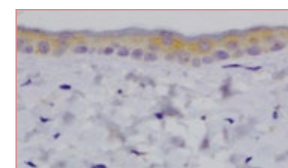
SPECIFICITY: Dityrosine (tyrosine dimer)
RANGE: 0.05 to 12 µmol/L
ASSAY TYPE: Competitive
SAMPLE TYPE: Urine



anti-Dityrosine [DT], mAb (1C3)

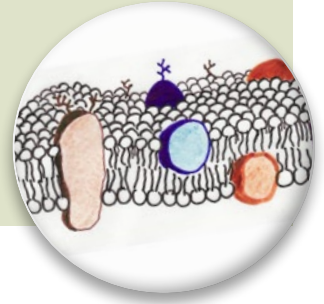
JAI-MDT-020P 20 µg

APPLICATION: ELISA, IHC, WB
SPECIFICITY: Recognizes free dityrosine, 3-(p-hydroxyphenyl) propionic acid dimer, dityrosine-BSA conjugate and dityrosine in protein or peptides.



Hexanoyl-lysine (HEL)

The Hexanoyl-lysine (HEL) adduct is formed upon oxidative modification of ω -6 fatty acids such as linoleic acid, the predominant polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFA) in the human diet and arachidonic acid. HEL is a useful biomarker for detecting and quantifying the earlier stages of lipid peroxidation.

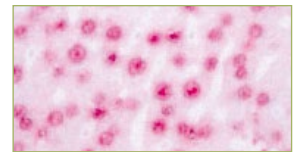


Hexanoyl-Lys [HEL] ELISA Kit

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| JAI-KHL-700E | 96 wells |
| SPECIFICITY: | N- ϵ -Hexanoyl-lysine adduct |
| RANGE: | 2 to 700 nmol/L |
| ASSAY TYPE: | Competitive |
| SAMPLE TYPE: | Serum, Urine, DNA extracted from cultured cells or tissues |

anti-Hexanoyl-Lys [HEL], mAb (5F12)

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| JAI-MHL-021P | 20 μ g |
| APPLICATION: | ELISA, IHC, WB |
| SPECIFICITY: | Recognizes Hexanoyl-Lys adducts. |



Antioxidants

Oxidative stress is caused by the imbalance between reactive oxygen species (ROS) and the antioxidant defense system. For accurate assessment of oxidative stress, measurement of ROS, oxidative damage and antioxidant activity may be essential. Recently, antioxidants have attracted a lot of attention for the development of functional food which scavenges ROS.

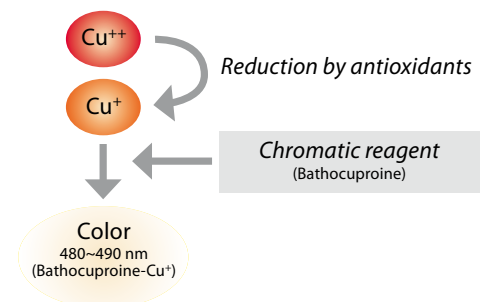


Principle of Assay

The PAO assay kit is an easy and convenient method to measure antioxidant capacity. Utilizing the reduction of the cupric ion (Cu^{++} to Cu^+), antioxidant capacity of samples can be detected in 5 minutes.

1. Samples are mixed with Cu^{++} Solution.
2. Cu^{++} are reduced by antioxidants to form Cu^+ .
3. Reduced Cu^+ reacts with Chromatic Solution (Bathocuproine) and can be detected by absorbance at wavelength 480 to 490 nm.
4. Antioxidant capacity can be calculated from the formed Cu^+ .

Principle of Assay

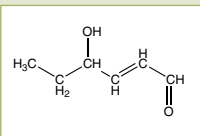
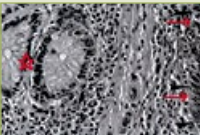
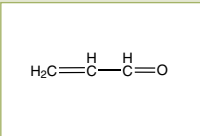
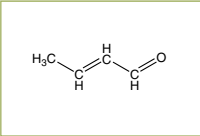


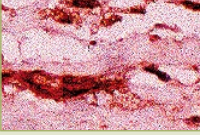
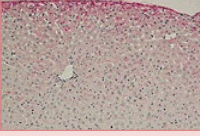
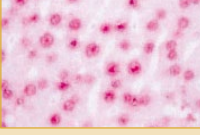


Total Antioxidant Capacity (PAO) Test Kit

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| JAI-KPA-050 | 96 wells |
| RANGE: | 21.9 to 4378 μ mol/L (cupric ion reducing power) |
| SPECIFICITY: | This assay detects hydrophilic antioxidants such as Vitamin C, glutathione and also hydrophobic antioxidants such as Vitamin E. |
| SAMPLE TYPE: | Human and animal serum samples, food and beverage samples. |

Specific Oxidative Stress Marker Antibodies

Specific Oxidative Stress Marker Antibodies

| | Product Name | Prod. No. | Size | Application | |
|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---|
| Lipid Peroxidation Marker | anti-4-Hydroxy-2-hexenal [4-HHE], mAb (HHE53) | JAI-MHH-030N | 30 µg | IHC |  |
| | anti-4-Hydroxy-2-nonenal [4-HNE], mAb (HNEJ-2) | JAI-MHN-020P JAI-MHN-100P | 20 µg 100 µg | IHC, WB |  |
| | anti-Acrolein [ACR], mAb (5F6) | JAI-MAR-020N JAI-MAR-100N | 20 µg 100 µg | IHC |  |
| | anti-Crotonaldehyde [CRA], mAb (82D3) | JAI-MCA-030N | 30 µg | IHC |  |
| | anti-7-Ketocholesterol [7-KC], mAb (35A) | JAI-MKC-020N JAI-MKC-100N | 20 µg 100 µg | IHC |  |
| | anti-Malondialdehyde [MDA], mAb (1F83) | JAI-MMD-030N | 30 µg | IHC |  |
| | anti-Methylglyoxal [MG], mAb (3C) | JAI-MMG-030N | 30 µg | IHC |  |
| Protein Oxidation Marker | anti-Dibromo-tyrosine [DiBrY], mAb (3A5) | JAI-MBY-020P | 20 µg | ELISA, IHC, WB |  |
| DNA Oxidation Marker | anti-Thymidine Glycol [TG], mAb (2E8) | JAI-MTG-100P | 100 µg | IHC |  |



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