

DLAT Rabbit mAb

货号: B30782

产品信息

反应	Human,Mouse,Rat
宿主	Rabbit
克隆性	Monoclonal
预测反应	
应用	WB IF/ICC IP FC
推荐浓度	WB: 1:500 - 1:2000 IF/ICC: 1:50 - 1:200 IP: 1:20 - 1:50 FC: 1:20 - 1:50
理论分子量	68kDa
实测分子量	69kDa
形式	Liquid
保存条件	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.75% BSA,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
偶联物	Unconjugated
阳性对照	HeLa,MCF7,HepG2,K-562,Mouse brain,Rat brain
细胞定位	Mitochondrion matrix
纯化	Affinity purification

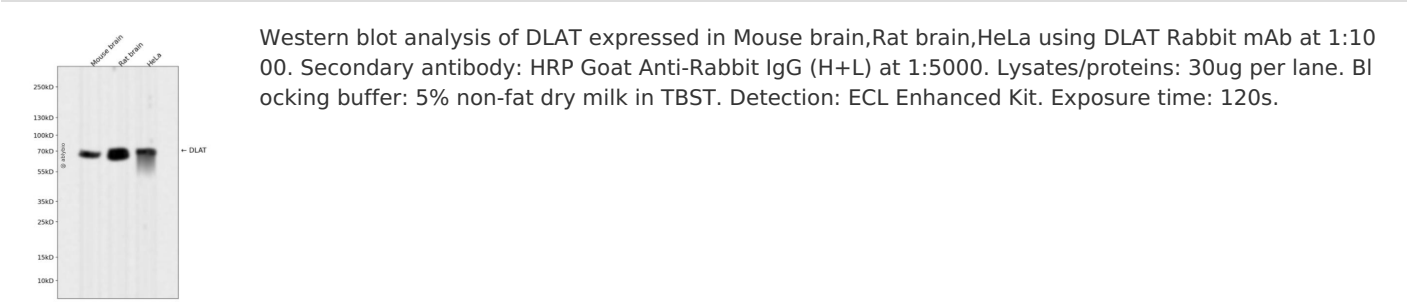
抗原信息

抗原信息	Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to Human DLAT.
序列	SLPPHQKVPLPSLSPTMQAGTIARWEKKEGDKINEGDLIAEVETDKATVGFESLEECYMAKILVAEGTRDVPIGAIICITVGKP EDIEAFKNYTLDSSAAPTQAAPAPTPAATASPPTPSAQAPGSSYPPHMQVLLPALSPTMTMGTVQRWEKKVGEKLSEGD LLAEIETDKATIGFEVQEEG

靶点信息

研究背景	This gene encodes component E2 of the multi-enzyme pyruvate dehydrogenase complex (PDC). PDC resides in the inner mitochondrial membrane and catalyzes the conversion of pyruvate to acetyl coenzyme A. The protein product of this gene, dihydrolipoamide acetyltransferase, accepts acetyl groups formed by the oxidative decarboxylation of pyruvate and transfers them to coenzyme A. Dihydrolipoamide acetyltransferase is the antigen for antimitochondrial antibodies. These autoantibodies are present in nearly 95% of patients with the autoimmune liver disease primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC). In PBC, activated T lymphocytes attack and destroy epithelial cells in the bile duct where this protein is abnormally distributed and over expressed. PBC eventually leads to cirrhosis and liver failure. Mutations in this gene are also a cause of pyruvate dehydrogenase E2 deficiency which causes primary lactic acidosis in infancy and early childhood.
基因ID	1737
基因名	DLAT
Swiss	P10515
别名	DLAT;DLTA;PDC-E2;PDCE2

产品验证



实验步骤

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