

DLAT antibody

Catalog No: #38796

Package Size: #38796-1 50ul #38796-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

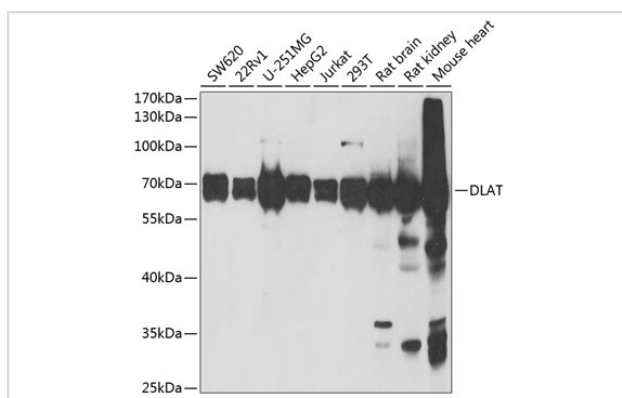
Description

Product Name	DLAT antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Applications	WB,IF
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total DLAT protein.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human DLAT.
Target Name	DLAT
Other Names	DLTA; PDCE2; PDC-E2;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P10515NCBI Gene ID: 1737
Uniprot	P10515
GeneID	1737;
SDS-PAGE MW	68kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

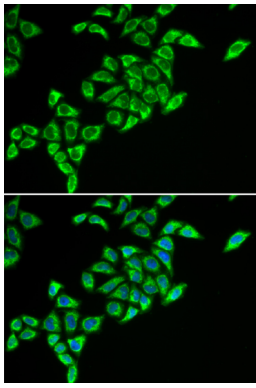
Application Details

WB □ 1:500 - 1:2000IF □ 1:20 - 1:50

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using DLAT at 1:1000 dilution.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using DLAT .
Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Background

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 overexpressed. 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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only