DLAT Antibody

Catalog No: #42811

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

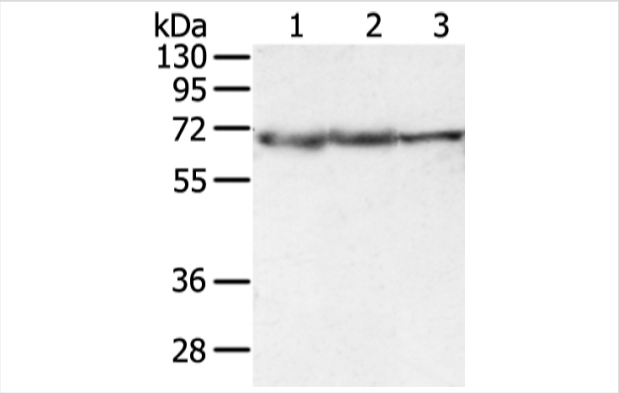
Product Name	DLAT Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification.
Applications	WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total DLAT protein.
Immunogen Type	protein
Immunogen Description	Fusion protein of human DLAT
Target Name	DLAT
Other Names	DLTA; PDCE2; PDC-E2
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P10515Gene ID: 1737
Uniprot	P10515
GeneID	1737;
Calculated MW	69kd
Concentration	3.4mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

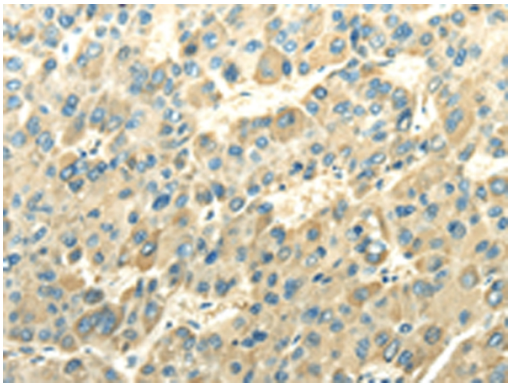
Western blotting: 1:200-1:1000

Immunohistochemistry: 1:25-1:100

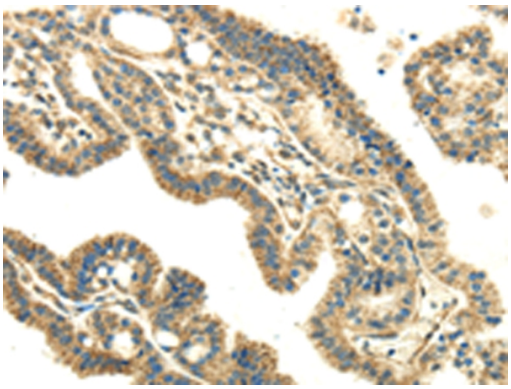
Images



Gel: 8%SDS-PAGE
Lysate: 40 µg
Lane 1-3: Lncap, hepg2 and A431 cell
Primary antibody: 1/400 dilution
Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution
Exposure time: 3 seconds



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using #42811 at dilution 1/30.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer tissue using #42811 at dilution 1/30.

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 enventually 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