

## GLUD1 Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C47580



Package Size: #C47580-AF350 100ul #C47580-AF405 100ul #C47580-AF488 100ul  
 #C47580-AF555 100ul #C47580-AF594 100ul #C47580-AF647 100ul  
 #C47580-AF680 100ul #C47580-AF750 100ul #C47580-Biotin 100ul

Orders: [order@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:order@signalwayantibody.com)  
 Support: [tech@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:tech@signalwayantibody.com)

## Description

Product Name	GLUD1 Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total GLUD1 protein.
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide of human GLUD1
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	GDH; GDH1; GLUD
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P00367NCBI Gene ID:2746NCBI mRNA#:NCBI Protein#:NP_005262
Uniprot	P00367
GeneID	2746;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	61 kDa
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

## Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

## Background

---

This gene encodes glutamate dehydrogenase, which is a mitochondrial matrix enzyme that catalyzes the oxidative deamination of glutamate to alpha-ketoglutarate and ammonia. This enzyme has an important role in regulating amino acid-induced insulin secretion. It is allosterically activated by ADP and inhibited by GTP and ATP. Activating mutations in this gene are a common cause of congenital hyperinsulinism. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. The related glutamate dehydrogenase 2 gene on the human X-chromosome originated from this gene via retrotransposition and encodes a soluble form of glutamate dehydrogenase. Related pseudogenes have been identified on chromosomes 10, 18 and X.

---

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only