

DLAT Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #53872



Package Size: #53872-1 50ul #53872-2 100ul

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

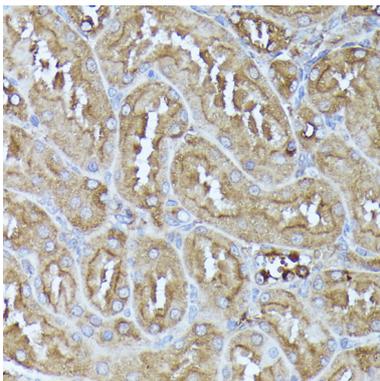
Description

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Product Name | DLAT Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Purification | Affinity purification |
| Applications | WB,IHC,IF |
| Species Reactivity | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| Immunogen Description | Recombinant fusion protein of human DLAT (NP_001922.2). |
| Other Names | DLAT;DLTA;PDC-E2;PDCE2 |
| Accession No. | Swiss Prot:P10515GeneID:1737 |
| Calculated MW | 68kDa |
| SDS-PAGE MW | 69kDa |
| Formulation | Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,50% glycerol,pH7.3. |
| Storage | Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |

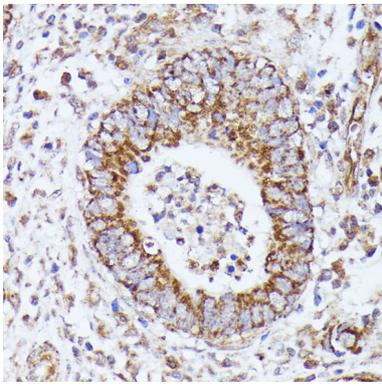
Application Details

WB □ 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC □ 1:50 - 1:100 IF □ 1:50 - 1:200

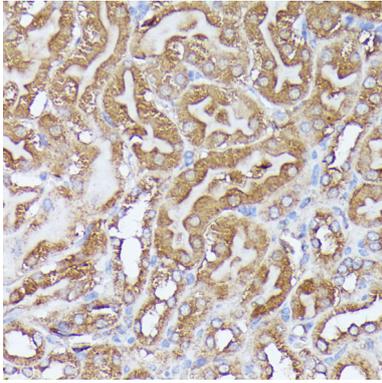
Images



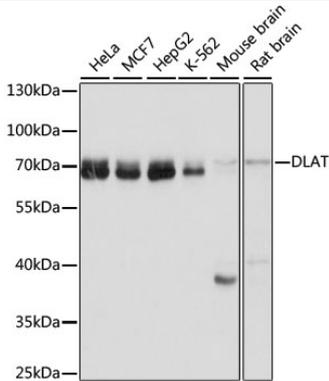
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat kidney using DLAT at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



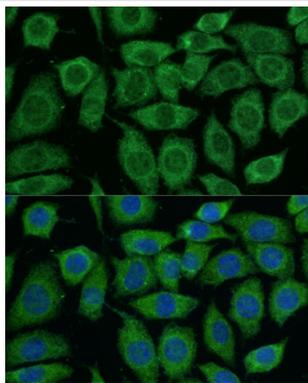
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma using DLAT at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney using DLAT at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



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



Immunofluorescence analysis of L929 cells using DLAT at dilution of 1:100. 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 and is not intended for use in humans or animals.