

Rabbit anti-Human DLAT Polyclonal Antibody | anti-DLAT antibody

DLAT Antibody

CATALOG # AAA309081	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot
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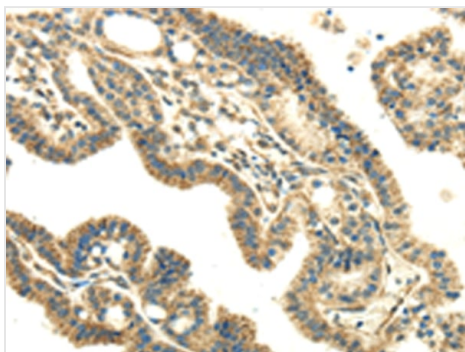
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

DLAT; Polyclonal Antibody; DLAT Antibody; DLTA; PDCE2; PDC-E2; anti-DLAT antibody

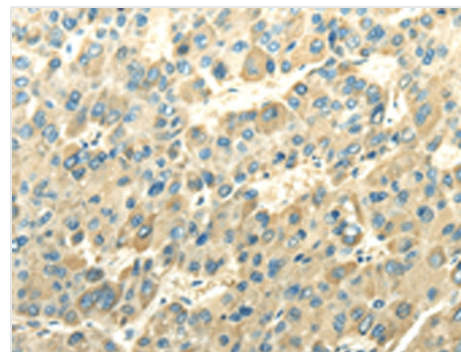
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total DLAT protein.
Purity/Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Form/Format	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN ₃ , 40% Glycerol.
Concentration	3.4 mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	647
Applicable Applications for anti-DLAT antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	Fusion protein of human DLAT
Immunogen Type	Protein
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C

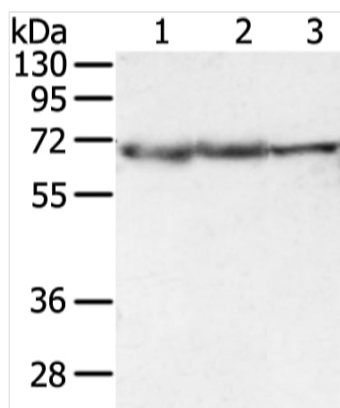
IMAGES


IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

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


IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

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



WB (Western Blot)

Gel: 8%SDS-PAGE Lysate: 40 μ g 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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-DLAT antibody	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.
Product Categories/Family for anti-DLAT antibody	Total protein Ab

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	31711992
NCBI GeneID	1737
NCBI Accession #	NP_001922.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001931.4
UniProt Accession #	P10515; Q16783; Q53EP3
Molecular Weight	68,997 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	dihydrolipoyllysine-residue acetyltransferase component of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex, mitochondrial
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	dihydrolipoamide S-acetyltransferase
NCBI Official Symbol	DLAT
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	DLTA; PDCE2; PDC-E2
NCBI Protein Information	dihydrolipoyllysine-residue acetyltransferase component of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex, mitochondrial
UniProt Protein Name	Dihydrolipoyllysine-residue acetyltransferase component of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex, mitochondrial
UniProt Gene Name	DLAT
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	DLTA; PBC; PDC-E2; PDCE2
UniProt Entry Name	ODP2_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/dlat-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/309081>