



Rabbit Anti-Human PDH monoclonal antibody, clone T.086.7 (CABT-L1560)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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| Target | Pyruvate Dehydrogenase |
| Immunogen | Synthetic peptide corresponding to the sequence of human pyruvate dehydrogenase |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Source/Host | Rabbit |
| Species Reactivity | Human, Mouse, Non-human primate, Rat |
| Clone | T.086.7 |
| Purification | Affinity Purified |
| Conjugate | Unconjugated |
| Applications | IHC-P, WB |
| Format | Liquid |
| Buffer | 0.01M HEPES, pH 7.5, with 0.15M NaCl, 100µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol |
| Preservative | See individual product datasheet |
| Storage | -20°C |

BACKGROUND

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| Introduction | The pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex is a nuclear-encoded mitochondrial multienzyme complex that catalyzes the overall conversion of pyruvate to acetyl-CoA and CO(2), and |
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provides the primary link between glycolysis and the tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle. The PDH complex is composed of multiple copies of three enzymatic components: pyruvate dehydrogenase (E1), dihydrolipoamide acetyltransferase (E2) and lipoamide dehydrogenase (E3). The E1 enzyme is a heterotetramer of two alpha and two beta subunits. This gene encodes the E1 alpha 1 subunit containing the E1 active site, and plays a key role in the function of the PDH complex. Mutations in this gene are associated with pyruvate dehydrogenase E1-alpha deficiency and X-linked Leigh syndrome. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

Keywords

E1;Pyruvate Dehydrogenase;pyruvate dehydrogenase (acetyl-transferring)
