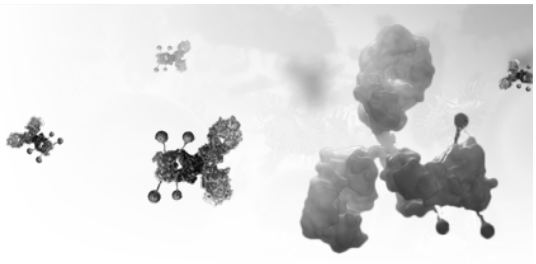

Anti-Human DLAT chimeric monoclonal antibdoy, clone E6H3 (CABT-L2417)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	It is a Mouse/Human chimeric monoclonal antibody produced in transgenic mice by replacing the mouse sequence of the heavy chain constant region (IgM, IgG or IgA loci) by the corresponding human sequence. After immunization with the antigen of interest, generated antibody clones are cultivated by standard hybridoma techniques. They consist of the human constant region of the heavy chain, mouse variable region of the heavy chain and mouse light chain. The human constant region of the heavy chain can be directly recognized by the anti-human conjugate, which is used in numerous in vitro diagnostic assays.
Specificity	This antibody react with human PDC-E2
Target	Human DLAT
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Humainzed
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	E6H3
Purification	Purified.Purity>95%
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	IEP, WB
Format	Liquid
Size	1 ml

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Buffer	Purified format supplied in 20mM HEPES, pH7.4, 250mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol Supernatant supplied in IMDM, 10% FCS, 1% protein-free stabilizer
Preservative	None
Storage	at -70°C or below. Repeated freeze/thaw cycles should be avoided.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	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.
Keywords	DLAT; dihydrolipoamide S-acetyltransferase; DLTA; PDCE2; PDC-E2; dihydrolipoyllysine-residue acetyltransferase component of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex, mitochondrial; PBC; M2 antigen complex 70 kDa subunit; pyruvate dehydrogenase complex component E2; E2 component of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex

GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	DLAT; dihydrolipoamide S-acetyltransferase; DLTA; PDCE2; PDC-E2; dihydrolipoyllysine-residue acetyltransferase component of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex, mitochondrial; PBC; M2 antigen complex 70 kDa subunit; pyruvate dehydrogenase complex component E2; E2 component of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex
UniProt ID	P10515

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