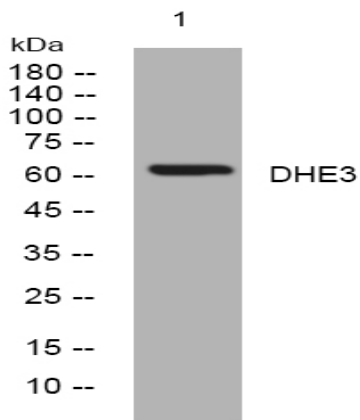


## DHE3 rabbit pAb

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT7087
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	WB
<b>Target :</b>	DHE3
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Arginine biosynthesis;>>Alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism;>>Nitrogen metabolism;>>Metabolic pathways;>>Carbon metabolism;>>Necroptosis;>>Proximal tubule bicarbonate reclamation
<b>Gene Name :</b>	GLUD1 GLUD
<b>Protein Name :</b>	DHE3
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	2746
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P00367
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	14661
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P26443
<b>Rat Gene Id :</b>	24399
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	P10860
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human DHE3
<b>Specificity :</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of DHE3 at Human/Mouse/Rat
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500-2000

<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Molecularweight :</b>	61kD
<b>Background :</b>	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. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016],
<b>Function :</b>	<p>catalytic activity:L-glutamate + H<sub>2</sub>O + NAD(P)(+) = 2-oxoglutarate + NH<sub>3</sub> + NAD(P)H.,disease:Defects in GLUD1 are the cause of hyperinsulinism-hyperammonemia syndrome (HHS) [MIM:606762]. Elevated oxidation rate of glutamate to alpha-ketoglutarate stimulates insulin secretion in the pancreatic beta cells, while they impair detoxification of ammonium in the liver.,enzyme regulation:Subject to allosteric regulation. Activated by ADP. Inhibited by GTP and ATP. ADP can occupy the NADH binding site and activate the enzyme.,function:May be involved in learning and memory reactions by increasing the turnover of the excitatory neurotransmitter glutamate.,online information:Glutamate dehydrogenase 1 entry,similarity:Belongs to the Glu/Leu/Phe/Val dehydrogenases family.,subunit:Homohexamer.,</p>
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Mitochondrion . Endoplasmic reticulum . Mostly translocates into the mitochondria, only a small amount of the protein localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum. .
<b>Sort :</b>	5126
<b>No4 :</b>	1
<b>Host :</b>	Rabbit
<b>Modifications :</b>	Unmodified

## Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from MDA-MB cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night