Best Tools for immunology Research

DHE3 rabbit pAb

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

Purification : The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

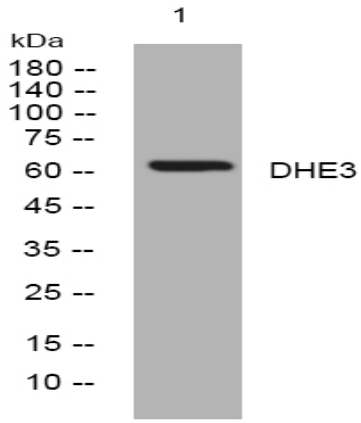
Molecularweight : 61kD

Background : 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],

Function : catalytic activity:L-glutamate + H(2)O + NAD(P)(+) = 2-oxoglutarate + NH(3) + 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.,

Subcellular Location : Mitochondrion . Endoplasmic reticulum . Mostly translocates into the mitochondria, only a small amount of the protein localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum. .

Products Images



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