

**Lactate Dehydrogenase (PT0186R) PT® Rabbit mAb**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YM8116
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human; Mouse; Rat;
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;IP;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	LDHA;LDHB;LDHC
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis;>>Cysteine and methionine metabolism;>>Pyruvate metabolism;>>Propanoate metabolism;>>Metabolic pathways;>>HIF-1 signaling pathway;>>Glucagon signaling pathway;>>Central carbon metabolism in cancer
<b>Gene Name :</b>	LDHA;PIG19;LDHB;LDHC;LDH3;LDHX;
<b>Protein Name :</b>	L-lactate dehydrogenase A chain;LDH-A;Cell proliferation-inducing gene 19 protein;LDH muscle subunit;LDH-M;Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-59;L-lactate dehydrogenase B chain;LDH-B;LDH heart subunit;LDH
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	3939
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P00338;P07195;P07864;
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P06151
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	P04642
<b>Specificity :</b>	endogenous
<b>Formulation :</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
<b>Source :</b>	Monoclonal, rabbit, IgG, Kappa
<b>Dilution :</b>	IHC 1:1000-3000,WB 1:1000-5000,IF 1:200-1000,ELISA 1:5000-20000,IP 1:50-200
<b>Purification :</b>	Protein A

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

**Molecularweight :** 37kD

**Observed Band :** 37kD

**Cell Pathway :** Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis;Cysteine and methionine metabolism;Pyruvate metabolism;Propanoate metabolism;

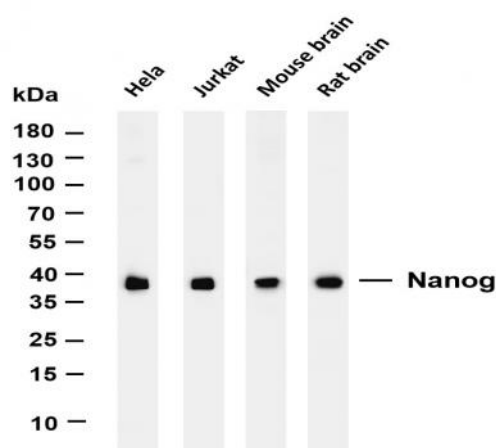
**Background :** The protein encoded by this gene catalyzes the conversion of L-lactate and NAD to pyruvate and NADH in the final step of anaerobic glycolysis. The protein is found predominantly in muscle tissue and belongs to the lactate dehydrogenase family. Mutations in this gene have been linked to exertional myoglobinuria. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. The human genome contains several non-transcribed pseudogenes of this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2008],

**Function :** catalytic activity:(S)-lactate + NAD(+) = pyruvate + NADH.,caution:The sequence shown here is derived from an Ensembl automatic analysis pipeline and should be considered as preliminary data.,disease:Defects in LDHA are a cause of exertional myoglobinuria.,online information:Lactate dehydrogenase entry,pathway:Fermentation; pyruvate fermentation to lactate; (S)-lactate from pyruvate: step 1/1.,similarity:Belongs to the LDH/MDH superfamily.,similarity:Belongs to the LDH/MDH superfamily. LDH family.,subunit:Homotetramer.,

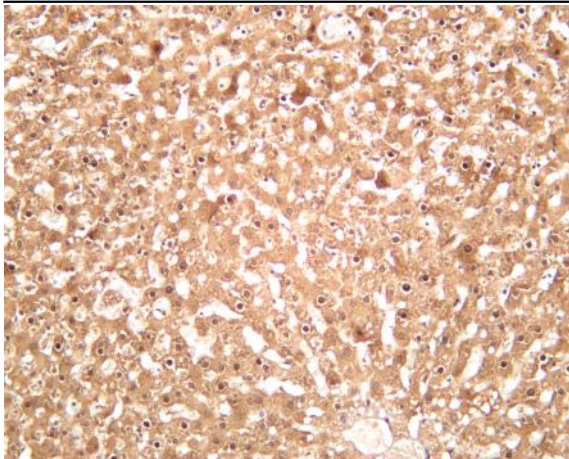
**Subcellular Location :** Cytoplasmic, Membranous

**Expression :** Predominantly expressed in anaerobic tissues such as skeletal muscle and liver.

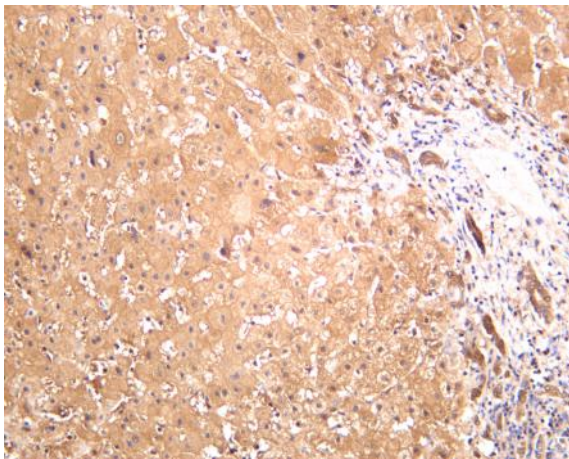
## Products Images



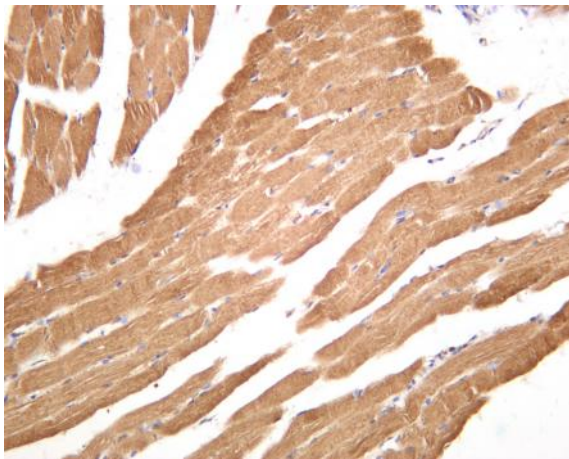
Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Lactate Dehydrogenase (PT0186R) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: HeLa Lane 2: Jurkat Lane 3: Mouse brain Lane 4: Rat brain Predicted band size: 37kDa Observed band size: 37kDa



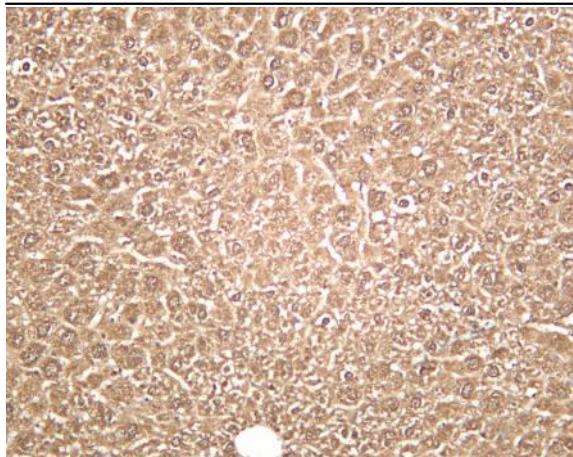
Rat liver was stained with anti-Lactate Dehydrogenase (PT0186R) rabbit antibody



Human liver was stained with anti-Lactate Dehydrogenase (PT0186R) rabbit antibody



Human skeletal muscle was stained with anti-Lactate Dehydrogenase (PT0186R) rabbit antibody



Mouse liver was stained with anti-Lactate Dehydrogenase (PT0186R) rabbit antibody