

Rabbit anti-Human TMLHE Polyclonal Antibody | anti-TMLHE antibody

Anti-TMLHE Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

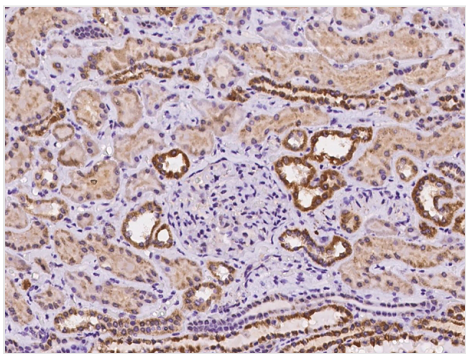
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA255866	Rabbit	Human	Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

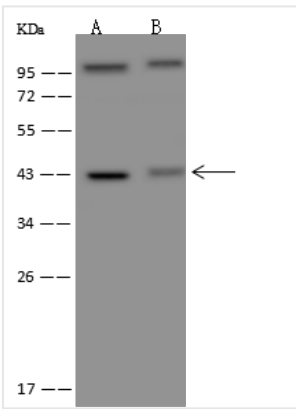
TMLHE; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-TMLHE Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; TMLHE Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; trimethyllysine hydroxylase; epsilon; Anti-AUTSX6 Antibody; Anti-BBOX2 Antibody; Anti-TMLD Antibody; Anti-TMLH Antibody; Anti-TMLHED Antibody; Anti-XAP130 Antibody; anti-TMLHE antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human TMLHE
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-TMLHE antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human TMLHE fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human TMLHE fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human TMLHE in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



WB (Western Blot)
Anti-TMLHE rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution Lane A: HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate Lane B: MCF7 Whole Cell Lysate Lysates/proteins at 30 ug per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 50 kDa

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-TMLHE antibody	TMLHE (Trimethyllysine Hydroxylase, Epsilon) is a Protein Coding gene. The TMLHE gene, located on Xq28, is conserved in chimpanzee, Rhesus monkey, dog, cow, mouse, and rat, etc. This gene encodes the protein trimethyllysine dioxygenase which is the first enzyme in the carnitine biosynthesis pathway. The encoded protein converts trimethyllysine into hydroxytrimethyllysine. The TMLHE is widely expressed in the heart, fat, and other tissues. Deletion of exon 2 of TMLHE causes enzyme deficiency, resulting in increased substrate concentration (6-N-trimethyllysine) and decreased product levels (3-hydroxy-6-N-trimethyllysine and gamma-butyrobetaine) in plasma and urine. Diseases associated with TMLHE include Autism X-Linked 6 and Autism. Among its related pathways are Valine, leucine, and isoleucine degradation, and Lysine degradation.
References	Wang Y, et al. (2019) Investigating the active site of human trimethyllysine hydroxylase. Biochem J 476 (7): 1109-1119. Chen C, et al. (2017) Complex recombination with deletion in the f8 and duplication in the tmlhe mediated by int22h copies during early embryogenesis. Thromb Haemost 117 (8): 1478-1485. Celestino-Soper PB, et al. (2012) A common x-linked inborn error of carnitine biosynthesis may be a risk factor for nondysmorphic autism. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 109 (21): 7974-7981.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.