

Rabbit DLAT Polyclonal Antibody | anti-DLAT antibody

DLAT Polyclonal Antibody

CATALOG # AAA279840	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human, Mouse, Rat	APPLICATIONS Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot
-------------------------------	-----------------------	--	---

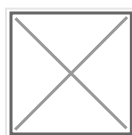
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

DLAT; Polyclonal Antibody; DLAT Polyclonal Antibody; DLTA; PDCE2; PDC-E2; anti-DLAT antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

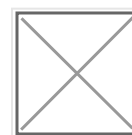
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	Affinity Purification
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	647
Applicable Applications for anti-DLAT antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human DLAT
Calculated Molecular Weight	68kDa
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.09% Sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH 7.3.

IMAGES



IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using DLAT antibody. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using DLAT antibody at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody: HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) at 1:10000 dilution. Lysates/proteins: 25ug per lane. Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST. Detection: ECL Basic Kit. Exposure time: 1s.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-DLAT antibody	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 eventually 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.
Product Categories/Family for anti-DLAT antibody	Polyclonal

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	215274207
NCBI GeneID	1737
UniProt Accession #	P10515; Q16783; Q53EP3
Molecular Weight	647
NCBI Official Full Name	Dihydrolipoalysine-residue acetyltransferase component of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex, mitochondrial
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	dihydrolipoamide S-acetyltransferase
NCBI Official Symbol	DLAT
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	DLTA; PDCE2; PDC-E2
NCBI Protein Information	dihydrolipoalysine-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; 70 kDa mitochondrial autoantigen of primary biliary cirrhosis; dihydrolipoamide acetyltransferase component of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex; dihydrolipoalysine-residue acetyltransferase component of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex mitochondrial
UniProt Protein Name	Dihydrolipoalysine-residue acetyltransferase component of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex, mitochondrial
UniProt Gene Name	DLAT
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	DLTA; PBC; PDC-E2; PDCE2
UniProt Entry Name	ODP2_HUMAN

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.