

Mouse anti-Human Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E2 Monoclonal Antibody | anti-PDCE2 antibody

Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E2 Mouse mAb

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA62449	Mouse	Human	Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay, Immunoprecipitation, Western Blot

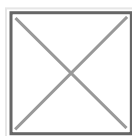
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E2; Monoclonal Antibody; Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E2 Mouse mAb; 70 kDa mitochondrial autoantigen of primary biliary cirrhosis; Dihydrolipoamide acetyltransferase component of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex; dihydrolipoyllysine-residue a; dihydrolipoyllysine-residue acetyltransferase component of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex mitochondrial; Dihydrolipoyllysine-residue acetyltransferase component of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex; mitochondrial; DLTA; E2 component of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex; M2 antigen complex 70 kDa subunit; PBC; PDC-E2; Pyruvate dehydrogenase complex component E2; anti-PDCE2 antibody

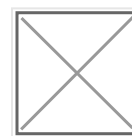
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG
Sequence Length	647
Applicable Applications for anti-PDCE2 antibody	FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry), IP (Immunoprecipitation), WB (Western Blot)
Source Note	This monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing mice with a polypeptide corresponding to DLAT protein.
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for one year from the date of shipment.

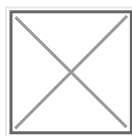
IMAGES



FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)



IP (Immunoprecipitation)



WB (Western Blot)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-PDCE2 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-PDCE2 antibody	Membrane; Lung Cancer

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	31711992
NCBI GeneID	1737
NCBI Accession #	NP_001922.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001931.4
UniProt Accession #	P10515; Q16783; Q53EP3
Molecular Weight	Predicted MW: 69kDa
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
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

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.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/pyruvate-dehydrogenase-e2-antibody-flow-cytometry-immunoprecipitation-western-blot-elisa/62449>