Order: order@ebiocell.com
TEL: (540)808-3925
Supprt: tech@ebiocell.com
Web: ***www.ebiocell.com***

DLAT Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog #: EAB22042

Host/Isotype	Clonality	Applications	MW (kDa)	Reactivity
Rabbit IgG	Polyclonal	WB, IP, IHC-P, IF/ICC, ELISA	69	Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

WB(Western Blotting)	1:1000-5000
IP(Immunoprecipitation)	1:200-1000
IHC-P(Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)	1:200-1000
IF/ICC(Immunofluorescence/Immunocytochemistry)	1:100-500
ELISA(Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay)	1:5000-20000

Product Information

Conjugate	Unconjugate
Specificity	DLAT Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of DLAT protein.
Purification	Affinity purification
Concentration	1mg/ml
Format	Liquid
Formulation	In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol
Shipping	Gel Pack
Storage	Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks
UniProt ID	P10515
Entrez-Gene ID	1737

Product Descriotion

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 enventually 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.