GLUD1 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-62764**

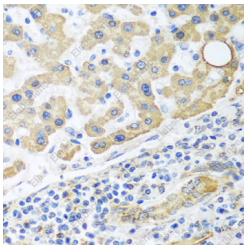
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

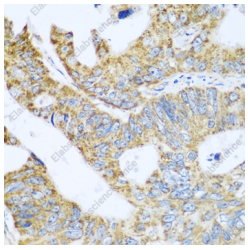
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human GLUD1 (NP_005262.1).
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC	1:100-1:200
IF	1:50-1:200

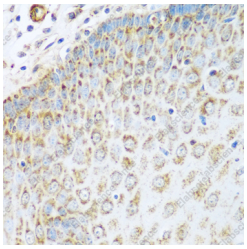
Data



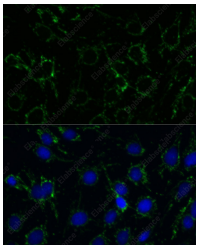
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer using GLUD1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



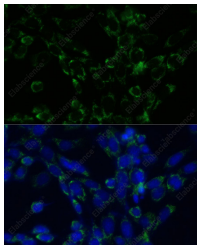
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon carcinoma using GLUD1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



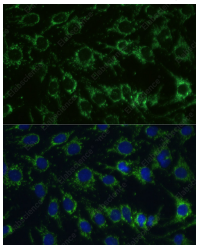
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus using GLUD1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunofluorescence analysis of C6 cells using GLUD1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

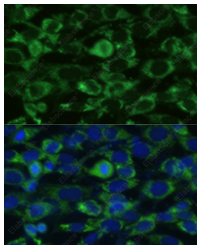


Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH-3T3 cells using GLUD1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

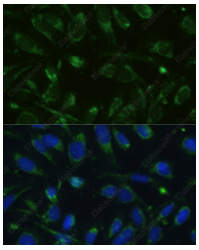


Immunofluorescence analysis of C6 cells using GLUD1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

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Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH-3T3 cells using GLUD1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of U-2 OS cells using GLUD1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

This gene encodes glutamate dehydrogenase, which is a mitochondrial matrix enzyme that catalyzes the oxidative deamination of glutamate to alpha-ketoglutarate and ammonia. This enzyme has an important role in regulating amino acid-induced insulin secretion. It is allosterically activated by ADP and inhibited by GTP and ATP. Activating mutations in this gene are a common cause of congenital hyperinsulinism. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. The related glutamate dehydrogenase 2 gene on the human X-chromosome originated from this gene via retrotransposition and encodes a soluble form of glutamate dehydrogenase. Related pseudogenes have been identified on chromosomes 10, 18 and X.

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