

## IDH3A Polyclonal Antibody

**catalog number: E-AB-65060**

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

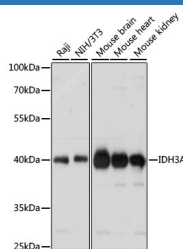
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant fusion protein of human IDH3A (NP_005521.1).
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

### Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IHC</b>	1:50-1:200
<b>IF</b>	1:50-1:200

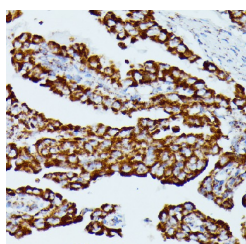
### Data



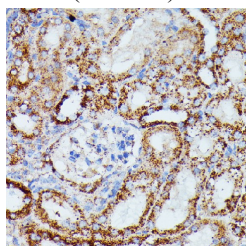
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using IDH3A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

**Observed-MV:40 kDa**

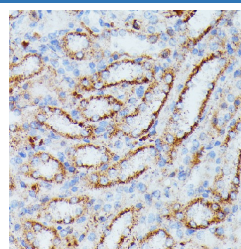
**Calculated-MV:31 kDa/40 kDa**



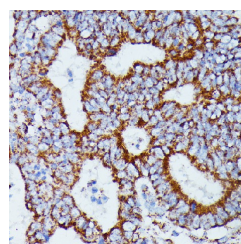
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer using IDH3A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



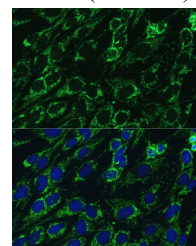
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse kidney using IDH3A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat kidney using IDH3A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

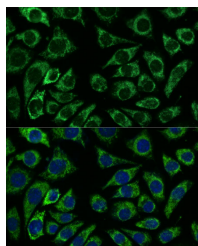


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon carcinoma using IDH3A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

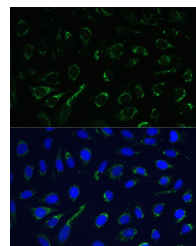


Immunofluorescence analysis of C6 cells using IDH3A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

### For Research Use Only



Immunofluorescence analysis of L929 cells using IDH3A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of U-2 OS cells using IDH3A 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

Isocitrate dehydrogenases catalyze the oxidative decarboxylation of isocitrate to 2-oxoglutarate. These enzymes belong to two distinct subclasses, one of which utilizes NAD(+) as the electron acceptor and the other NADP(+). Five isocitrate dehydrogenases have been reported: three NAD(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenases, which localize to the mitochondrial matrix, and two NADP(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenases, one of which is mitochondrial and the other predominantly cytosolic. NAD(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenases catalyze the allosterically regulated rate-limiting step of the tricarboxylic acid cycle. Each isozyme is a heterotetramer that is composed of two alpha subunits, one beta subunit, and one gamma subunit. The protein encoded by this gene is the alpha subunit of one isozyme of NAD(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenase.

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