

DLAT Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number: E-AB-66302



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

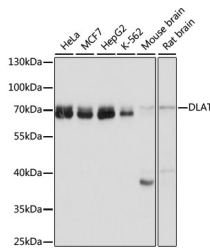
Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human DLAT (NP_001922.2).
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Applications Recommended Dilution

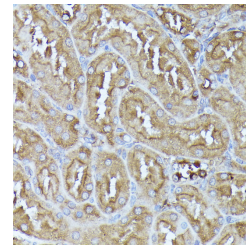
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:100
IF	1:50-1:200

Data

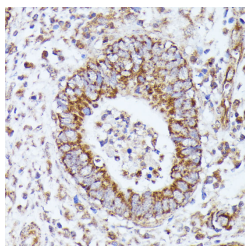


Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using DLAT Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

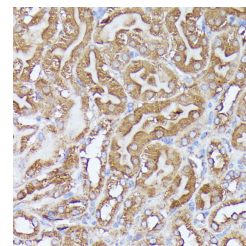
Observed Mw:69kDa
Calculated Mw:68kDa



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



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



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

For Research Use Only

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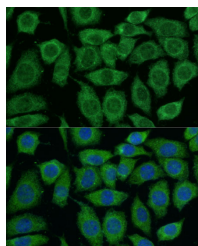
Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623

Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086

Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017



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

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

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.

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