

DLDD/Lipoamide Dehydrogenase Polyclonal Antibody Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP57025

Specification

DLDD/Lipoamide Dehydrogenase Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Calculated MW Physical State Immunogen Epitope Specificity Isotype Purity affinity purified by Protein A	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC, E <u>P09622</u> Rat, Dog, Bovine Rabbit Polyclonal 50 KDa Liquid KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Lipoamide Dehydrogenase 241-340/509 IgG
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION SIMILARITY	Mitochondrion matrix. Belongs to the class-I pyridine nucleotide-disulfide oxidoreductase family.
Post-translational modifications DISEASE	Tyrosine phosphorylated. Note=Defects in DLD are involved in the development of congenital infantile lactic acidosis. Defects in DLD are a cause of maple syrup urine disease (MSUD) [MIM:248600]. MSUD is characterized by mental and physical retardation, feeding problems and a maple syrup odor to the urine. The keto acids of the branched-chain amino acids are present in the urine, resulting from a block in oxidative decarboxylation.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Prokawound Deceriptions	

Background Descriptions

This gene encodes a member of the class-I pyridine nucleotide-disulfide oxidoreductase family. The encoded protein has been identified as a moonlighting protein based on its ability to perform mechanistically distinct functions. In homodimeric form, the encoded protein functions as a dehydrogenase and is found in several multi-enzyme complexes that regulate energy metabolism. However, as a monomer, this protein can function as a protease. Mutations in this gene have been identified in patients with E3-deficient maple syrup urine disease and lipoamide dehydrogenase deficiency. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2014]



DLDD/Lipoamide Dehydrogenase Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1738

Other Names Dihydrolipoyl dehydrogenase, mitochondrial, 1.8.1.4, Dihydrolipoamide dehydrogenase, Glycine cleavage system L protein, DLD, GCSL, LAD, PHE3

Dilution

WB~~1:1000<br \>IHC-P~~N/A<br \>IHC-F~~N/A<br \>IF~~1:50~200<br \>ICC~~N/A<br \>E~~N/A

Format

0.01M TBS(pH7.4), 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

Storage

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

DLDD/Lipoamide Dehydrogenase Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name DLD

Synonyms GCSL, LAD, PHE3

Function

Lipoamide dehydrogenase is a component of the glycine cleavage system as well as an E3 component of three alpha-ketoacid dehydrogenase complexes (pyruvate-, alpha-ketoglutarate-, and branched- chain amino acid-dehydrogenase complex) (PubMed:<a

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href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15712224" target="_blank">15712224</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16442803" target="_blank">16442803</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16770810" target="_blank">16770810</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17404228" target="_blank">17404228</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20160912" target="_blank">20160912</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20160912" target="_blank">20385101</a>). The
2-oxoglutarate dehydrogenase complex is mainly active in the mitochondrion (PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29211711" target="_blank">29211711</a>). A fraction of
the 2- oxoglutarate dehydrogenase complex also localizes in the nucleus and is required for lysine
succinylation of histones: associates with KAT2A on chromatin and provides succinyl-CoA to
histone succinyltransferase KAT2A (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29211711"
target="_blank">29211711</a>). In monomeric form may have additional moonlighting function
as serine protease (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17404228"
target="_blank">17404228</a>). Involved in the hyperactivation of spermatazoa during
capacitation and in the spermatazoal acrosome reaction (By similarity).
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Cellular Location

Mitochondrion matrix. Nucleus. Cell projection, cilium, flagellum

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q811C4}. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, acrosome.

Note=Mainly localizes in the mitochondrion. A small fraction localizes to the nucleus, where the 2oxoglutarate dehydrogenase complex is required for histone succinylation.



DLDD/Lipoamide Dehydrogenase Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

DLDD/Lipoamide Dehydrogenase Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat heart tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (DLDD) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-18295R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.