

Anti-GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (Bovine Liver) (RABBIT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated
Glutamate Dehydrogenase Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated
Catalog # ASR4667

Specification

Anti-GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (Bovine Liver) (RABBIT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Product Information

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Peroxidase (Horseradish)
Target Species	Bovine
Reactivity	Bovine
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, IP, I, LCI
Application Note	Anti-Glutamate dehydrogenase has been assayed against 1.0 ug of Glutamate Dehydrogenase [Bovine Liver] in a standard capture ELISA using ABTS (2,2'-azino-bis-[3-ethylbenthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid]) code # ABTS-100 as a substrate for 30 minutes at room temperature. A working dilution of 1:20,000 to 1:100,000 of the reconstitution concentration is suggested for this product.
Physical State	Lyophilized
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Glutamate Dehydrogenase [Bovine Liver]
Reconstitution Volume	100 µL
Reconstitution Buffer	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)
Stabilizer	10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) - Immunoglobulin and Protease free
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Gentamicin Sulfate. Do NOT add Sodium Azide!

Anti-GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (Bovine Liver) (RABBIT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Additional Information

Gene ID 281785

Other Names
281785

Purity

Glutamate dehydrogenase is an IgG fraction antibody purified from monospecific antiserum by a multi-step process which includes delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Peroxidase, anti-Rabbit Serum as well as purified and partially purified Glutamate Dehydrogenase [Bovine Liver]. Cross

reactivity against Glutamate Dehydrogenase from other tissues and species may occur but have not been specifically determined.

Storage Condition

Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (Bovine Liver) (RABBIT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Protein Information

Name GLUD1

Synonyms GLUD

Function

Mitochondrial glutamate dehydrogenase that converts L- glutamate into alpha-ketoglutarate. Plays a key role in glutamine anaplerosis by producing alpha-ketoglutarate, an important intermediate in the tricarboxylic acid cycle (PubMed:14659072, PubMed:4365183). Plays a role in insulin homeostasis (By similarity). May be involved in learning and memory reactions by increasing the turnover of the excitatory neurotransmitter glutamate (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P00367}. Endoplasmic reticulum {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P00367}. Note=Mostly translocates into the mitochondria, only a small amount of the protein localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P00367}

Anti-GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (Bovine Liver) (RABBIT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (Bovine Liver) (RABBIT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Images**Anti-GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (Bovine Liver) (RABBIT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Background**

Glutamate dehydrogenase (GLDH) is an enzyme, present in most microbes and the mitochondria of

eukaryotes, as are some of the other enzymes required for urea synthesis, that converts glutamate to α -ketoglutarate, and vice versa. GLDH can be measured in a medical laboratory to evaluate the liver function. Elevated blood serum GLDH levels indicate liver damage and GLDH plays an important role in the differential diagnosis of liver disease, especially in combination with aminotransferases. GLDH is localized in mitochondria, therefore practically none is liberated in generalized inflammatory diseases of the liver such as viral hepatitis.