



# IDH3B Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYmab-07811
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Gene Name</b>	IDH3B
<b>Protein Name</b>	Isocitrate dehydrogenase [NAD] subunit beta, mitochondrial (EC 1.1.1.41) (Isocitric dehydrogenase subunit beta) (NAD(+)-specific ICDH subunit beta)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
<b>Specificity</b>	IDH3B Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	
<b>Observed Band</b>	42kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Mitochondrion.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Heart,Lung,Placenta,Uterus,
<b>Function</b>	catalytic activity:Isocitrate + NAD(+) = 2-oxoglutarate + CO(2) + NADH.,cofactor: Binds 1 magnesium or manganese ion per subunit.,disease:Defects in IDH3B are the cause of retinitis pigmentosa type 46 (RP46) [MIM:612572]. RP is a retinal dystrophy belonging to the group of pigmentary retinopathies. RP is characterized by retinal pigment deposits visible on fundus examination and primary loss of rod photoreceptor cells followed by secondary loss of cone photoreceptors. Patients typically have night vision blindness and loss of midperipheral visual field. As their condition progresses, they lose their far peripheral visual field and eventually central vision as well.,similarity:Belongs to the isocitrate and isopropylmalate dehydrogenases family.,subunit:Heterooligomer of subunits alpha, beta, and gamma in the apparent ratio of 2:1:1.,

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## Background

isocitrate dehydrogenase 3 (NAD(+)) beta(IDH3B) Homo sapiens 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 beta subunit of one isozyme of NAD(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenase. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript va

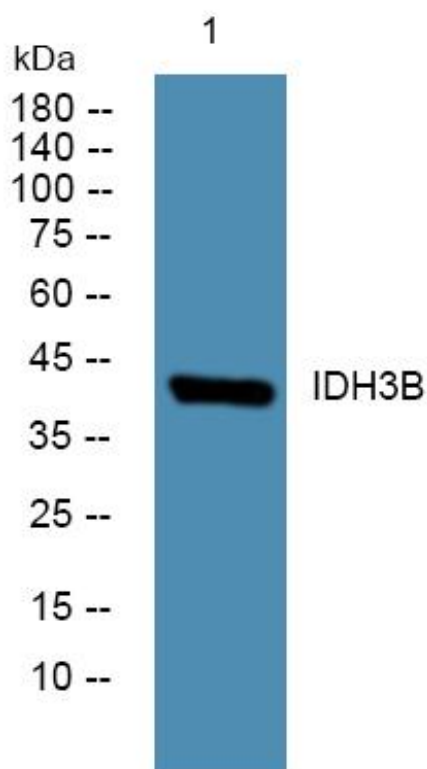
## matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

## Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using IDH3B Monoclonal Antibody

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