



IDH3B Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-07811
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	IDH3B
Protein Name	Isocitrate dehydrogenase [NAD] subunit beta, mitochondrial (EC 1.1.1.41) (Isocitric dehydrogenase subunit beta) (NAD(+)-specific ICDH subunit beta)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	IDH3B Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	42kD
Cell Pathway	Mitochondrion.
Tissue Specificity	Heart,Lung,Placenta,Uterus,
Function	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

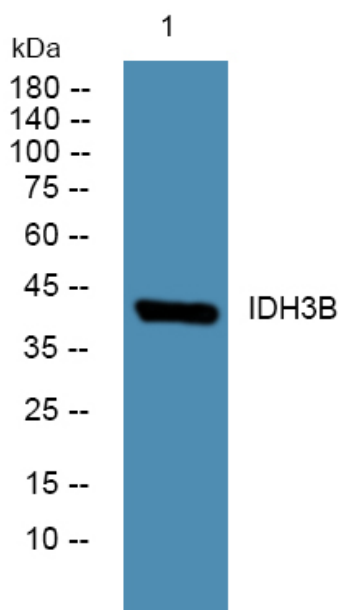
matters needing attention

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 lysates from K562 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night