



## Rabbit Anti-GLUD2 antibody

SL13390R

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>Product Name:</b>          | GLUD2   |
| <b>Chinese Name:</b>          | 谷氨酸脱氢酶2抗体   |
| <b>Alias:</b>                 | GDH 2; GDH; GDH2; GLUDP1; Glutamate dehydrogenase 2; Glutamate dehydrogenase 2 mitochondrial; Glutamate dehydrogenase pseudogene 1.   |
| <b>Organism Species:</b>      | Rabbit  |
| <b>Clonality:</b>             | Polyclonal  |
| <b>React Species:</b>         | Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,   |
| <b>Applications:</b>          | WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair)<br>not yet tested in other applications.<br>optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.   |
| <b>Molecular weight:</b>      | 111kDa  |
| <b>Cellular localization:</b> | cytoplasmic   |
| <b>Form:</b>                  | Lyophilized or Liquid   |
| <b>Concentration:</b>         | 1mg/ml  |
| <b>immunogen:</b>             | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GLUD2:21-120/528<Extracellular>   |
| <b>Lsotype:</b>               | IgG   |
| <b>Purification:</b>          | affinity purified by Protein A  |
| <b>Storage Buffer:</b>        | 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.  |
| <b>Storage:</b>               | Store at -20 癆 for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20癆. 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 癆.          |
| <b>PubMed:</b>                | <a href="#">PubMed</a>  |
| <b>Product Detail:</b>        | GLUD2 is both mitochondrial matrix enzymes belonging to the Glu/Leu/Phe/Val dehydrogenases family. Exisiting as homohexamers, GLUD1 catalyzes the oxidative deamination of glutamate to ?ketoglutarate and ammonia while GLUD2 is involved in the recycling of glutamate during neurotransmission. GLUD1 is critical for regulating |

amino acid induced insulin secretion and is allosterically activated by ADP and inhibited by GTP and ATP. Mutations in the gene encoding GLUD1 causes hyperinsulinism-hyperammonemia syndrome (HHS), which is an inherited condition characterized by high insulin and ammonia levels in the blood. GLUD1 may also be involved in learning and memory reactions by increasing the turnover of the excitatory neurotransmitter glutamate. GLUD2 is expressed in testis and retina, with lower levels found in brain.

**Function:**

GLUD2, Glutamate dehydrogenase 2, is important for recycling the chief excitatory neurotransmitter, glutamate, during neurotransmission. It is expressed in retina, testis and, at a lower level, brain.

**Subunit:**

Interacts with AIP1, AP4M1, BECN1, GOPC, GRID2IP, SHANK1 and SHANK2 (By similarity).

**Subcellular Location:**

Mitochondrial

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10.1) family. GRID2 subfamily.

**SWISS:**

O43424

**Gene ID:**

2895

**Database links:**

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: O43424.2

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.