



Rabbit Anti-IDH3B antibody

SL15538R

Product Name:	IDH3B
Chinese Name:	异柠檬酸脱氢酶3 beta亚基抗体
Alias:	FLJ11043; H-IDHB; IDH3B; IDH3B_HUMAN; Isocitrate dehydrogenase [NAD] subunit beta; Isocitrate dehydrogenase [NAD] subunit beta, mitochondrial; isocitrate dehydrogenase 3, beta subunit; Isocitric dehydrogenase; Isocitric dehydrogenase subunit beta; MGC903; mitochondrial; NAD(+)-specific ICDH; NAD(+)-specific ICDH subunit beta; NAD+-specific isocitrate dehydrogenase b subunit; NAD+-specific isocitrate dehydrogenase beta; OTTHUMP00000030023; OTTHUMP00000030024; RP46.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	39kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicMitochondrion
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human IDH3B:151-250/385
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C 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°C. 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.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	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. Three alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Subunit:

Heterooligomer of subunits alpha, beta, and gamma in the apparent ratio of 2:1:1 (By similarity).

Subcellular Location:

Mitochondrion.

DISEASE:

Retinitis pigmentosa 46 (RP46) [MIM:612572]: A retinal dystrophy belonging to the group of pigmentary retinopathies. Retinitis pigmentosa 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. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Similarity:

Belongs to the isocitrate and isopropylmalate dehydrogenases family.

SWISS:

O43837

Gene ID:

3420

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 3420](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 170718](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 94173](#)Rat

[Omim: 604526](#)Human

[SwissProt: O43837](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q68FX0](#)Rat

[Unigene: 436405](#)Human

[Unigene: 29590](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 1093](#)Rat

Important Note:

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

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