SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571- 56623320 Fax:0086-571- 56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

Rabbit Anti-G6PDH antibody

SL6989R

Product Name:	G6PDH
Chinese Name:	己糖6磷酸脱氢酶抗体
Alias:	6 phosphogluconolactonase; 6-phosphogluconolactonase; 6PGL; H6PD; DKFZp686A01246; G6PD H form; G6PDH; G6PE_HUMAN; GDH; H6PD; GDH/6PGL endoplasmic bifunctional protein; Glucose 1 dehydrogenase; Glucose 6 phosphate dehydrogenase salivary; Glucose dehyrogenase; Gpd1; H6pd; Hexose 6 phosphate dehydrogenase; Hexose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase; MGC87643.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	85kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human G6PDH:321-420/791
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:	H6PD (hexose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, GDH/6PGL endoplasmic bifunctional protein) is a 789 amino acid protein encoded by the human gene H6PD. The N-terminal section of H6PD belongs to the glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase family, while the

C-terminal section belongs to the glucosamine/galactosamine-6-phosphate isomerase family, 6-phosphogluconolactonase subfamily. H6PD is responsible primarily for the oxidation of glucose-6-phosphate and glucose. It also oxidizes other hexose-6-phosphates. H6PD catalyzes the conversion of glucose 6-phosphate to 6-phosphogluconolactone within the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum, thereby generating reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate. Reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate is a necessary cofactor for the reductase activity of 11∫-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1, which converts hormonally inactive cortisone to active cortisol (in rodents, 11-dehydrocorticosterone to corticosterone).

Function:
Oxidizes glucose-6-phosphate and glucose, as well as other hexose-6-phosphates.

Subcellular Location:
Endoplasmic reticulum lumen. Note=Microsomes, endoplasmic reticulum lumen.

Tissue Specificity:
Present in most tissues examined, strongest in liver.

DISEASE:
Defects in H6PD are a cause of cortisone reductase deficiency (CRD) [MIM:604931]. In CRD, activation of cortisone to cortisol does not occur, resulting in adrenocorticotropin-mediated androgen excess and a phenotype resembling polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS).

Similarity:
In the N-terminal section; belongs to the glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase family. In the C-terminal section; belongs to the glucosamine/galactosamine-6-phosphate isomerase family. 6-phosphogluconolactonase subfamily.

SWISS:
O95336

Gene ID:
9563

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 25796Human

Entrez Gene: 9563Human

Entrez Gene: 100198Mouse

Entrez Gene: 66171Mouse

Entrez Gene: 290636Rat

	Entrez Gene: 298655Rat Omim: 138090Human Omim: 604951Human SwissProt: O95336Human SwissProt: O95479Human SwissProt: Q8CFX1Mouse SwissProt: Q9CQ60Mouse SwissProt: P85971Rat Unigene: 463511Human Unigene: 466165Human Unigene: 22183Mouse Unigene: 282284Mouse Unigene: 402679Mouse Unigene: 17292Rat Unigene: 19855Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.