

Anti-IDH1 Antibody (6M983)

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG1, Kappa
Reactivity:	Human,Rat
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 46 kDa.
Clone:	6M983
Purification:	Protein G purified

Applications

1. Tissue: Human kidney
Section type: Formalin fixed & Paraffin-embedded section
Retrieval method: High temperature and high pressure
Retrieval buffer: Tris/EDTA buffer, pH 9.0 Primary Ab dilution: 1:100
Primary Ab incubation condition: 1 hour at room temperature
Secondary Ab: SP Kit (Mouse)
Counter stain: Hematoxylin (Blue)
Comment: Color brown is the positive signal for TMAB-07493
2. Tissue: Rat stomach
Section type: Formalin fixed & Paraffin-embedded section
Retrieval method: High temperature and high pressure
Retrieval buffer: Tris/EDTA buffer, pH 9.0 Primary Ab dilution: 1:100
Primary Ab incubation condition: 1 hour at room temperature
Secondary Ab: SP Kit (Mouse)
Counter stain: Hematoxylin (Blue)
Comment: Color brown is the positive signal for TMAB-07493
3. Blocking buffer: 5% NFDN/TBST
Primary Ab dilution: 1:1000
Primary Ab incubation condition: room temperature 2 h
Secondary Ab: Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (HRP)
Lysate: 1: HeLa, 2: SH-SY5Y
Protein loading quantity: 20 µg
Exposure time: 10 s
Predicted MW: 47 kDa
Observed MW: 47 kDa
4. Cell line: HeLa
Fixative: 4% Paraformaldehyde
Permeabilization: 0.1% TritonX-100
Primary ab dilution: 1:50
Primary incubation condition: 4°C overnight
Secondary ab: Goat Anti-Mouse IgG
Nuclear counter stain: DAPI (Blue)
Comment: Color green is the positive signal for TMAB-07493

Verified Activity:

A DRUG SCREENING EXPERT

Application: WB,IHC-P,IHC-Fr,ICC/IF,IF

Recommended WB: 1:500-2000; IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; ICC/IF: 1:50-200; IF: 1:100-500

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Gene ID: 3417

Research Background

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. Each NADP(+)-dependent isozyme is a homodimer. The protein encoded by this gene is the NADP(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenase found in the cytoplasm and peroxisomes. It contains the PTS-1 peroxisomal targeting signal sequence. The presence of this enzyme in peroxisomes suggests roles in the regeneration of NADPH for intraperoxisomal reductions, such as the conversion of 2, 4-dienoyl-CoAs to 3-enoyl-CoAs, as well as in peroxisomal reactions that consume 2-oxoglutarate, namely the alpha-hydroxylation of phytanic acid. The cytoplasmic enzyme serves a significant role in cytoplasmic NADPH production. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2013]

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