

<b>Cat. No:</b>	MABN82953
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100µL
<b>Clone:</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype:</b>	Mouse IgG2b
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Purified recombinant fragment of human PDHA1 (AA: 241-390) expressed in E. Coli.
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human
<b>Applications:</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000,FC 1:200-1:400
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	43.3kDa
<b>Purification:</b>	Affinity Purification
<b>Synonyms:</b>	PDHA; PDHAD; PHE1A; PDHCE1A
<b>Background:</b>	<p>The pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex is a nuclear-encoded mitochondrial multienzyme complex that catalyzes the overall conversion of pyruvate to acetyl-CoA and CO<sub>2</sub>, and provides the primary link between glycolysis and the tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle. The PDH complex is composed of multiple copies of three enzymatic components: pyruvate dehydrogenase (E1), dihydrolipoamide acetyltransferase (E2) and lipoamide dehydrogenase (E3). The E1 enzyme is a heterotetramer of two alpha and two beta subunits. This gene encodes the E1 alpha 1 subunit containing the E1 active site, and plays a key role in the function of the PDH complex. Mutations in this gene are associated with pyruvate dehydrogenase E1-alpha deficiency and X-linked Leigh syndrome. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.</p>
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Buffer:</b>	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

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