

## IDH3B Polyclonal Antibody

### Description

<b>Product type</b>	Primary Antibody
<b>Code</b>	BT-AP08594
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Size</b>	20ul, 50ul, 100ul
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
<b>Mol wt</b>	N/A
<b>Species reactivity</b>	Human, Rat
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Recommended application</b>	WB, ELISA
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Full name</b>	Isocitrate dehydrogenase [NAD] subunit beta, mitochondrial
<b>Synonyms</b>	Isocitrate dehydrogenase [NAD] subunit beta; mitochondrial (EC 1.1.1.41; Isocitric dehydrogenase subunit beta; NAD(+)-specific ICDH subunit beta)

**This product is for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic procedure.**

### 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. 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. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript va

### Recommended Dilution

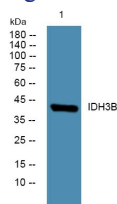
WB: 1: 500 - 1: 2000

ELISA: 1: 5000 - 1: 20000

ELISA: 1: 20000

Not yet tested in other applications.

### Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from K562 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°C overnight

### Storage

-20°C for 1 year

