

PDHX

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications: WB IHC IP

Recommended Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:1000 IHC 1:50 - 1:100 IP 1:20 - 1:50

Calculated MW: 54kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human PDHX

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonym:

DLDBP; E3BP; OPDX; PDX1; proX;

Catalog #: A2482

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID: 8050

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot: O00330

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

The pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex is located in the mitochondrial matrix and catalyzes the conversion of pyruvate to acetyl coenzyme A. The PDH complex thereby links glycolysis to Krebs cycle. The PDH complex contains three catalytic subunits, E1, E2, and E3, two regulatory subunits, E1 kinase and E1 phosphatase, and a non-catalytic subunit, E3 binding protein (E3BP). This gene encodes the E3 binding protein subunit; also known as component X of the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex. This protein tethers E3 dimers to the E2 core of the PDH complex. Defects in this gene are a cause of pyruvate dehydrogenase deficiency which results in neurological dysfunction and lactic acidosis in infancy and early childhood. This protein is also a minor antigen for antimitochondrial antibodies. These autoantibodies are present in nearly 95% of patients with the autoimmune liver disease primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC). In PBC, activated T lymphocytes attack and destroy epithelial cells in the bile duct where this protein is abnormally distributed and overexpressed. PBC eventually leads to cirrhosis and liver failure. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009]

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