



# DHE3 rabbit pAb

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-11722
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human; Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Gene Name</b>	GLUD1 GLUD
<b>Protein Name</b>	DHE3
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human DHE3
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of DHE3 at Human/Mouse/Rat
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1: 500-2000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	
<b>Observed Band</b>	
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Mitochondrion . Endoplasmic reticulum . Mostly translocates into the mitochondria, only a small amount of the protein localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum. .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	
<b>Function</b>	catalytic activity:L-glutamate + H(2)O + NAD(P)(+) = 2-oxoglutarate + NH(3) + NAD(P)H.,disease:Defects in GLUD1 are the cause of hyperinsulinism-hyperammonemia syndrome (HHS) [MIM:606762]. Elevated oxidation rate of glutamate to alpha-ketoglutarate stimulates insulin secretion in the pancreatic beta cells, while they impair detoxification of ammonium in the liver.,enzyme regulation:Subject to allosteric regulation. Activated by ADP. Inhibited by GTP and ATP. ADP can occupy the NADH binding site and activate the enzyme.,function:May be involved in learning and memory reactions by increasing the turnover of the excitatory neurotransmitter glutamate.,online information:Glutamate dehydrogenase 1 entry,similarity:Belongs to the Glu/Leu/Phe/Val dehydrogenases family.,subunit:Homohexamer.,
<b>Background</b>	This gene encodes glutamate dehydrogenase, which is a mitochondrial matrix enzyme that catalyzes the oxidative deamination of glutamate to alpha-ketoglutarate and ammonia. This enzyme has an important role in



regulating amino acid-induced insulin secretion. It is allosterically activated by ADP and inhibited by GTP and ATP. Activating mutations in this gene are a common cause of congenital hyperinsulinism. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. The related glutamate dehydrogenase 2 gene on the human X-chromosome originated from this gene via retrotransposition and encodes a soluble form of glutamate dehydrogenase. Related pseudogenes have been identified on chromosomes 10, 18 and X. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016],

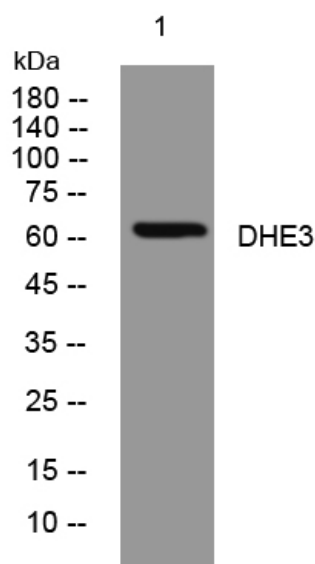
**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from MDA-MB cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night