

Product datasheet for **AP21333BT-N**

LDH2 H3M Isozyme Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IP, R, WB
Recommended Dilution:	This product is intended for use in precipitating and non-precipitating antibody-binding assays such as e.g., ELISA and Western blotting and Immunofluorescence or Histochemical techniques (Up to 1/1,000).
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	L-Lactic dehydrogenase, LDH-2(H3M) isoenzyme isolated and purified from Human erythrocytes. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Specificity:	The reagents were evaluated for potency, purity and specificity using most or all of the following techniques: Immunoelectrophoresis, Cross-Immunoelectrophoresis, single Radial Immunodiffusion (Ouchterlony), block titration, ELISA, Immunoblotting and Enzyme Inhibition. Cross-reactivities against enzymes of other sources may occur but have not been determined.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives and foreign proteins Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized IgG fraction Molar ratio: Biotin/IgG = ~6.0
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 1.0 ml sterile distilled water.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Ammonium Sulphate Precipitation and Ion Exchange Chromatography
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store the antibody lyophilized at 2-8°C and reconstituted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. If a slight precipitation occurs upon storage, this should be removed by centrifugation.



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Stability: Shelf life: one year from despatch.

Background: Lactate dehydrogenase is an enzyme present in a wide variety of organisms, including plants and animals. It catalyses the interconversion of pyruvate and lactate with concomitant interconversion of NADH and NAD⁺. Isoforms of the enzyme include LDH 1 (4H) in the heart, LDH 2 (3H1M) in the reticuloendothelial system, LDH 3 (2H2M) in the lungs, LDH 4 (1H3M) in the kidneys and LDH 5 (4M) in the liver and striated muscle. The M and H subunits are encoded by two different genes.