

## Product datasheet for **AP21343AF-N**

### MDH1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

<b>Product Type:</b>	Primary Antibodies
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA, ID, IF, IP, R, WB
<b>Recommend Dilution:</b>	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), to prepare an insoluble immuno-affinity adsorbent, for labelling with a marker of the customer's own choice. Working dilutions in non-precipitating antibody-binding techniques: 1/100-1/3,000.
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Malic dehydrogenase is isolated and purified from Human erythrocytes. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
<b>Specificity:</b>	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.
<b>Formulation:</b>	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives and foreign proteins State: Azide Free State: Lyophilized IgG fraction
<b>Reconstitution Method:</b>	Restore by adding 1.0 ml of sterile distilled water
<b>Concentration:</b>	lot specific
<b>Purification:</b>	Ammonium Sulphate Precipitation and Ion Exchange Chromatography
<b>Storage:</b>	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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<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>Gene Name:</b>	Homo sapiens malate dehydrogenase 1, NAD (soluble) (MDH1), transcript variant 2
<b>Database Link:</b>	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 4190 Human</a>
<b>Background:</b>	Malate dehydrogenase catalyzes the interconversion of L-malate and oxaloacetate using nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD) as a coenzyme. Malate dehydrogenase is found in all eukaryotic cells as two isozymes: mitochondrial (m-MDH) and cytoplasmic (soluble, s-MDH). Prokaryotes contain only a single form. The two isozymes, both consisting of two very similar subunits of about 35kD and having similar enzymatic activity appear as different proteins. There is structural similarity of mitochondrial malate dehydrogenase to L-3-hydroxyacyl CoA dehydrogenase and the cytoplasmic malate dehydrogenase to lactate dehydrogenase.
<b>Synonyms:</b>	MDHA, Malate dehydrogenase, cytoplasmic
<b>Protein Families:</b>	Druggable Genome
<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Citrate cycle (TCA cycle), Glyoxylate and dicarboxylate metabolism, Metabolic pathways, Pyruvate metabolism