

Product datasheet for **AP21344PU-N**

MDH1 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), 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.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Malic dehydrogenase is isolated and purified from Human placenta. 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 stabilized with Dextran without preservatives and foreign proteins State: Aff - Purified State: Lyophilized purified IgG fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 0.5 ml of sterile distilled water
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Solid Phase Affinity Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated



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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.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	malate dehydrogenase 1
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 4190 Human P40925
Background:	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.
Synonyms:	MDHA, Malate dehydrogenase, cytoplasmic
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	Citrate cycle (TCA cycle), Glyoxylate and dicarboxylate metabolism, Metabolic pathways, Pyruvate metabolism