

Product datasheet for **TA346407**

IDH3A Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB, IHC
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for anti-IDH3A antibody: synthetic peptide directed towards the N terminal of human IDH3A. Synthetic peptide located within the following region: MKIFDAAKAPIQWEERNVTAIQGPGGKWMIPSEAKESMDKNKMGLKGPLK
Formulation:	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose. <i>Note that this product is shipped as lyophilized powder to China customers.</i>
Purification:	Protein A Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	40 kDa
Gene Name:	isocitrate dehydrogenase 3 (NAD(+)) alpha
Database Link:	NP_005521 Entrez Gene 3419 Human P50213



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Background:

Isocitrate dehydrogenases catalyze the oxidative decarboxylation of isocitrate to 2-oxoglutarate. These enzymes belong to two distinct subclasses, one of which utilizes NAD(+) as the electron acceptor and the other NADP(+). Five isocitrate dehydrogenases have been reported: three NAD(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenases, which localize to the mitochondrial matrix, and two NADP(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenases, one of which is mitochondrial and the other predominantly cytosolic. NAD(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenases catalyze the allosterically regulated rate-limiting step of the tricarboxylic acid cycle. Each isozyme is a heterotetramer that is composed of two alpha subunits, one beta subunit, and one gamma subunit. IDH3A is the alpha subunit of one isozyme of NAD(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenase. Isocitrate dehydrogenases catalyze the oxidative decarboxylation of isocitrate to 2-oxoglutarate. These enzymes belong to two distinct subclasses, one of which utilizes NAD(+) as the electron acceptor and the other NADP(+). Five isocitrate dehydrogenases have been reported: three NAD(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenases, which localize to the mitochondrial matrix, and two NADP(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenases, one of which is mitochondrial and the other predominantly cytosolic. NAD(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenases catalyze the allosterically regulated rate-limiting step of the tricarboxylic acid cycle. Each isozyme is a heterotetramer that is composed of two alpha subunits, one beta subunit, and one gamma subunit. The protein encoded by this gene is the alpha subunit of one isozyme of NAD(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenase.

Synonyms:

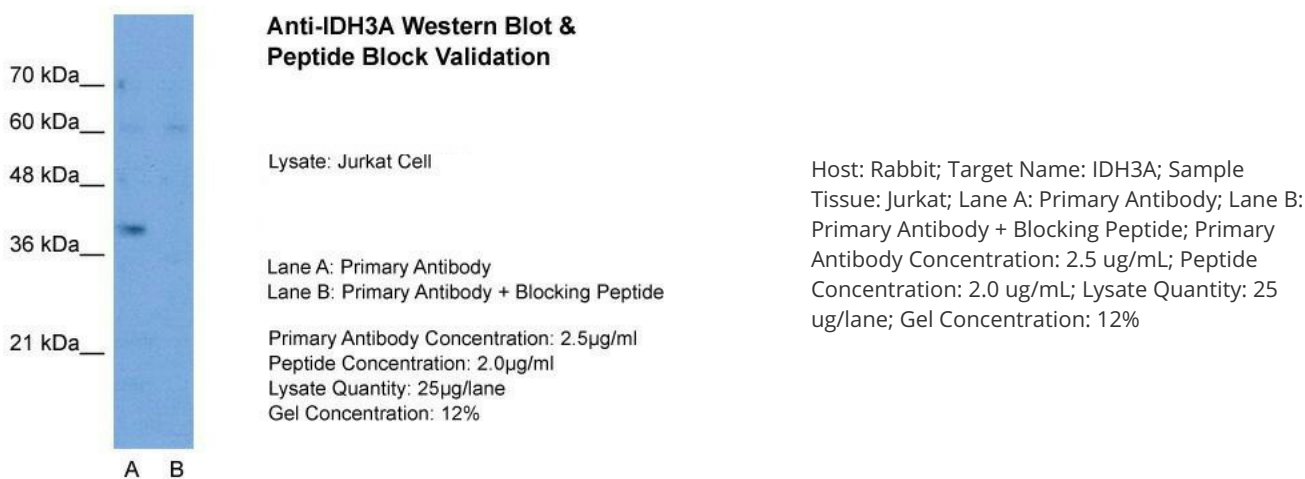
H-IDH alpha; isocitrate dehydrogenase (NAD+) alpha chain; isocitrate dehydrogenase 3 (NAD+) a; isocitrate dehydrogenase [NAD] subunit alpha; isocitric dehydrogenase; mitochondrial; NAD(H)-specific isocitrate dehydrogenase alpha subunit; NAD+-specific ICDH

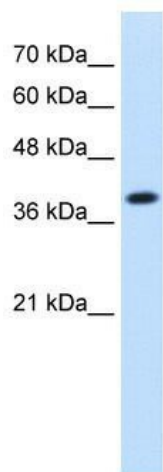
Note:

Immunogen Sequence Homology: Dog: 100%; Pig: 100%; Rat: 100%; Horse: 100%; Human: 100%; Mouse: 100%; Bovine: 100%; Rabbit: 100%; Guinea pig: 100%; Zebrafish: 92%

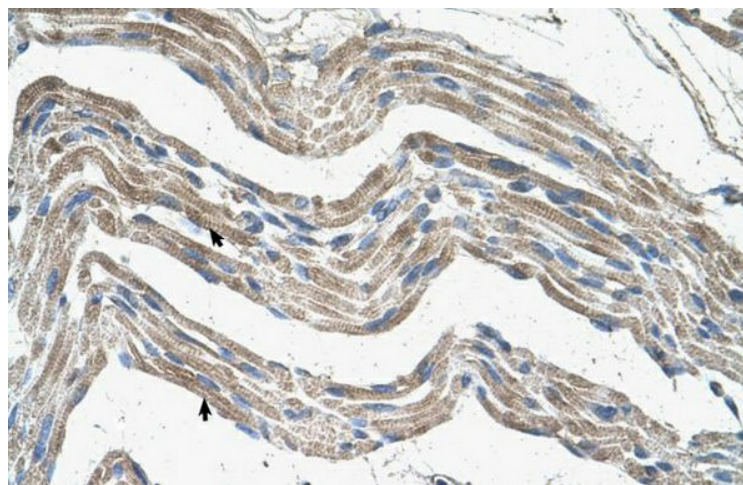
Protein Pathways:

Citrate cycle (TCA cycle), Metabolic pathways

Product images:



WB Suggested Anti-IDH3A Antibody Titration: 1.25 ug/ml; Positive Control: Jurkat cell lysate; IDH3A is strongly supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in Human Jurkat cells



Rabbit Anti-IDH3A Antibody; Paraffin Embedded Tissue: Human Muscle; Cellular Data: Skeletal muscle cells; Antibody Concentration: 4.0-8.0 ug/ml; Magnification: 400X