

Product datasheet for **TA346932**

Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E2 (DLAT) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 4A4-B6-C10]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	4A4-B6-C10
Applications:	IF, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:1000, IF: 1:300
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for DLAT antibody: purified recombinant human Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E2 protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
Formulation:	Purified mouse monoclonal in buffer containing 0.1M Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl) with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol
Purification:	Affinity purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	69 kDa
Gene Name:	dihydrolipoamide S-acetyltransferase
Database Link:	NP_001922 Entrez Gene 235339 Mouse Entrez Gene 1737 Human P10515



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Background:	This gene encodes component E2 of the multi-enzyme pyruvate dehydrogenase complex (PDC). PDC resides in the inner mitochondrial membrane and catalyzes the conversion of pyruvate to acetyl coenzyme A. The protein product of this gene, dihydrolipoamide acetyltransferase, accepts acetyl groups formed by the oxidative decarboxylation of pyruvate and transfers them to coenzyme A. Dihydrolipoamide acetyltransferase is the antigen for antimitochondrial antibodies. These autoantibodies are present in nearly 95% of patients with the autoimmune liver disease primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC). In PBC, activated T lymphocytes attack and destroy epithelial cells in the bile duct where this protein is abnormally distributed and overexpressed. PBC eventually leads to cirrhosis and liver failure. Mutations in this gene are also a cause of pyruvate dehydrogenase E2 deficiency which causes primary lactic acidosis in infancy and early childhood
Synonyms:	DLTA; PDC-E2; PDCE2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	Citrate cycle (TCA cycle), Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis, Metabolic pathways, Pyruvate metabolism