GCDH rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00002639-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human GCDH peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human GCDH is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human GCDH peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by We stern Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — GCDH

Entrez GeneID	2639
GeneBank Accession#	GCDH
Gene Name	GCDH
Gene Alias	ACAD5, GCD
Gene Description	glutaryl-Coenzyme A dehydrogenase
Omim ID	231670 608801
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the acyl-CoA dehydrogenase family. It catalyzes the oxidative decarboxylation of glutaryl-CoA to crotonyl-CoA and CO(2) in the degradative pathway of L-lysine, L-hydroxylysine, and L-tryptophan metabolism. It uses electron transfer flavoprotein as its electron acceptor. The enzyme exists in the mitochondrial matrix as a homotetramer of 45-kD s ubunits. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	glutaryl-CoA dehydrogenase, mitochondrial

Pathway

- Benzoate degradation via CoA ligation
- Fatty acid metabolism
- Lysine degradation
- Metabolic pathways
- Tryptophan metabolism

Disease

- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Diabetes Mellitus

- Edema