脯氨酸脱氢酶抗体

产品货号： mlR5813

英文名称： PRODH

中文名称： 脯氨酸脱氢酶抗体

别　　名： HSPOX2; P53 induced gene 6 protein; PIG6; PRODH 1; PRODH 2; PRODH1; PRODH2; Proline dehydrogenase; proline dehydrogenase (oxidase) 1; proline dehydrogenase (proline oxidase); Proline oxidase, mitochondrial precursor; SCZD4; TP53I6; tumor protein p53 inducible protein 6; PROD_HUMAN.

研究领域： 肿瘤　细胞生物　免疫学　信号转导　线粒体

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Horse,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 68kDa

细胞定位： 细胞浆 线粒体

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PRODH:141-240/600

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ℃ for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ℃.

PubMed： **PubMed**

产品介绍： Proline oxidase catalyzes the conversion of proline to pyrroline-5-carboxylate, or P5C during the degradation of the amino acid Proline. Defects in PRODH are the cause of hyperprolinemia type 1, a disorder characterized by elevated serum proline levels. Defective PRODH may be involved in the psychiatric and behavioral phenotypes associated with the 22q11 velocardiofacial and DiGeorge syndrome and may be associated with susceptibility to schizophrenia 4 (SCZD4).

Function:

Converts proline to delta-1-pyrroline-5-carboxylate.

Subcellular Location:

Mitochondrion matrix.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in lung, skeletal muscle and brain, to a lesser extent in heart and kidney, and weakly in liver, placenta and pancreas.

DISEASE:

Defects in PRODH are the cause of hyperprolinemia type 1 (HP-1) [MIM:239500]. HP-1 is a disorder characterized by elevated serum proline levels. May be involved in the psychiatric and behavioral phenotypes associated with the 22q11 velocardiofacial and DiGeorge syndrome.

Defects in PRODH are associated with susceptibility to schizophrenia type 4 (SCZD4) [MIM:600850]. A complex, multifactorial psychotic disorder or group of disorders characterized by disturbances in the form and content of thought (e.g. delusions, hallucinations), in mood (e.g. inappropriate affect), in sense of self and relationship to the external world (e.g. loss of ego boundaries, withdrawal), and in behavior (e.g bizarre or apparently purposeless behavior). Although it affects emotions, it is distinguished from mood disorders in which such disturbances are primary. Similarly, there may be mild impairment of cognitive function, and it is distinguished from the dementias in which disturbed cognitive function is considered primary. Some patients manifest schizophrenic as well as bipolar disorder symptoms and are often given the diagnosis of schizoaffective disorder.

Similarity:

Belongs to the proline oxidase family.

SWISS:

O43272

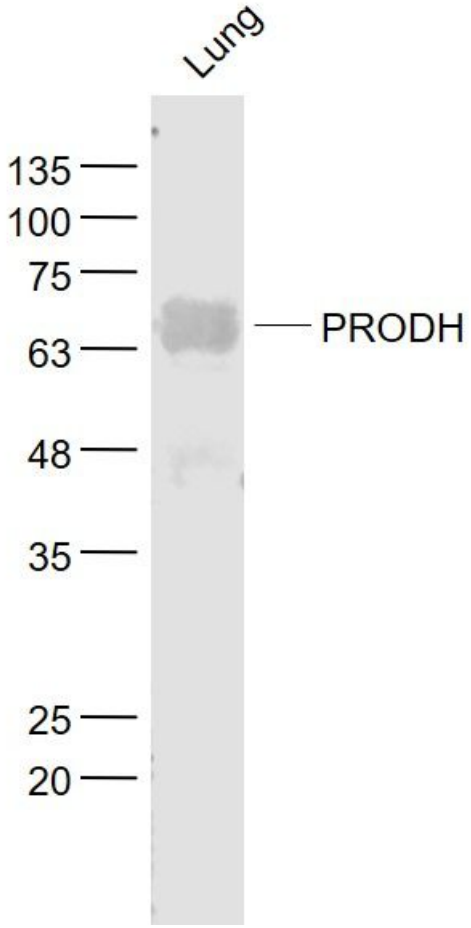
Gene ID:

5625

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

产品图片


Lung
135
100
75
63
48
35
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PRODH