己糖 6 磷酸脱氢酶抗体

产品货号： mlR6989

英文名称： G6PDH

中文名称： 己糖 6 磷酸脱氢酶抗体

别　　名： 6 phosphogluconolactonase; 6-phosphogluconolactonase; 6PGL; H6PD; DKFZp686A01246; G6PD H form; G6PDH; G6PE_HUMAN; GDH; H6PD; GDH/6PGL endoplasmic bifunctional protein; Glucose 1 dehydrogenase; Glucose 6 phosphate dehydrogenase salivary; Glucose dehyrogenase; Gpd1; H6pd; Hexose 6 phosphate dehydrogenase; Hexose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase; MGC87643.

研究领域： 肿瘤　细胞生物　神经生物学　信号转导　生长因子和激素

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Horse, Rabbit,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 （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： 85kDa

细胞定位： 细胞浆

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human G6PDH:321-420/791

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 ° C 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 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍 background :

H6PD (hexose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, GDH/6PGL endoplasmic bifunctional protein) is a 789 amino acid protein encoded by the human gene H6PD. The N-terminal section of H6PD belongs to the glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase family, while the C-terminal section belongs to the glucosamine/galactosamine-6-phosphate isomerase family, 6-phosphogluconolactonase subfamily. H6PD is responsible primarily for the oxidation of glucose-6-phosphate and glucose. It also oxidizes other hexose-6-phosphates. H6PD catalyzes the conversion of glucose 6-phosphate to 6-phosphogluconolactone within the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum, thereby generating reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate. Reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate is a necessary cofactor for the reductase activity of 11 ∫ -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1, which converts hormonally inactive cortisone to active cortisol (in rodents, 11-dehydrocorticosterone to corticosterone).

Function:

Oxidizes glucose-6-phosphate and glucose, as well as other hexose-6-phosphates.

Subcellular Location:

Endoplasmic reticulum lumen. Note=Microsomes, endoplasmic reticulum lumen.

Tissue Specificity:

Present in most tissues examined, strongest in liver.

DISEASE:

Defects in H6PD are a cause of cortisone reductase deficiency (CRD) [MIM:604931]. In CRD, activation of cortisone to cortisol does not occur, resulting in adrenocorticotropin-mediated androgen excess and a phenotype resembling polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS).

Similarity:

In the N-terminal section; belongs to the glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase family.

In the C-terminal section; belongs to the glucosamine/galactosamine-6-phosphate isomerase family. 6-phosphogluconolactonase subfamily.

SWISS:

O95336

Gene ID:

9563

Important Note:

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