

ERAB Rabbit mAb [2Wf6]

Cat NO. :A25072

Information:

| Applications | Reactivity: | UniProt ID: | MW(kDa) | Host | Isotype | Size |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------|--------|---------|------------------|
| WB IHC ICC/IF FC | Human,Mouse,R at | Q99714 | 27kDa | Rabbit | IgG | 50ul,100ul,200ul |

Applications detail:

| Application | Dilution |
|--|-------------|
| WB | 1:1000-2000 |
| IHC | 1:100 |
| ICC/IF | 1:100 |
| The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user | |

Conjugate:

UnConjugate

Form:

Liquid

sensitivity:

Endogenous

Purification:

Affinity-chromatography

Specificity:

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with A synthesized peptide derived from human ERAB

Storage buffer and conditions:

Antibody store in 10 mM PBS, 0.5mg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol (buffer) .

Shipped at 4°C. Store at-20°C or -80°C.

Products are valid for one natural year of receipt.Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Tissue specificity:

Ubiquitously expressed in normal tissues but is overexpressed in neurons affected in AD..

Subcellular location:

Mitochondrion. Mitochondrion matrix, mitochondrion nucleoid.

Function:

Introduction: **WB:** Western Blot **IP:** Immunoprecipitation **IHC:** Immunohistochemistry **ChIP:** Chromatin Immunoprecipitation **ICC/IF:** Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence **F:** Flow Cytometry

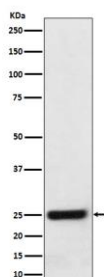
Cross Reactivity: **H:** human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vr:** virus **Ml:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm** D. melanogaster **X:** Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine
Dg: dog **Pg:** pig **Hr:** horse

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Mitochondrial dehydrogenase involved in pathways of fatty acid, branched-chain amino acid and steroid metabolism (PubMed:9553139, PubMed:10600649, PubMed:12917011, PubMed:20077426, PubMed:18996107, PubMed:19706438, PubMed:25925575, PubMed:26950678, PubMed:28888424). Acts as (S)-3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase in mitochondrial fatty acid beta-oxidation, a major degradation pathway of fatty acids. Catalyzes the third step in the beta-oxidation cycle, namely the reversible conversion of (S)-3-hydroxyacyl-CoA to 3-ketoacyl-CoA. Preferentially accepts straight medium- and short-chain acyl-CoA substrates with highest efficiency for (3S)-hydroxybutanoyl-CoA (PubMed:9553139, PubMed:10600649, PubMed:12917011, PubMed:25925575, PubMed:26950678). Acts as 3-hydroxy-2-methylbutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase in branched-chain amino acid catabolic pathway. Catalyzes the oxidation of 3-hydroxy-2-methylbutanoyl-CoA into 2-methyl-3-oxobutanoyl-CoA, a step in isoleucine degradation pathway (PubMed:20077426, PubMed:18996107, PubMed:19706438). Has hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase activity toward steroid hormones and bile acids. Catalyzes the oxidation of 3alpha-, 17beta-, 20beta- and 21-hydroxysteroids and 7alpha- and 7beta-hydroxy bile acids (PubMed:10600649, PubMed:12917011). Oxidizes allopregnanolone/brexanolone at the 3alpha-hydroxyl group, which is known to be critical for the activation of gamma-aminobutyric acid receptors (GABAARs) chloride channel (PubMed:19706438, PubMed:28888424). Has phospholipase C-like activity toward cardiolipin and its oxidized species. Likely oxidizes the 2'-hydroxyl in the head group of cardiolipin to form a ketone intermediate that undergoes nucleophilic attack by water and fragments into diacylglycerol, dihydroxyacetone and orthophosphate. Has higher affinity for cardiolipin with oxidized fatty acids and may degrade these species during the oxidative stress response to protect cells from apoptosis (PubMed:26338420). By interacting with intracellular amyloid-beta, it may contribute to the neuronal dysfunction associated with Alzheimer disease (AD) (PubMed:9338779). Essential for structural and functional integrity of mitochondria (PubMed:20077426).. In addition to mitochondrial dehydrogenase activity, moonlights as a component of mitochondrial ribonuclease P, a complex that cleaves tRNA molecules in their 5'-ends (PubMed:18984158, PubMed:24549042, PubMed:25925575, PubMed:26950678, PubMed:28888424). Together with TRMT10C/MRPP1, forms a subcomplex of the mitochondrial ribonuclease P, named MRPP1-MRPP2 subcomplex, which displays functions that are independent of the ribonuclease P activity (PubMed:23042678, PubMed:29040705). The MRPP1-MRPP2 subcomplex catalyzes the formation of N(1)-methylguanine and N(1)-methyladenine at position 9 (m1G9 and m1A9, respectively) in tRNAs, HSD17B10/MRPP2 acting as a non-catalytic subunit (PubMed:23042678, PubMed:25925575, PubMed:28888424). The MRPP1-MRPP2 subcomplex also acts as a tRNA maturation platform:

Validation Data:

ERAB Rabbit mAb [2Wf6] Images



Western blot (SDS PAGE) analysis of extracts from HeLa cell lysate. Using ERAB Rabbit mAb [2Wf6] at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at 4°C over night.

View more information on <http://naturebios.com>

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 1% w/v Milk, 1X TBST at 4°C overnight.