

## CAB2169

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**Product Information**

<b>Product SKU:</b>	CAB2169	<b>Gene ID:</b>	3417	<b>Size:</b>	20uL, 100uL
<b>Clone No:</b>	-	<b>Host Species:</b>	Rabbit	<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey

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**Additional Information**

<b>Observed MW:</b>	46kDa	<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Calculated MW:</b>	47kDa	<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG

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**Immunogen Information**

**Background:** Isocitrate dehydrogenases catalyze the oxidative decarboxylation of isocitrate to 2-oxoglutarate. These enzymes belong to two distinct subclasses, one of which utilizes NAD(+) as the electron acceptor and the other NADP(+). Five isocitrate dehydrogenases have been reported: three NAD(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenases, which localize to the mitochondrial matrix, and two NADP(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenases, one of which is mitochondrial and the other predominantly cytosolic. Each NADP(+)-dependent isozyme is a homodimer. The protein encoded by this gene is the NADP(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenase found in the cytoplasm and peroxisomes. It contains the PTS-1 peroxisomal targeting signal sequence. The presence of this enzyme in peroxisomes suggests roles in the regeneration of NADPH for intraperoxisomal reductions, such as the conversion of 2, 4-dienoyl-CoAs to 3-enoyl-CoAs, as well as in peroxisomal reactions that consume 2-oxoglutarate, namely the alpha-hydroxylation of phytanic acid. The cytoplasmic enzyme serves a significant role in cytoplasmic NADPH production. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene.

**Recommended Dilution:** WB, 1:500 - 1:1000 IF/ICC, 1:50 - 1:200

**Synonyms:** IDH; IDP; IDCD; IDPC; PICD; HEL-216; HEL-S-26; IDH1

**Purification Method:** Affinity purification

**Immunogen:** Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 100-200 of human IDH1 (NP\_005887.2).

**Storage:** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.05% proclin300, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.