

bs-3946R**[Primary Antibody]****IDH3A Rabbit pAb**

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— DATASHEET —

Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: ELISA (1:5000-10000)
Clonality: Polyclonal		Reactivity: (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Cow, Horse)
GeneID: 3419	SWISS: P50213	Predicted MW.: 37 kDa
Target: IDH3A		Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human IDH3A: 281-366/366.		
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		
Concentration: 1mg/ml		
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
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. NAD(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenases catalyze the allosterically regulated rate-limiting step of the tricarboxylic acid cycle. Each isozyme is a heterotetramer that is composed of two alpha subunits, one beta subunit, and one gamma subunit. IDH3A is the alpha subunit of one isozyme of NAD(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenase.		

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=2.08]** Xing, Wen Min, et al. "Proteomic identification of mitochondrial targets involved in andrographolide sodium bisulfite-induced nephrotoxicity in a rat model." *Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology* (2015). WB ;="Rat". 26356389