

**bs-13390R****[ Primary Antibody ]****GLUD2 Rabbit pAb**

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**— DATASHEET —**

<b>Host:</b> Rabbit	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG	<b>Applications:</b> <b>WB</b> (1:500-2000) <b>IHC-P</b> (1:100-500) <b>IHC-F</b> (1:100-500) <b>IF</b> (1:100-500) <b>ICC/IF</b> (1:100-500) <b>ELISA</b> (1:5000-10000)  <b>Reactivity:</b> (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Sheep, Cow, Dog, Horse)  <b>Predicted MW.:</b> 111 kDa  <b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cytoplasm
<b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal		
<b>GeneID:</b> 2895	<b>SWISS:</b> O43424.2	
<b>Target:</b> GLUD2		
<b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GLUD2: 21-120/528.		
<b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A		
<b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml		
<b>Storage:</b> 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.		
<b>Background:</b> GLUD2 is both mitochondrial matrix enzymes belonging to the Glu/Leu/Phe/Val dehydrogenases family. Existing as homohexamers, GLUD1 catalyzes the oxidative deamination of glutamate to $\alpha$ -ketoglutarate and ammonia while GLUD2 is involved in the recycling of glutamate during neurotransmission. GLUD1 is critical for regulating amino acid induced insulin secretion and is allosterically activated by ADP and inhibited by GTP and ATP. Mutations in the gene encoding GLUD1 causes hyperinsulinism-hyperammonemia syndrome (HHS), which is an inherited condition characterized by high insulin and ammonia levels in the blood. GLUD1 may also be involved in learning and memory reactions by increasing the turnover of the excitatory neurotransmitter glutamate. GLUD2 is expressed in testis and retina, with lower levels found in brain.		