10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

LDHA Antibody (Center)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11286

Specification

LDHA Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC, FC**
Primary Accession	P00338
Reactivity	**Human, Rat, Monkey, Pig, Bovine**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**36689**

LDHA Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3939

Positive Control	**Western blot: Ramos and A375 cell line lysates, IHC: skin tissue, FACS: HeLa cells**
Application & Usage	**Western blot: ~1:1000, IHC: ~1:50–1:100, FACS: ~1:10-1:50.**

Other Names
LDHA; L-lactate dehydrogenase A chain; Cell proliferation-inducing gene 19 protein; LDH muscle subunit; Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-59.

Target/Specificity
LDHA

Antibody Form
Liquid

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Formulation
100 µl of antibody in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage
-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions
LDHA Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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LDHA Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name LDHA (HGNC:6535)

Function
Interconverts simultaneously and stereospecifically pyruvate and lactate with concomitant interconversion of NADH and NAD(+).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location
Predominantly expressed in anaerobic tissues such as skeletal muscle and liver.

LDHA Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

LDHA Antibody (Center) - Images

LDHA Antibody (Center) - Background

L-Lactate dehydrogenase A chain (LDHA) is a member of the LDH/MDH superfamily and LDH family. It catalyzes the conversion of L-lactate and NAD to pyruvate and NADH in the final step of anaerobic glycolysis. LDHA is localized primarily in muscle tissue and is part of the lactate dehydrogenase family. Mutations in LDHA have been linked to exertional myoglobinuria. LDH1 is decreased in essential thrombocythemia. LDHA is induced through a non-genomic pathway of estrogen action. Reduction in LDH-A activity results in stimulation of mitochondrial respiration and decrease of mitochondrial membrane potential. Mutations in LDHA have been associated with in LDHA are the cause of glycogen storage disease type 11 (GSD11) which is a metabolic disorder that results in exertional myoglobinuria, pain, cramps and easy fatigue.