

LDHB Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2954a**Specification**

LDHB Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P07195](#)**LDHB Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3945**Other Names**

L-lactate dehydrogenase B chain, LDH-B, LDH heart subunit, LDH-H, Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-46, LDHB

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2954a](/products/AP2954a) was selected from the N-term region of human LDHB. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

LDHB Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** LDHB**Function**

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

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Mitochondrion inner membrane; Peripheral membrane protein

Tissue Location

Predominantly expressed in aerobic tissues such as cardiac muscle.

LDHB Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

LDHB Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

LDHB Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) is present in a wide variety of organisms, including plants and animals. It is an oxidoreductase which catalyses the interconversion of pyruvate and lactate with concomitant interconversion of NADH and NAD⁺. As it can also catalyze the oxidation of hydroxybutyrate, it is occasionally called Hydroxybutyrate Dehydrogenase (HBD). There are 5 different isoenzymes of LDH, LDH1 to LDH5, each composed of 4 subunits which may be of 2 different types - M and H subunits. These subunits are encoded by two different genes: The M subunit is encoded by gene LDHA whilst the H subunit is encoded by LDHB. Usually LDH2 is the predominant form in the serum. An LDH1 level higher than the LDH2 level suggests myocardial infarction (damage to heart tissues releases heart LDH, which is rich in LDH1, into the bloodstream).