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GLUD2 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-116421

BACKGROUND

GLUD1 (glutamate dehydrogenase 1), also known as GDH, GDH1 or GLUD, and GLUD2 (glutamate dehydrogenase 2), also known as GDH2 or GLUDP1, are both mitochondrial matrix enzymes belonging to the Glu/Leu/Phe/Val dehydrogenases family. Existing as homo-hexamers, GLUD1 catalyzes the oxidative deamination of glutamate to α -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.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GLUD2 (human) mapping to Xq24.

PRODUCT

GLUD2 (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human GLUD2 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

GLUD2 (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive GLUD2 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.