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SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

ETFDH (m2): 293T Lysate: sc-120129

BACKGROUND

ETFDH (electron-transferring-flavoprotein dehydrogenase), also known as electron transfer flavoprotein-ubiquinone oxidoreductase, MADD or ETFQO, is a 617 amino acid membrane-bound electron transfer protein that exists as a monomer, localizes to the mitochondrial inner membrane and belongs to the ETF-QO/fixC family. ETFDH accepts electrons from electron-transfer flavoprotein (ETF) in the mitochondrial matrix while reducing ubiquinone in the mitochondrial membrane. ETFDH is encoded by a gene mapping to human chromosome 4q32.1, and contains one molecule of FAD and a 4Fe-4S cluster. As a result of alternative splicing events, two ETFDH isoforms exist. Defects in ETFDH are responsible for an autosomal recessive disorder of amino acid, fatty acid and choline metabolism known as glutaric aciduria type 2C (GA2C) or multiple acyl-CoA dehydrogenation deficiency (MADD). GA2C is characterized by severe hypoketotic hypoglycemia and acidosis.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Etfdh (mouse) mapping to 3 E3.

PRODUCT

ETFDH (m2): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse ETFDH transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

ETFDH (m2): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive ETFDH antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl 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 for detailed protocols and support products.