

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E1-alpha subunit protein ab125602

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Recombinant Human Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E1-alpha subunit protein
Protein length	Full length protein

Description

Nature	Recombinant
Source	Escherichia coli

Amino Acid Sequence

Accession	P08559
Species	Human
Molecular weight	47 kDa
Amino acids	30 to 390
Tags	His tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab125602** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	Functional Studies Western blot SDS-PAGE
Purity	> 85 % Densitometry.
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	ab125602 (Human Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E1-alpha subunit full length protein) can be utilized as a substrate for the following active protein Kinases: ab125560 (Active human PDK4 full length protein)

[ab125580](#) (Active human Mitochondrial Pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase 1 full length protein)

[ab125592](#) (Active human PDK2 full length protein)

[ab125606](#) (Active human PDK3 full length protein)

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage

Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

pH: 7.00

Preservative: 1.02% Imidazole

Constituents: 0.002% PMSF, 0.81% Sodium phosphate, 0.004% DTT, 25% Glycerol, 1.75% Sodium chloride

General Info

Function

The pyruvate dehydrogenase complex catalyzes the overall conversion of pyruvate to acetyl-CoA and CO₂. It contains multiple copies of three enzymatic components: pyruvate dehydrogenase (E1), dihydrolipoamide acetyltransferase (E2) and lipoamide dehydrogenase (E3).

Tissue specificity

Ubiquitous.

Involvement in disease

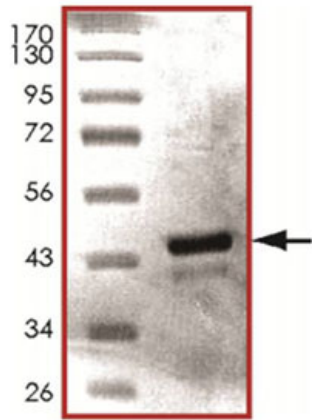
Defects in PDHA1 are a cause of pyruvate decarboxylase E1 component deficiency (PDHE1 deficiency) [MIM:312170]. PDHE1 deficiency is the most common enzyme defect in patients with primary lactic acidosis. It is associated with variable clinical phenotypes ranging from neonatal death to prolonged survival complicated by developmental delay, seizures, ataxia, apnea, and in some cases to an X-linked form of Leigh syndrome (X-LS).

Defects in PDHA1 are the cause of X-linked Leigh syndrome (X-LS) [MIM:308930]. X-LS is an early-onset progressive neurodegenerative disorder with a characteristic neuropathology consisting of focal, bilateral lesions in one or more areas of the central nervous system, including the brainstem, thalamus, basal ganglia, cerebellum, and spinal cord. The lesions are areas of demyelination, gliosis, necrosis, spongiosis, or capillary proliferation. Clinical symptoms depend on which areas of the central nervous system are involved. The most common underlying cause is a defect in oxidative phosphorylation. LS may be a feature of a deficiency of any of the mitochondrial respiratory chain complexes.

Cellular localization

Mitochondrion matrix.

Images



SDS-PAGE - Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E1-alpha
subunit protein (His tag) (ab125602)

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit <http://www.abcam.com/abpromise> or contact our technical team.

Terms and conditions

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors