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LDHC Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA886298A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P07864
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human LDHC
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, FC; Recommended dilution: FC:1:50-1:200
Relevance	Possible role in sperm motility.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Cancer; Metabolism; Signal transduction
Gene Names	LDHC
Clone No.	9F2

Image



Overlay Peak curve showing Hela cells stained with CSB-RA886298A0HU (red line) at 1:100. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde and permeated by 0.2% TritonX-100. Then 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific proteinprotein interactions followed by the antibody (1ug/1*10⁶cells) for 45min at 4?. The secondary antibody used was FITC-conjugated Goat Antirabbit IgG(H+L) at 1:200 dilution for 35min at 4?.Control antibody (green line) was rabbit IgG (1ug/1*10⁶cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

Description

The generation of the LDHC recombinant monoclonal antibody involves a genetic engineering process that includes cloning and expression of the gene responsible for the LDHC monoclonal antibody. To generate the LDHC monoclonal antibody, a synthesized peptide derived from human LDHC protein was used as the immunogen. The LDHC recombinant monoclonal antibody was

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purified using affinity chromatography to ensure high purity. It specifically recognizes and binds to the human MAS1L protein. The quality and specificity of the LDHC recombinant monoclonal antibody have been confirmed through two applications ELISA and FC.

LDHC is an enzyme that plays a crucial role in the anaerobic metabolism of glucose. It catalyzes the reversible conversion of pyruvate to lactate, producing NAD⁺ from NADH. This process is important in energy production during periods of high-intensity exercise when oxygen availability is limited. LDHC is predominantly expressed in the testis, where it is essential for the process of spermatogenesis. However, it is also expressed in other tissues, such as muscle and brain, where it may have other functions beyond energy metabolism. Mutations in the LDHC gene have been associated with male infertility.