

GAPDH Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog #: EAB21667

Host/Isotype	Clonality	Applications	MW (kDa)	Reactivity
Mouse IgG2b	Monoclonal	WB, IP, IHC-P, IF/ICC, FC, ChIP	37	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey, Pig, Dog, Chicken, Hamster, yeast, plant, Sheep

Applications Dilutions

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

WB (Western Blotting)	1:10000-50000
IP (Immunoprecipitation)	1:200-1000
IHC-P (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)	1:100-500
IF/ICC (Immunofluorescence/Immunocytochemistry)	1:100-500
FC (Flow Cytometry)	1:50-200
ChIP (Chromatin Immunoprecipitation)	1:50-200

Product Information

Conjugate	Unconjugate
Specificity	GAPDH Mouse Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GAPDH protein.
Purification	Affinity purification
Concentration	1mg/ml
Format	Liquid
Formulation	In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol.
Shipping	Gel Pack
Storage	Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks.
UniProt ID	P04406
Entrez-Gene ID	2597

Product Description

This gene encodes a member of the glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase protein family. The encoded protein has been identified as a moonlighting protein based on its ability to perform mechanistically distinct functions. The product of this gene catalyzes an important energy-yielding step in carbohydrate metabolism, the reversible oxidative phosphorylation of glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate in the presence of inorganic phosphate and nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD). The encoded protein has additionally been identified to have uracil DNA glycosylase activity in the nucleus. Also, this protein contains a peptide that has antimicrobial activity against *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, and *C. albicans*. Studies of a similar protein in mouse have assigned a variety of additional functions including nitrosylation of nuclear proteins, the regulation of mRNA stability, and acting as a transferrin receptor on the cell surface of macrophage. Many pseudogenes similar to this locus are present in the human genome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

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