Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAH-00473)

TargetMol

Anti-GAPDH Antibody (1K747)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	1K747
Purification:	Affinity-chromatography

Applications

Verified Activity:	Western Blot -Positive WB detected in U87 whole cell lysate, Mouse brain tissue -All lanes GAPDH antibody at 0.31μg/ml -Secondary: Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution -Predicted band size: 36 KDa -Observed band size: 36 KDa
Application:	ELISA,WB
Recommended	WB:1:3000-1:10000.

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	2597
Uniprot ID:	P04406
Synonyms:	HEL-S-162eP;G3PD;GAPD;glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase
Biology Area:	Neuroscience

Research Background

Has both glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase and nitrosylase activities, thereby playing a role in glycolysis and nuclear functions, respectively. Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase is a key enzyme in glycolysis that catalyzes the first step of the pathway by converting D-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate (G3P) into 3-phospho-D-glyceroyl phosphate. Modulates the organization and assembly of the cytoskeleton. Facilitates the CHP1-dependent microtubule and membrane associations through its ability to stimulate the binding of CHP1 to microtubules. Component of the GAIT (gamma interferon-activated inhibitor of translation) complex which mediates interferon-gamma-induced transcript-selective translation inhibition in inflammation processes. Upon interferon-gamma treatment assembles into the GAIT complex which binds to stem loop-containing GAIT elements in the 3'-UTR of diverse inflammatory mRNAs (such as ceruplasmin) and suppresses their translation. Also plays a role in innate

immunity by promoting TNF-induced NF-kappa-B activation and type I interferon production, via interaction with TRAF2 and TRAF3, respectively. Participates in nuclear events including transcription, RNA transport, DNA replication and apoptosis. Nuclear functions are probably due to the nitrosylase activity that mediates cysteine S-nitrosylation of nuclear target proteins such as SIRT1, HDAC2 and PRKDC.

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