

## GAPDH Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

### Catalog #: EAB22488

Host/Isotype	Clonality	Applications	MW (kDa)	Reactivity
Rabbit IgG	Monoclonal	WB, IHC, IF/ICC, FC	36	Human,Mouse,Rat, Zebrafish

### Applications Dilutions

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

WB (Western Blotting)	1:5000-50000
IHC(Immunohistochemistry)	1:50-300
IF/ICC(Immunofluorescence/Immunocytochemistry)	1:50-300
FC(Flow Cytometry)	1:10-100

### Product Information

Conjugate	Unconjugate
Specificity	GAPDH Rabbit 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	<a href="#">P04406</a>
Entrez-Gene Id	<a href="#">2597</a>

### 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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