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Anti-GAPDH Antibody (aa120-320, clone ABM22C5)

Mouse Anti Human Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS18302

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P04406
Predicted	Human, Mouse
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1,k
Clone Names	ABM22C5
Calculated MW	36053
Concentration (mg/ml)	0.5 mg/ml

Additional Information

Gene ID	2597
Alias Symbol	GAPDH
Other Names	GAPDH, A1 40 kd subunit, Activator 1 40 kd subunit, G3PD, GAPD, G3pdh, Rfc40, Rf-c 40 kd subunit
Reconstitution & Storage	Purified
Precautions	Anti-GAPDH Antibody (aa120-320, clone ABM22C5) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	GAPDH {ECO:0000303|PubMed:2987855, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4141}
Function	Catalyzes the conversion of D-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate (G3P) into 3-phospho-D-glyceroyl phosphate in glycolysis and the reverse reaction in gluconeogenesis (PubMed:11724794, PubMed:3170585). Also shows nitrosylase activity, thereby playing a role in nuclear functions (PubMed:11724794, PubMed:3170585). Modulates the organization and assembly of the cytoskeleton (By similarity). Facilitates the CHP1- dependent microtubule and membrane associations through its ability to stimulate the binding of CHP1 to microtubules (By similarity). Component of the GAIT (gamma interferon-activated inhibitor of translation) complex which mediates interferon-gamma-induced transcript-selective translation inhibition in inflammation processes (PubMed:23071094). 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 (PubMed:23071094).

	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 (PubMed:23332158, PubMed:27387501). Participates in nuclear events including transcription, RNA transport, DNA replication and apoptosis (By similarity). Nuclear functions are probably due to the nitrosylase activity that mediates cysteine S-nitrosylation of nuclear target proteins such as SIRT1, HDAC2 and PRKDC (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P04797}. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Membrane Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P04797} Note=Translocates to the nucleus following S-nitrosylation and interaction with SIAH1, which contains a nuclear localization signal (By similarity). Postnuclear and Perinuclear regions (PubMed:12829261) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P04797, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12829261}

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.