10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

GTPBP4 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76519

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q9BZE4
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	73964

Additional Information

Gene ID	23560
Other Names	GTPBP4
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	GTPBP4 (HGNC:21535)
Synonyms	CRFG, NOG1
Function	Involved in the biogenesis of the 60S ribosomal subunit (PubMed: 32669547). Acts as a TP53 repressor, preventing TP53 stabilization and cell cycle arrest (PubMed:20308539).
Cellular Location	Nucleus, nucleolus {ECO:0000269|PubMed:11316846, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12429849, ECO:0000269|Ref.8}

Background

GTP-binding proteins are GTPases and function as molecular switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GDP is bound. 'Active' in this context usually means that the

molecule acts as a signal to trigger other events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a G-protein-linked receptor, the receptor changes its conformation and switches on the trimeric G proteins that associate with it by causing them to eject their GDP and replace it with GTP. The switch is turned off when the G protein hydrolyzes its own bound GTP, converting it back to GDP. But before that occurs, the active protein has an opportunity to diffuse away from the receptor and deliver its message for a prolonged period to its downstream target.