

GAPDH Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP7873a

Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P, IF, E

Primary Accession
Reactivity
Human, Rat
Host
Clonality
Polyclonal
Isotype
Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW
36053
Antigen Region
62-91

Additional Information

Gene ID 2597

Other Names Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH, Peptidyl-cysteine

S-nitrosylase GAPDH, 2699-, GAPDH, GAPD

Target/Specificity This GAPDH antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH

conjugated synthetic peptide between 62-91 amino acids from the N-terminal

region of human GAPDH.

Dilution WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 IF~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent

concentration.

Format Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation

followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions GAPDH Antibody (N-term) 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 Has both glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase and nitrosylase

activities, thereby playing a role in glycolysis and nuclear functions,

respectively (PubMed: 11724794, PubMed: 3170585).

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 (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: <u>23332158</u>, PubMed: <u>27387501</u>). 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}

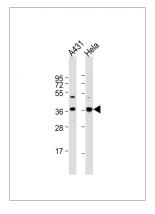
Background

GAPDH 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 enzyme exists as a tetramer of identical chains.

References

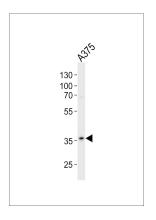
Azam, S., J. Biol. Chem. 283 (45), 30632-30641 (2008) Lu, J., Biosci. Biotechnol. Biochem. 72 (9), 2432-2435 (2008) Zhou, Y., Mol. Cancer Res. 6 (8), 1375-1384 (2008)

Images

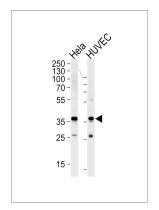


All lanes: Anti-GAPDH Antibody (N-term) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: A431 whole cell lysate Lane 2: Hela whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size: 36 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

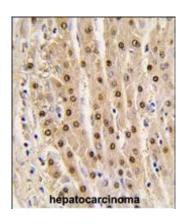
Western blot analysis of lysate from A375 cell line, using



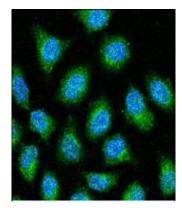
GAPDH Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP7873a). AP7873a was diluted at 1:500. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 20ug.



Western blot analysis of lysates from Hela,HUVEC cell line (from left to right), using GAPDH Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP7873a).AP7873a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35 ug per lane.

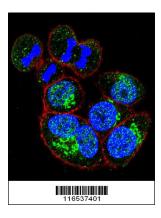


Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocarcinoma tissue reacted with GAPDH antibody (N-term), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



GAPDH Antibody (N-term) (Cat. # AP7873a) confocal immunofluorescent analysis with Hela cell. 0.025 mg/ml primary antibody was followed by FITC-conjugated goat anti-rabbit lgG (whole molecule). FITC emits green fluorescence. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).

Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of GAPDH Antibody (N-term)(Cat#AP7873a) with Hela cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit lgG (green). Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor 555 phalloidin (red).DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



Citations

- Intermittent Bolus Compared With Continuous Feeding Enhances Insulin and Amino Acid Signaling to Translation Initiation in Skeletal Muscle of Neonatal Pigs
- Downregulated ZNF132 predicts unfavorable outcomes in breast Cancer via Hypermethylation modification
- The role of miR-128-3p through MAPK14 activation in the apoptosis of GC2 spermatocyte cell line following heat stress
- SHOC2 is associated with the survival of breast cancer cells and has prognostic value for patients with breast cancer
- MiR-29b/Sp1/FUT4 axis modulates the malignancy of leukemia stem cells by regulating fucosylation via Wnt/β-catenin pathway in acute myeloid leukemia.
- LINC01296/miR-26a/GALNT3 axis contributes to colorectal cancer progression by regulating O-glycosylated MUC1 via PI3K/AKT pathway.
- Wnt pathway is involved in 5-FU drug resistance of colorectal cancer cells.
- Atorvastatin ameliorates early brain injury through inhibition of apoptosis and ER stress in a rat model of subarachnoid hemorrhage.
- <u>PSMD7 downregulation induces apoptosis and suppresses tumorigenesis of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma the mTOR/p70S6K pathway.</u>
- Migration ability and Toll-like receptor expression of human mesenchymal stem cells improves significantly after three-dimensional culture.
- Proteasome inhibitor MG132 induces thyroid cancer cell apoptosis by modulating the activity of transcription factor FOXO3a.
- microRNA -140-5p inhibits colorectal cancer invasion and metastasis by targeting ADAMTS5 and IGFBP5.
- <u>Increased expression of EHF via gene amplification contributes to the activation of HER family signaling and associates with poor survival in gastric cancer.</u>
- Transient scrotal hyperthermia affects human sperm DNA integrity, sperm apoptosis, and sperm protein expression.
- The Ring Finger Protein RNF6 Induces Leukemia Cell Proliferation as a Direct Target of Pre-B-cell Leukemia Homeobox 1.
- miR-221/222 enhance the tumorigenicity of human breast cancer stem cells via modulation of PTEN/Akt pathway.
- The effect of 3-bromopyruvate on human colorectal cancer cells is dependent on glucose concentration but not hexokinase II expression.
- Prognostic significance of FAM3C in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma.
- Angiopoietin-like 4 enhances metastasis and inhibits apoptosis via inducing bone morphogenetic protein 7 in colorectal cancer cells.
- Elevated kinesin family member 26B is a prognostic biomarker and a potential therapeutic target for colorectal cancer.
- Oxidized low-density lipoprotein is associated with advanced-stage prostate cancer.
- Cell killing and radiosensitizing effects of atorvastatin in PC3 prostate cancer cells.
- MicroRNAs are involved in erythroid differentiation control.

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