Polyclonal Anti- Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, *GAPDH (*Sepharose Bead Conjugate)

Catalogue No. PA1338-S

Lot No. 0131012123899

Ig type: rabbit IgG

Size: 100µg/vial

Specificity
Human, rat, mouse.
No cross reactivity
with other proteins.

Recommended application
(Immunoprecipitation(IP)

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminal of human GAPDH (30-44 aa), identical to the related mouse and rat sequence.

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Formulation
50% slurry in PBS pH 7.2
with 0.01mg NaN_3a_3 preservative.

Storage
Store at 4˚C for frequent use.

Description:
This Antagene antibody is immobilized via covalent binding of primary amino groups to N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS)-activated sepharose beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation assays

BACKGROUND
Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase 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 is thought to be a tetramer of identical chains. Several highly homologous glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPD)-related sequences have been identified previously in human DNA by Southern blot analysis. Protein studies have identified only a single expressed locus for this major glycolytic enzyme, and this maps to chromosome 12p13.1 Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) is a critical regulator of CICD, it mediates an elevation in glycolysis and enhanced autophagy that cooperate to protect cells from CICD.2

REFERENCE

1 . Benham, F. J., Povey, S. Members of the humanglyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase-related gene family map to dispersed chromosomal locations. Genomics 5: 209-214, 1989.

2. Colell, A., Ricci, J.-E., Tait, S., Milasta, S., Maurer, U., Bouchier-Hayes, L., Fitzgerald, P., Guio-Carrion, A., Waterhouse, N. J., Li, C. W., Mari, B., Barbry, P., Newmeyer, D. D., Beere, H. M., Green, D. R. GAPDH and autophagy preserve survival after apoptotic cytochrome c release in the absence of caspase activation. Cell 129: 983-997, 2007.

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