

Rabbit Anti-GBP4 antibody

SL13303R

Product Name:	GBP4
Chinese Name:	G蛋白Binding protein4抗体
Alias:	GBP 4; GBP-4; GBP4; GBP4_HUMAN; GTP binding protein 4; GTP-binding protein 4; Guanine nucleotide binding protein 4; Guanine nucleotide-binding protein 4; Guanylate binding protein 4; Guanylate-binding protein 4; Mpa2.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	73kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GBP4:21-120/640
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	<u>PubMed</u>
Product Detail:	GBP4 is a 640 amino acid protein that localizes to the cytoplasm and belongs to the guanylate binding protein (GBP) family. Like other GBP proteins, GBP4 contains a conserved N-terminal GTP-binding domain and functions to bind and hydrolyze GTP, GDP and GMP, possibly playing a role in erythroid differentiation. The gene encoding GBP4 maps to human chromosome 1, which spans 260 million base pairs, contains over

3,000 genes and comprises nearly 8% of the human genome. Chromosome 1 houses a large number of disease-associated genes, including those that are involved in familial adenomatous polyposis, Stickler syndrome, Parkinson's disease, Gaucher disease, schizophrenia and Usher syndrome. Aberrations in chromosome 1 are found in a variety of cancers, including head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma.

Function:

Binds GTP, GDP and GMP. Hydrolyzes GTP very efficiently; GDP rather than GMP is the major reaction product. Plays a role in erythroid differentiation.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

Similarity:

Belongs to the GBP family.

SWISS:

Q96PP9

Gene ID:

115361

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 115361Human

Omim: 612466Human

SwissProt: Q96PP9Human

Unigene: 409925Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.