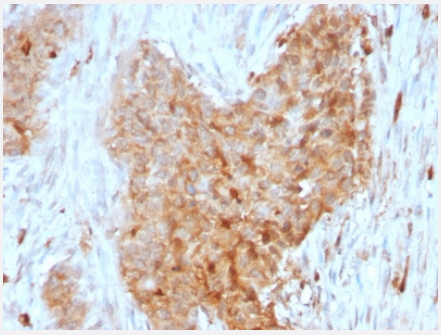
GPI monoclonal antibody, clone CPTC-GPI-1

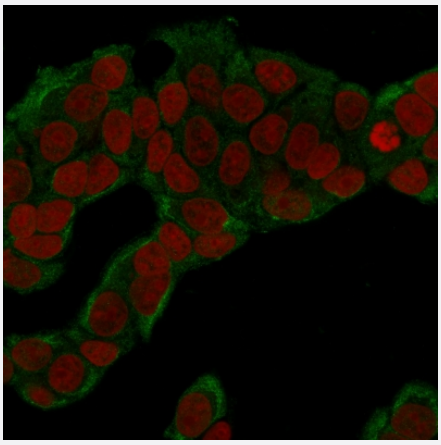
Catalog # MAB21024 Size 100 ug

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human Breast Carcinoma using GPI monoclonal antibody, clone CPTC-GPI-1.



Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescent staining of human MCF-7 cells labeling GPI with GPI monoclonal antibody, clone CPTC-GPI-1.

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length recombinant human GPI.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to full length human GPI.
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid

Purification	Protein A/G purification
Isotype	IgG2a
Recommend Usage	Immunofluorescence (1-2 ug/mL) Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (0.5-1 ug/mL) Western Blot (0.5-1 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In 10 mM PBS.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20 to -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)
- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

  Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human Breast Carcinoma using GPI monoclonal antibody, clone CPTC-GPI-1.
- Immunofluorescence

  Immunofluorescent staining of human MCF-7 cells labeling GPI with GPI monoclonal antibody, clone CPTC-GPI-1.

Gene Info — GPI

Entrez GeneID	2821
Protein Accession#	P06744
Gene Name	GPI
Gene Alias	AMF, GNPI, NLK, PGI, PHI, SA-36
Gene Description	glucose phosphate isomerase
Omim ID	172400
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary	This gene belongs to the GPI family whose members encode multifunctional phosphoglucose isomerase proteins involved in energy pathways. The protein encoded by this gene is a dimeric enzyme that catalyzes the reversible isomerization of glucose-6-phosphate and fructose-6-phosphate. The protein functions in different capacities inside and outside the cell. In the cytoplasm, the gene product is involved in glycolysis and gluconeogenesis, while outside the cell it functions as a neurotrophic factor for spinal and sensory neurons. Defects in this gene are the cause of nonspherocytic hemolytic anemia and a severe enzyme deficiency can be associated with hydrops fetalis, immediate neonatal death and neurological impairment. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	autocrine motility factor|glucose-6-phosphate isomerase|hexose monophosphate isomerase|hexosephosphate isomerase|neuroleukin|oxoisomerase|phosphoglucose isomerase|phosphohexomutase|phosphohexose isomerase|phosphosaccharomutase|sperm antigen-36

Pathway

- Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism
- Biosynthesis of alkaloids derived from histidine and purine
- Biosynthesis of alkaloids derived from ornithine
- Biosynthesis of alkaloids derived from shikimate pathway
- Biosynthesis of alkaloids derived from terpenoid and polyketide
- Biosynthesis of phenylpropanoids
- Biosynthesis of plant hormones
- Biosynthesis of terpenoids and steroids
- Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis
- Metabolic pathways
- Pentose phosphate pathway
- Starch and sucrose metabolism