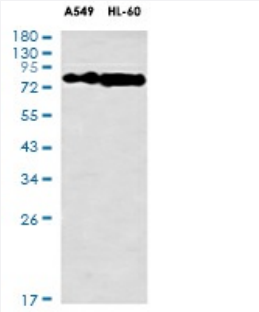
RecomAb™

GTPBP4 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone R07-8G0

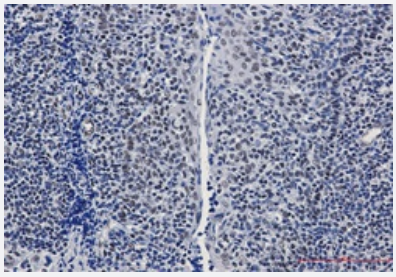
Catalog # RAB01439 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot

Western blot analysis of GTPBP4/NOG1 in A549, HL-60 lysates using GTPBP4 antibody.



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

Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil using GTPBP4/NOG1 antibody.High-pressure and temperature Sodium Citrate pH 6.0 was used for antigen retrieval.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human GTPBP4.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against recombinant protein corresponding to human GTPBP4.
Theoretical MW (kDa)	Calculated MW: 74 kD
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid

Purification	Affinity purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) Immunoprecipitation Western Blot The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In 50mM Tris-Glycine, pH 7.4, (0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For longer storage, aliquot and store at -20°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

  Western blot analysis of GTPBP4/NOG1 in A549, HL-60 lysates using GTPBP4 antibody.

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

  Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil using GTPBP4/NOG1 antibody.High-pressure and temperature Sodium Citrate pH 6.0 was used for antigen retrieval.

- Immunoprecipitation

Gene Info — GTPBP4

Entrez GeneID	23560
Protein Accession#	Q9BZE4
Gene Name	GTPBP4
Gene Alias	CRFG, FLJ10686, FLJ10690, FLJ39774, NGB, NOG1
Gene Description	GTP binding protein 4
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary	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 usuall y 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 o n the trimeric G proteins that associate with it by causing them to eject their GDP and replace it wi th GTP. The switch is turned off when the G protein hydrolyzes its own bound GTP, converting it ba ck to GDP. But before that occurs, the active protein has an opportunity to diffuse away from the r eceptor and deliver its message for a prolonged period to its downstream target. [provided by Re fSeq
Other Designations	G protein-binding protein CRFG|GTP-binding protein|chronic renal failure

Disease

- Alzheimer Disease
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease