

GGPS1 Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP2419A

Product Information

Application IHC-P, WB, E Primary Accession O95749

Other Accession <u>Q6F596, Q9WTN0, P56966, NP 004828</u>

Reactivity
Predicted
Bovine, Rat
Host
Rabbit
Clonality
Polyclonal
Isotype
Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW
Antigen Region
Human
Bovine, Rat
Rabbit
Rabbit
90lyclonal
Rabbit IgG
16-46

Additional Information

Gene ID 9453

Other Names Geranylgeranyl pyrophosphate synthase, GGPP synthase, GGPPSase, 251-,

(2E, 6E)-farnesyl diphosphate synthase, Dimethylallyltranstransferase, Farnesyl diphosphate synthase, Farnesyltranstransferase, Geranylgeranyl

diphosphate synthase, Geranyltranstransferase, GGPS1

Target/Specificity This GGPS1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH

conjugated synthetic peptide between 16-46 amino acids from the N-terminal

region of human GGPS1.

Dilution IHC-P~~1:100~500 WB~~1:1000 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 GGPS1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in

diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name GGPS1

Function Catalyzes the trans-addition of the three molecules of IPP onto DMAPP to

form geranylgeranyl pyrophosphate, an important precursor of carotenoids and geranylated proteins.

and geranylated proteins

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Cytoplasm, myofibril, sarcomere, Z

line

Tissue Location Abundantly expressed in testis (PubMed:10026212, PubMed:9741684). Found

in other tissues to a lower extent (PubMed:10026212, PubMed:9741684). Expressed in dermal fibroblast and skeletal muscle (PubMed:32403198).

Background

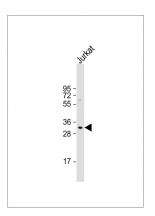
Cellular Location

Geranylgeranyl diphosphate (GGPP) synthase (GGPS) catalyzes the synthesis of GGPP, a molecule responsible for the C20-prenylation of protein and for the regulation of a nuclear hormone receptor. The deduced 300-amino acid human protein contains 5 conserved domains consistent with prenyltransferases. Recombinant GGPS shows enzymatic properties associated with the synthesis of GGPP from farnesyl diphosphate and isopentenyl diphosphate. Mouse GGPS is regulated in several tissues in obesity and is induced during adipocyte differentiation. GGPS is increased 5- to 20-fold in skeletal muscle, liver, and fat of ob/ob mice. Western blot analysis detects a 2-fold overexpression of protein in muscle and fat but not in liver. Differentiation of mouse fibroblasts into adipocytes induces GGPS expression more than 20-fold.

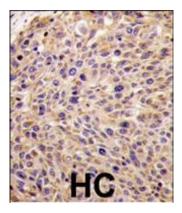
References

Kainou, T., et al., Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1437(3):333-340 (1999). Kuzuguchi, T., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 274(9):5888-5894 (1999). Ericsson, J., et al., J. Lipid Res. 39(9):1731-1739 (1998).

Images



Anti-GGPS1 Antibody (L31) at 1:1000 dilution + Jurkat 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: 35 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocarcinoma tissue reacted with GGPS1 Antibody (N-term)(Cat.#AP2419a), 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.

Citations

- GGPS1 Mutations Cause Muscular Dystrophy/Hearing Loss/Ovarian Insufficiency Syndrome
 TDP-43 depletion induces neuronal cell damage through dysregulation of Rho family GTPases.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.