

# GAPDH (Yeast) Rabbit pAb, Loading Control

GAPDH (Yeast) Rabbit pAb, Loading Control Catalog # AP94200

#### **Product Information**

**Application** WB Host Rabbit Clonality Polyclonal **Calculated MW** 38 KDa **Physical State** Liquid

**Immunogen** Recombinant Yeast GAPDH.

Isotype

affinity purified by Protein A **Purity** 

**Buffer** SUBCELLULAR LOCATION 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Membrane. Note=Translocates to the nucleus following S-nitrosylation and interaction with SIAH1, which contains a nuclear localization signal. Postnuclear and Perinuclear regions.

**SIMILARITY SUBUNIT** 

Belongs to the glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase family. Homotetramer (PubMed:16239728, PubMed:16510976).Interacts with TPPP; the interaction is direct (By similarity). Interacts (when S-nitrosylated) with SIAH1; leading to nuclear translocation (By similarity). Interacts with RILPL1/GOSPEL, leading to prevent the interaction between GAPDH and SIAH1 and prevent nuclear translocation (By similarity). Interacts with CHP1; the interaction increases the binding of CHP1 with microtubules (By similarity). Associates with microtubules (By similarity). Interacts with EIF1AD, USP25, PRKCI and WARS1 (PubMed:11724794, PubMed:16501887, PubMed:15628863, PubMed:20644585). Interacts with phosphorylated RPL13A; inhibited by oxidatively-modified low-densitity lipoprotein (LDL(ox)) (PubMed:22771119).Component of the GAIT complex

(PubMed:15479637). Interacts with FKBP6; leading to inhibit GAPDH catalytic activity (PubMed:19001379). Interacts with TRAF2, promoting TRAF2

ubiquitination (PubMed:23332158). Interacts with TRAF3, promoting TRAF3

ubiquitination (PubMed:27387501).

#Acetylation

**Post-translational** modifications **Important Note** 

**Background Descriptions** 

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

oading Control Glyceraldehyde 3 phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) is well known as one of the key enzymes involved in glycolysis. As well as functioning as a glycolytic enzyme in cytoplasm, recent evidence suggests that mammalian GAPDH is also involved in a great number of intracellular proceses such as membrane fusion, microtubule bundling, phosphotransferase activity, nuclear RNA export, DNA replication, and DNA repair. During the last decade a lot of data appeared concerning the role of GAPDH in different pathologies including prostate cancer progression, programmed neuronal cell death, age related neuronal diseases, such as Alzheimer's and Huntington's disease. GAPDH is expressed in all cells. It is

constitutively expressed in almost all tissues at high levels. There are however some physiological factors such as hypoxia and diabetes that increase GAPDH expression in certain cell types. GAPDH molecule is composed of four 36kDa subunits.

#### **Additional Information**

**Dilution** WB=1:1000-5000

Format 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

**Storage** Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When

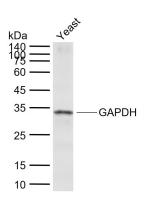
reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody

is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

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### **Images**



Sample: Lane 1: Yeast lysates Primary: Anti-GAPDH (AP94200) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 38 kDa Observed band size: 34 kDa

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