

## Mouse monoclonal antibody to Glyceraldehyde 3-Phosphate Dehydrogenase (GAPDH) [1D4]

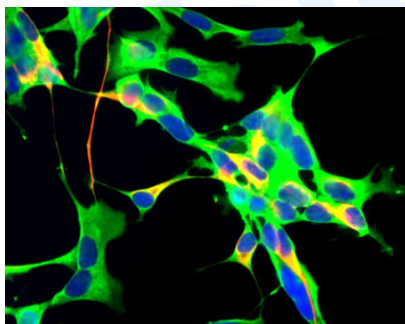
<b>Catalogue No.:</b>	M-1376-250
<b>Description:</b>	Glyceraldehyde 3-Phosphate Dehydrogenase (GAPDH) is a metabolic enzyme responsible for catalyzing one step in the glycolytic pathway, the reversible oxidative phosphorylation of glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate. GAPDH may have other roles in the activation of transcription and in the regulation of apoptosis as well as Alzheimer's disease and Huntington's disease. The immunogen used to raise this particular antibody was extensively purified pig GAPDH. This antibody can be used as a loading control for western blotting experiments, allowing comparison between the level of this protein and others in a cell or tissue.
<b>Batch No.:</b>	See product label
<b>Unit size:</b>	250 uL
<b>Antigen:</b>	Purified pig GAPDH
<b>Antibody Type:</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgM
<b>Clone:</b>	1D4
<b>Other Names:</b>	Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; GAPDH; GAPD; G3PDH; GPDH;
<b>Accession:</b>	P04406 G3P_HUMAN; P00355 G3P_PIG;
<b>Produced in:</b>	Mouse
<b>Applications:</b>	Western Blotting (WB) and Immunocytochemistry (IC). A dilution of 1:1,000 is recommended for WB. Human GAPDH has a predicted length of 335 residues and a MW of 36 kDa. A dilution of 1:100 is recommended for IC. Biosensis recommends optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Specificity:</b>	The specificity of this antibody has been confirmed by WB.
<b>Antibody Against:</b>	Glyceraldehyde 3-Phosphate Dehydrogenase
<b>Cross-reactivity:</b>	Human, Rat, Mouse, Bovine, Porcine, Chicken
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilised with 5% trehalose
<b>Appearance:</b>	White powder
<b>Reconstitution:</b>	Reconstitute in sterile distilled water. Centrifuge to remove any insoluble material.
<b>Storage:</b>	After reconstitution of lyophilised antibody, aliquot and store at -20C for a higher stability. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Expiry Date:</b>	12 months after purchase
<b>Specific References:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Fortun J. et al (2003) Emerging role for autophagy in the removal of aggresomes in Schwann cells. J Neurosci. 2003 Nov 19;23(33):10672-80.</li><li>2. Felitsyn N. et al (2008) The heme precursor delta-aminolevulinate blocks peripheral myelin formation. J Neurochem. 2008 Sep;106(5):2068-79.</li></ol>

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FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

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3. Iskandar M. et al (2005) Copper chaperone for Cu/Zn superoxide dismutase is a sensitive biomarker of mild copper deficiency induced by moderately high intakes of zinc. *Nutr J.* 2005 Nov 24;4:35.
4. Bizzozero O.A. et al (2009) Identification of major S-nitrosylated proteins in murine experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. *J Neurosci Res.* 2009 Oct;87(13):2881-9.
5. Madorsky I. et al (2009) Intermittent fasting alleviates the neuropathic phenotype in a mouse model of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease. *Neurobiol Dis.* 2009 Apr;34(1):146-54.
6. Bertinato J. et al (2010) Decreased Erythrocyte CCS Content is a Biomarker of Copper Overload in Rats. *Int J Mol Sci.* 2010 Jul 2;11(7):2624-35.
7. Rangaraju S. et al (2008) Pharmacological induction of the heat shock response improves myelination in a neuropathic model. *Neurobiol Dis.* 2008 Oct;32(1):105-15.
8. Rangaraju S. et al (2009) Molecular architecture of myelinated peripheral nerves is supported by calorie restriction with aging. *Aging Cell.* 2009 Apr;8(2):178-91.



Human neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y cells stained with Mouse monoclonal antibody to Glyceraldehyde 3-Phosphate Dehydrogenase [1D4] M-1376-250 (green), chicken antibody to neurofilament H C-1386-50 (red) and DNA (blue). The antibody reveals strong cytoplasmic staining for GAPDH.

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