

GCSH Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-64794**

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

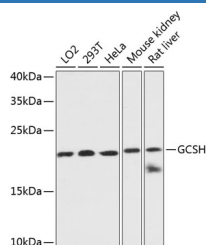
Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human GCSH (NP_004474.2).
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications

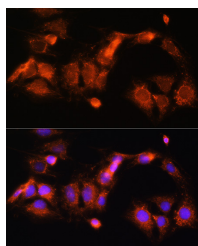
WB	1:500-1:2000
IF	1:50-1:200

Data

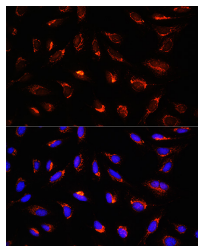


Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using GCSH Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:3000.

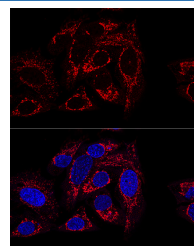
Observed-MV:19 kDa
Calculated-MV:18 kDa



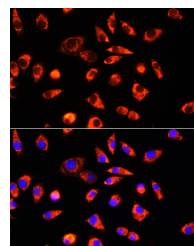
Immunofluorescence analysis of C6 cells using GCSH Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of U-2 OS cells using GCSH Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of U2OS cells using GCSH Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (60x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of L929 cells using GCSH Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

For Research Use Only

Preparation & Storage

Storage

Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Shipping

The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

Degradation of glycine is brought about by the glycine cleavage system, which is composed of four mitochondrial protein components: P protein (a pyridoxal phosphate-dependent glycine decarboxylase), H protein (a lipoic acid-containing protein), T protein (a tetrahydrofolate-requiring enzyme), and L protein (a lipoamide dehydrogenase). The protein encoded by this gene is the H protein, which transfers the methylamine group of glycine from the P protein to the T protein. Defects in this gene are a cause of nonketotic hyperglycinemia (NKH). Two transcript variants, one protein-coding and the other probably not protein-coding, have been found for this gene. Also, several transcribed and non-transcribed pseudogenes of this gene exist throughout the genome.

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