

## GCAT Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-18831

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

### Description

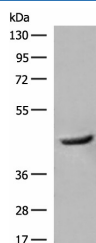
|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human;Mouse  |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Fusion protein of human GCAT   |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit   |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG  |
| <b>Purification</b> | Antigen affinity purification  |
| <b>Conjugation</b>  | Unconjugated   |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol. |

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

|           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| <b>WB</b> | 1:500-1:2000 |
|-----------|--------------|

### Data



Western blot analysis of Human fetal liver tissue lysate using  
GCAT Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400

**Observed-MV:Refer to figures**

**Calculated-MV:45 kDa**

### Preparation & Storage

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>Storage</b>  | Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.  |
| <b>Shipping</b> | The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended. |

### Background

The degradation of L-threonine to glycine consists of a two-step biochemical pathway involving the enzymes L-threonine dehydrogenase and 2-amino-3-ketobutyrate coenzyme A ligase. L-Threonine is first converted into 2-amino-3-ketobutyrate by L-threonine dehydrogenase. This gene encodes the second enzyme in this pathway, which then catalyzes the reaction between 2-amino-3-ketobutyrate and coenzyme A to form glycine and acetyl-CoA. The encoded enzyme is considered a class II pyridoxal-phosphate-dependent aminotransferase. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. A pseudogene of this gene is found on chromosome 14.

### For Research Use Only