

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

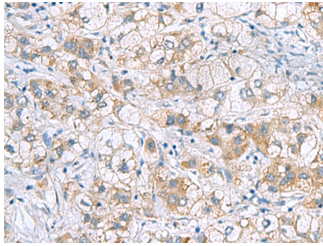
Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	Fusion protein of human GCSH
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.05% NaN ₃ and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4

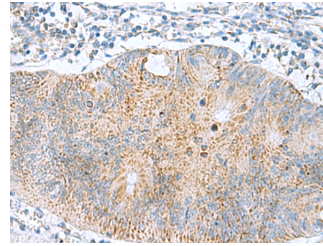
Applications Recommended Dilution

IHC	1:50-1:200
ELISA	1:5000-1:10000

Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using GCSH Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60 (x200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colorectal cancer tissue using GCSH Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60 (x200)

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

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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