

GPX4 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number: E-AB-67390

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

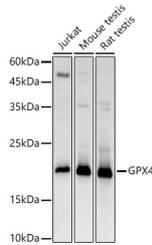
Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human GPX4
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.05% proclin300, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Applications Recommended Dilution

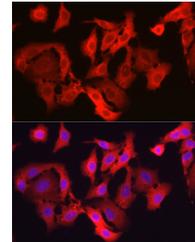
WB	1:500-1:2000
IF	1:50-1:200

Data

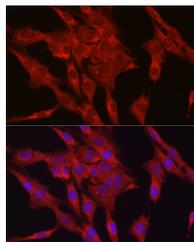


Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using GPX4 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

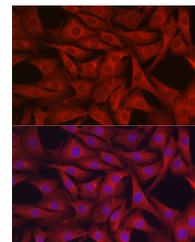
Observed Mw: 22KDa
Calculated Mw: 19kDa/22kDa



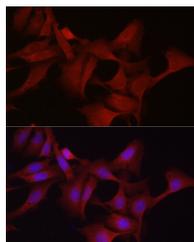
Immunofluorescence analysis of A-549 cells using GPX4 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of C6 cells using GPX4 Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells using GPX4 Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of U2OS cells using

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GPX4 Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

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

Background

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the glutathione peroxidase family, members of which catalyze the reduction of hydrogen peroxide, organic hydroperoxides and lipid hydroperoxides, and thereby protect cells against oxidative damage. Several isozymes of this gene family exist in vertebrates, which vary in cellular location and substrate specificity. This isozyme has a high preference for lipid hydroperoxides and protects cells against membrane lipid peroxidation and cell death. It is also required for normal sperm development; thus, it has been identified as a 'moonlighting' protein because of its ability to serve dual functions as a peroxidase, as well as a structural protein in mature spermatozoa. Mutations in this gene are associated with Sedaghatian type of spondylometaphyseal dysplasia (SMDS). This isozyme is also a selenoprotein, containing the rare amino acid selenocysteine (Sec) at its active site. Sec is encoded by the UGA codon, which normally signals translation termination. The 3' UTRs of selenoprotein mRNAs contain a conserved stem-loop structure, designated the Sec insertion sequence (SECIS) element, that is necessary for the recognition of UGA as a Sec codon, rather than as a stop signal. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene.

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