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Anti-GBP1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO16098

Specification

Anti-GBP1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC, IF, ICC**
Primary Accession	P32455
Host	**Rabbit**
Isotype	**IgG**
Reactivity	**Human**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Format	**Liquid**

Description
Anti-GBP1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

Anti-GBP1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2633

Other Names
Guanylate-binding protein 1, 3.6.1.-, 3.6.5.-, GTP-binding protein 1, GBP-1, HuGBP-1, hGBP1, Guanine nucleotide-binding protein 1, Interferon-induced guanylate-binding protein 1, GBP1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:7512561, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4182}

Calculated MW
68 kDa KDa

Application Details
WB 1:500-1:2000
IHC 1:50-1:200
ICC/IF 1:50-1:200

Contents
Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen
A synthesized peptide derived from human GBP1

Purification
Affinity-chromatography

Storage	**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

Anti-GBP1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name GBP1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:7512561, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4182}

Function
Interferon (IFN)-inducible GTPase that plays important roles in innate immunity against a diverse range of bacterial, viral and protozoan pathogens (PubMed:16511497, PubMed:22106366, PubMed:29144452, PubMed:31268602, PubMed:32510692, PubMed:32581219, PubMed:37797010, PubMed:7512561). Hydrolyzes GTP to GMP in two consecutive cleavage reactions: GTP is first hydrolyzed to GDP and then to GMP in a processive manner (PubMed:16511497, PubMed:32510692, PubMed:7512561). Following infection, recruited to the pathogen-containing vacuoles or vacuole-escaped bacteria and promotes both inflammasome assembly and autophagy (PubMed:29144452, PubMed:31268602). Acts as a positive regulator of inflammasome assembly by facilitating the detection of inflammasome ligands from pathogens (PubMed:31268602, PubMed:32510692, PubMed:32581219). Involved in the lysis of pathogen-containing vacuoles, releasing pathogens into the cytosol (By similarity). Following pathogen release in the cytosol, forms a protein coat in a GTPase-dependent manner that encapsulates pathogens and promotes the detection of ligands by pattern recognition receptors (PubMed:32510692, PubMed:32581219). Plays a key role in inflammasome assembly in response to infection by Gram-negative bacteria: following pathogen release in the cytosol, forms a protein coat that encapsulates Gram-negative bacteria and directly binds to lipopolysaccharide (LPS), disrupting the O-antigen barrier and unmasking lipid A that is that detected by the non-canonical inflammasome effector CASP4/CASP11 (PubMed:32510692, PubMed:32581219). Also promotes recruitment of proteins that mediate bacterial cytolysis, leading to release double-stranded DNA (dsDNA) that activates the AIM2 inflammasome (PubMed:31268602). Involved in autophagy by regulating bacteriolytic peptide generation via its interaction with ubiquitin-binding protein SQSTM1, which delivers monoubiquitinated proteins to autolysosomes for the generation of bacteriolytic peptides (By similarity). Confers protection to several pathogens, including the bacterial pathogens L.monocytogenes and M.bovis BCG as well as the protozoan pathogen T.gondii (PubMed:31268602). Exhibits antiviral activity against influenza virus (PubMed:22106366).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Golgi apparatus membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Secreted. Note=Localizes to pathogen-containing vacuoles or to the cell surface of bacteria that escaped vacuoles (PubMed:29144452, PubMed:31268602, PubMed:32510692, PubMed:32581219) Secreted from endothelial cells in the cerebrospinal fluid, upon bacterial challenge and independently of IFNG induction (PubMed:16936281). Golgi membrane localization requires isoprenylation and the presence of another IFNG-induced factor (PubMed:15937107)

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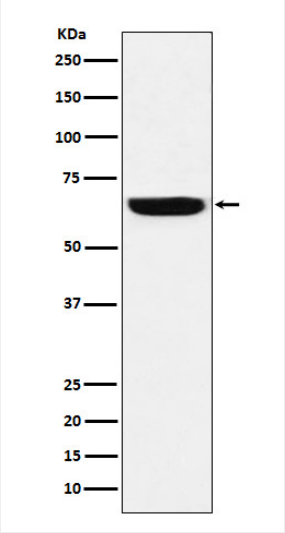
Sequestered in the cytosol following phosphorylation by PIM1 and subsequent interaction with 14-3-3 protein sigma (SFN) (PubMed:37797010).

Anti-GBP1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-GBP1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of GBP1 expression in HeLa cell lysate.