

**Anti-GBP1 Antibody (clone 1B1)  
Rat Anti Human Monoclonal Antibody  
Catalog # ALS18002**

## Specification

## Anti-GBP1 Antibody (clone 1B1) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, ICC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P32455</a>
Predicted	Human
Host	Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	67931
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A ICC~~N/A

## Anti-GBP1 Antibody (clone 1B1) - Additional Information

**Gene ID 2633**

Alias Symbol	<b>GBP1</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
GBP1, GBP-1, GTP-binding protein 1, Guanylate binding protein 1, HuGBP-1	

## Target/Specificity

### Human GBP1

## Reconstitution & Storage

## Protein G purified

## Precautions

Anti-GBP1 Antibody (clone 1B1) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Anti-GBP1 Antibody (clone 1B1) - Protein Information

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

## Function

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37797010" target="\_blank">37797010

PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7512561" target="\_blank">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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16511497" target="\_blank">16511497, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32510692" target="\_blank">32510692, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7512561" target="\_blank">7512561, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/39394410" target="\_blank">39394410, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29144452" target="\_blank">29144452, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31268602" target="\_blank">31268602). Following infection, recruited to the pathogen- containing vacuoles or vacuole-escaped bacteria and promotes both inflammasome assembly and autophagy (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31268602" target="\_blank">31268602, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32510692" target="\_blank">32510692, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32581219" target="\_blank">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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32510692" target="\_blank">32510692, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32581219" target="\_blank">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 detected by the non-canonical inflammasome effector CASP4/CASP11 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32510692" target="\_blank">32510692, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32581219" target="\_blank">32581219). Also promotes recruitment of proteins that mediate bacterial cytolysis, leading to release double-stranded DNA (dsDNA) that activates the AIM2 inflammasome (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31268602" target="\_blank">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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31268602" target="\_blank">31268602). Exhibits antiviral activity against influenza virus (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22106366" target="\_blank">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) Sequestered in the cytosol following phosphorylation by PIM1 and subsequent interaction with 14-3-3 protein sigma (SFN) (PubMed:37797010).

## Anti-GBP1 Antibody (clone 1B1) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)

- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### **Anti-GBP1 Antibody (clone 1B1) - Images**