

**GAPDH Antibody**  
**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AO1033a****Specification**

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**GAPDH Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, ICC, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P04406</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	37kDa KDa

**Description**

Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) is well known as one of the key enzymes involved in glycolysis. It catalyzes an important energy-yielding step in carbohydrate metabolism, the reversible oxidative phosphorylation of glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate in the presence of inorganic phosphate and nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD). The enzyme exists as a tetramer of identical chains. Besides its functioning as a glycolytic enzyme in cytoplasm, recent evidence suggests that mammalian GAPDH is also involved in a great number of intracellular processes such as membrane fusion, microtubule bundling, phosphotransferase activity, nuclear RNA export, DNA replication, and DNA repair. During the last decade a lot of findings appeared concerning the role of GAPDH in different pathologies including prostate cancer progression, programmed neuronal cell death, age-related neuronal diseases, such as Alzheimer's and Huntington's disease.

**Immunogen**

Purified recombinant fragment of human GAPDH expressed in E. Coli. <br />

**Formulation**

Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

**GAPDH Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 2597

**Other Names**

Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH, 1.2.1.12, Peptidyl-cysteine S-nitrosylase  
GAPDH, 2.6.99.-, GAPDH, GAPD

**Dilution**

WB~~1/500 - 1/2000  
IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000  
ICC~~N/A  
E~~N/A

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

## Precautions

GAPDH Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## GAPDH Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** GAPDH {ECO:0000303|PubMed:2987855, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4141}

### Function

Has both glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase and nitrosylase activities, thereby playing a role in glycolysis and nuclear functions, respectively (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11724794" target="\_blank">11724794</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3170585" target="\_blank">3170585</a>). Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase is a key enzyme in glycolysis that catalyzes the first step of the pathway by converting D- glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate (G3P) into 3-phospho-D-glyceroyl phosphate (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11724794" target="\_blank">11724794</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3170585" target="\_blank">3170585</a>). Modulates the organization and assembly of the cytoskeleton (By similarity). Facilitates the CHP1- dependent microtubule and membrane associations through its ability to stimulate the binding of CHP1 to microtubules (By similarity). Component of the GAIT (gamma interferon-activated inhibitor of translation) complex which mediates interferon-gamma-induced transcript-selective translation inhibition in inflammation processes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23071094" target="\_blank">23071094</a>). Upon interferon-gamma treatment assembles into the GAIT complex which binds to stem loop-containing GAIT elements in the 3'-UTR of diverse inflammatory mRNAs (such as ceruplasmin) and suppresses their translation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23071094" target="\_blank">23071094</a>). Also plays a role in innate immunity by promoting TNF-induced NF-kappa-B activation and type I interferon production, via interaction with TRAF2 and TRAF3, respectively (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23332158" target="\_blank">23332158</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27387501" target="\_blank">27387501</a>). Participates in nuclear events including transcription, RNA transport, DNA replication and apoptosis (By similarity). Nuclear functions are probably due to the nitrosylase activity that mediates cysteine S-nitrosylation of nuclear target proteins such as SIRT1, HDAC2 and PRKDC (By similarity).

### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P04797}. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Membrane Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P04797} Note=Translocates to the nucleus following S-nitrosylation and interaction with SIAH1, which contains a nuclear localization signal (By similarity). Postnuclear and Perinuclear regions (PubMed:12829261) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P04797, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12829261}

## GAPDH 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## GAPDH Antibody - Images

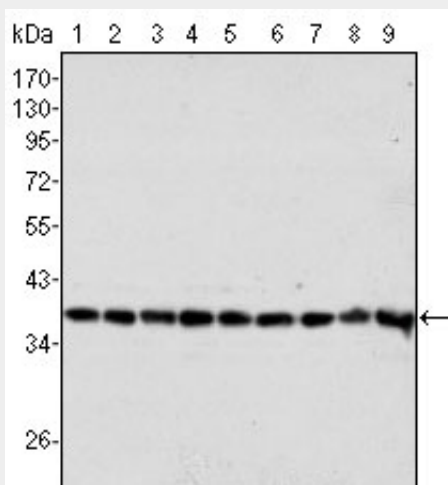


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using GAPDH mouse mAb against HeLa (1), A549 (2), A431 (3), MCF-7 (4), K562 (5), Jurkat (6), HL60 (7), SKN-SH (8) and SKBR-3 (9) cell lysate.

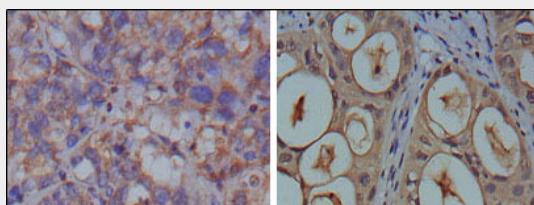


Figure 2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma (left) and kidney carcinoma (right), showing cytoplasmic localization using GAPDH mouse mAb with DAB staining.

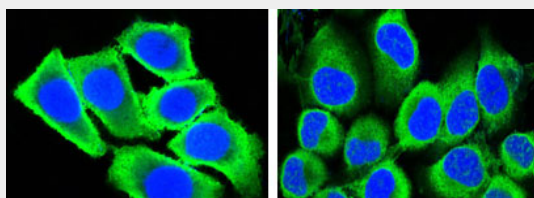


Figure 3: Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of methanol-fixed HepG2 (left) and HeLa (right) cells using GAPDH mouse mAb (green), showing cytoplasmic localization. Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye.

## GAPDH Antibody - References

1. Allen R.W. J. Biol. Chem. 1987.262:649-653.
2. Sumner CJ. Ann Neurol 2003.54:6 47-54.