

# **PGAP1 Antibody (N-Term)**

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP22207a

## **Specification**

## PGAP1 Antibody (N-Term) - Product Information

Application
Primary Accession
Other Accession
Reactivity
Predicted
Host
Clonality
Isotype

IF, WB, FC,E

O75T13

O3UUO7, O765A7

Human, Mouse, Rat

Mouse, Rat

Rabbit

polyclonal

Rabbit IgG

105383

## PGAP1 Antibody (N-Term) - Additional Information

#### **Gene ID 80055**

Calculated MW

## **Other Names**

GPI inositol-deacylase, 3.1.-.-, Post-GPI attachment to proteins factor 1, hPGAP1, PGAP1

## Target/Specificity

This PGAP1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 90-122 amino acids from human PGAP1.

# **Dilution**

IF~~1:25 WB~~1:2000 FC~~1:25

## **Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

#### Storage

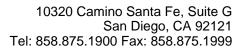
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

### **Precautions**

PGAP1 Antibody (N-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

# PGAP1 Antibody (N-Term) - Protein Information

### Name PGAP1





**Function** Involved in inositol deacylation of GPI-anchored proteins. GPI inositol deacylation may important for efficient transport of GPI- anchored proteins from the endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi (By similarity).

## **Cellular Location**

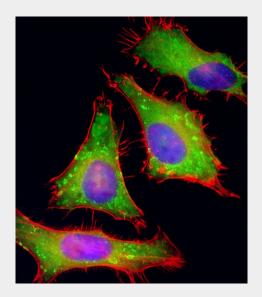
Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

# PGAP1 Antibody (N-Term) - Protocols

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

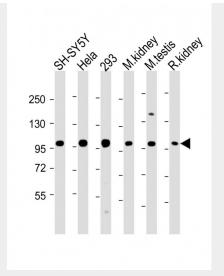
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# PGAP1 Antibody (N-Term) - Images

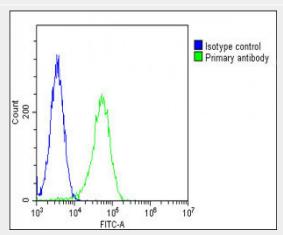


Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized HeLa (human cervical epithelial adenocarcinoma cell line) cells labeling PGAP1 with AP22207a at 1/25 dilution, followed by Dylight® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (1583138) secondary antibody at 1/200 dilution (green). Immunofluorescence image showing cytoplasm staining on HeLa cell line. Cytoplasmic actin is detected with Dylight® 554 Phalloidin (OI17558410) at 1/100 dilution (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).





All lanes: Anti-PGAP1 Antibody (N-Term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: SH-SY5Y whole cell lysate Lane 2: Hela whole cell lysate Lane 3: 293 whole cell lysate Lane 4: mouse kidney lysate Lane 5: mouse testis lysate Lane 6: rat kidney lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size: 105 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Overlay histogram showing Hela cells stained with AP22207a(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then icubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP22207a, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37 $^{\circ}$ C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight®488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(OH191631) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37 $^{\circ}$ C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1 $\mu$ g/1x10 $^{\circ}$ 6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

## PGAP1 Antibody (N-Term) - Background

Involved in inositol deacylation of GPI-anchored proteins. GPI inositol deacylation may important for efficient transport of GPI-anchored proteins from the endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi (By similarity).

# PGAP1 Antibody (N-Term) - References

Tanaka S., et al.J. Biol. Chem. 279:14256-14263(2004). Ota T., et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).





Bechtel S., et al.BMC Genomics 8:399-399(2007). Hillier L.W., et al.Nature 434:724-731(2005). Clark H.F., et al.Genome Res. 13:2265-2270(2003).