

Rabbit anti-Human GCAT Polyclonal Antibody | anti-GCAT antibody

Anti-GCAT Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA256830	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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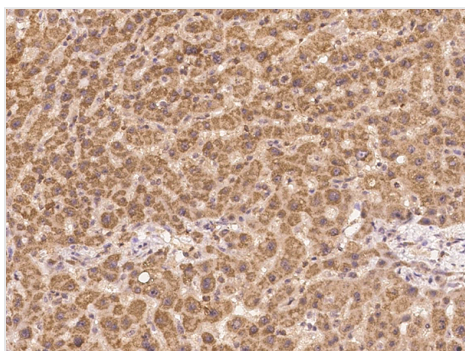
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

GCAT; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-GCAT Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; GCAT Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; glycine C-acetyltransferase; Anti-KBL Antibody; anti-GCAT antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

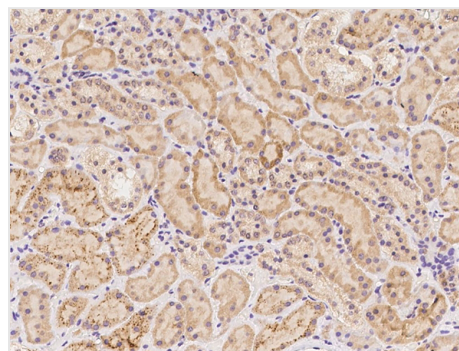
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human GCAT
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-GCAT antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human GCAT fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human GCAT fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human GCAT in human liver with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human GCAT in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-GCAT antibody	GCAT (Glycine C-Acetyltransferase) is a Protein Coding gene. The GCAT gene, located on 22q13.1, is conserved in chimpanzee, Rhesus monkey, dog, cow, mouse, rat, zebrafish, fruit fly, mosquito, C.elegans, A.thaliana, rice, and frog. GCAT belongs to the class-II pyridoxal-phosphate-dependent aminotransferase family. 2 alternatively spliced human isoforms have been reported. GCAT acts as an evolutionary conserved aging-related gene by orchestrating an unexpected nonlinear impact of proteotoxic methylglyoxal (MGO) on longevity. GCAT is widely expressed in the pancreas, prostate, and other tissues. Diseases associated with GCAT include Phosphoserine Aminotransferase Deficiency and Palmoplantar Keratoderma And Congenital Alopecia 2. Among its related pathways are Viral mRNA Translation and Metabolism.
References	Tressel T, et al. (1986) Interaction between l-threonine dehydrogenase and aminoacetone synthetase and mechanism of aminoacetone production. J Biol Chem 261 (35): 16428-16437.Ravichandran M, et al. (2018) Impairing l-threonine catabolism promotes healthspan through methylglyoxal-mediated proteohormesis. Cell Metab 27 (4): 914-925.e915.Kristensen LV, et al. (2018) Mass spectrometry analyses of normal and polyglutamine expanded ataxin-3 reveal novel interaction partners involved in mitochondrial function. Neurochem Int 112 5-17.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/gcat-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/256830>