

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten! See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic in





GTPBP4 Antibody - C-terminal region : HRP (ARP54884_P050-HRP)

Data Sheet

Product Page	D 1 (3) 1	ADDE 1004 DOSO ADD
Name	Product Number	ARP54884_P050-HRP
Protein Size (# AA) 634 amino acids Molecular Weight 74kDa Conjugation HRP: Horscradish Peroxidase NCBI Gene Id 23560 Host Rabbit Clonality Polyclonal Concentration 0.5 mg/m Gene Full Name Alias Symbols NGB, CRFG, NOGI Synthetic peptide located within the following region: MYKKAKTMMKNAOKKMNRLGKKGFADRHYFDMKPKHLLSGKRKAGKKDRR Product Format Lapid, Punified antibody is applied in high phosphate PBS, 100 mm phosphate, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.6. Reference Lee, H., (2007) Mol. Cell. Biol. 27 (6), 2103-2119 GIP-binding proteirs are GIPlases and function as molecular switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GIP is bound. 'Active' in this context usually means that the molecule as a signal to trigger other events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a G-protein-linked receptor, receptor changes is conformation and switches on the trimeric G proteins that associate with it by causing then eject their GIP and replace it with GIP. The switch is turned off When the G-protein blowdyses is own bound GIP, converting it bots to GIP. But before that occurs, the active protein is an opportunity to diffuse away the receptor and deliver its message for a prolonged period to its downstream target GIP-binding proteins are mechanicular liquad binds to a G-protein-linked receptor, receptor changes is conformation and switches on the trimeric G-protein-linked receptor, receptor changes is conformation and switches on the trimeric G-protein-linked receptor, the receptor changes is conformation and switches on the trimeric G-protein-linked receptor, the receptor changes is conformation and switches on the trimeric G-protein-linked receptor, the receptor changes is conformation and switches on the trimeric G-protein-linked receptor, the receptor changes is conformation and switches on the trimeric G-protein-linked receptor, the receptor changes is conformation and switches on the further G-protein-linked receptor, the receptor changes is conformation and switches		
Molecular Weight 74kDa Conjugation HRP: Horsendish Peroxidase NCBI Gene Id 23560 HRP: Horsendish Peroxidase NCBI Gene Id 23560 Host Rabbi Connentration 0.5 mg/ml Gene Full Name GTP binding protein 4 Alias Symbols NGB, CRIG, NOGI Synthetic peptide located within the following region: MYKKAKTMMKKNA(KKNANKLGKKGDADRIPVEDMKPKHILLSGKRKAGKKDRR Product Format Liquid. Purified antibody is supplied in high phosphate PBS, 100 mm phosphate, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.6. Reference Lee,H., (2007) Mol. Cell. Biol. 27 (6), 2103-2119 GTP-binding proteins are GTPasses and function as molecular switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound, and iractive, when GTP is bound. 'Active' in this context usually means that the molecule as a signal to trigger other events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binks to a C-protein-linked recognition of GTP, converting it back to GTP. But before that occurs, the active protein has an opportunity to diffuse away the receptor and deliver its message for a prolonged period to its downstream target, GTP-binding proteins are GTPasses and function as molecular switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound. 'Active' in this context usually means that the molecule acts as a signal to trigger events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a C-protein-linked receptor, the receptor changes is conformation and switches on the trimera C proteins that the molecule acts as a signal to trigger events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a C-protein-linked receptor changes is conformation and switches on the trimera C proteins that the molecule acts as a signal to trigger events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a C-protein-linked receptor changes is conformation and switches on the trimera C proteins that the molecule acts as a signal to trigger events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a C-protein-linked receptor the receptor and deliver in this context usually		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Conjugation HRP: Horseradish Peroxidase	` ´ ´	
NCBI Gene Id 23560 Rabbit Rabbit Robertal R		
Host	Conjugation	HRP: Horseradish Peroxidase
Concentration 0.5 mg/ml Concentration 0.5 mg/ml Gene Full Name GTP binding protein 4 Alias Symbols NGB, CRFG, NGG1 Peptide Sequence Synthetic peptide located within the following region: MYKK AKTMMKNAOKKMNRI GKKGFADRRIVFDMKPKHILSGKRKAGKKDRR Product Format Liquid. Purified antibody is supplied in high phosphate PBS, 100 mm phosphate, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.6. Reference Lee, H., (2007) Mol. Cell. Biol. 27 (6), 2103-2119 GTP-binding proteins are GTPases and function as molecular switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GTP is bound. "Active" in this context usually means that the molecule as a signal to trigger other events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a G-protein-linked receptor, receptor changes its conformation and switches on the trimeric G proteins that associate with it by causing them eject their GTP and replace it with GTP. The switch is turned of When the G protein proteins are with the receptor and deliver its message for a prolonged period to its downstream target. GTP-binding proteins are conformation and switches on the trimeric G proteins that associate with it by causing them to eject ther GTP associate with its and the second many and inactive, when GTP is bound. "Active" in this context usually means that the molecule acts as a signal to trigger events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a G-protein-linked receptor, the receptor changes its conformation and switches on the trimeric G proteins that associate with it by causing them to eject their GTP as replace it with GTP. The switch is turned off when the GTP ortotein linked receptor, the receptor and de its message for a prolonged period to its downstream target. SUMO3; UBC; POP1; PNMA2; PSME3; PRKRA; SUMO1; STAU1; NEDD8; EIFG; IFRD1; AZGP1; PROtein Interactions Execonstitution and Storage and antibodies should be stored in light protected vials or covered with a light protecting material (i. aluminum foil). Conjugated antibodies are stable for at least 12 m	NCBI Gene Id	23560
Concentration 0.5 mg/ml Gene Full Name GTP binding protein 4 Alias Symbols NGB, CRFG, NOG1 Synthetic peptide located within the following region: MYK AKTIMMKNAOKKMNRLGKKGHADRHVTDMKPKHLLSGKRKAGKKDRR Product Format Liquid. Purified antibody is supplied in high phosphate PBS, 100 mm phosphate, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.6. Reference Lee, H., (2007) Mol. Cell. Biol. 27 (6), 2103-2119 GTP-binding proteins are GTPases and flunction as molecular switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GTP is bound. Active in this context usually means that the molecule as a signal to trigger orther events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a G-protein-linked receptor, receptor changes its conformation and switches on the trimeric G proteins that associate with it by causing them eject their GTP and replace it with GTP. The switch is turned off when the G protein for GTP season and function, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GTP is bound. Active in this context usually means that the molecule acts as a signal to trigger ovents in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a G-protein-linked receptor, the receptor and deliver its message for a proteins that associate with it by causing them to give their GTP is replace it with GTP. The switch is turned off when the G protein-linked receptor, the receptor changes its conformation and switches on the trimeric G proteins that associate with it by causing them to GDP. But before that occurs, the active protein has an opportunity to diffise away from the receptor and de its message for a prolonged period to its downstream target. SUMO3; UBC; POP1: PNMA2; PSME3; PRKRA; SUMO1; STAU1; NEDD8; EIFG; IFRD1; AZGP1; DICER1; SUZ12; JEPG; RRP2; CSNICA2; CBXS; VCAM1; RN1; ESR1; UBD; CAN COPS5; SIR17; SUMO2; EIF2AK2; OAS3; tat; TP53; YWHAG; LYAR; PINX1; All conjugated antibodies should be stored in light-protected vials or covered with a light protecting material (i. alarmam foil). Conjugated antibodies are stable for at least 12	Host	Rabbit
Gene Full Name GTP binding protein 4 Alias Symbols NGB, CRFG, NOGI Peptide Sequence Synthetic peptide located within the following region: MVKKAKTMMKNAGKKMNRIGKKGEADRHVFDMKPKHLLSGKRKAGKKDRR Product Format Liquid. Purified antibody is supplied in high phosphate PBS, 100 mm phosphate, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.6. Lee,H., (2007) Mol. Cell. Biol. 27 (6), 2103-2119 GTP-binding proteins are GTPases and function as molecular switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GTP is bound. 'Active' in this context usually means that the molecule as a signal to trigger other events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a G-protein-linked receptor, receptor changes its conformation and switches on the trimeric of proteins that associate with it by causing then eject their GDP and replace it with GTP. The switch is turned off when the G protein hydrolyzes is own bound GTP, converting it back to GDP. But before that occurs, the active protein has an opportunity to diffuse away the receptor and deliver its message for a prolonged period to its downstream target. GTP-binding proteins are GTPases and function as molecular switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GTP is bound. Active' in this context usually means that the molecule acts as a signal to rigger events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a G-protein-linked receptor, the receptor changes is conformation and switches on the trimeric G proteins that associate with it by causing them to eject their GDP replace it with GTP. The switch is turned of When the G protein hydrolyzes its sown bound GTP, converting it to GDP. But before that occurs, the active protein has an opportunity to diffuse away from the receptor and de its message for a prolonged period to its downstream target. Protein Interactions Reconstitution and Storage Reconstitution and Storage All conjugated antibodies should be stored in light-protected vials or c	Clonality	Polyclonal
Alias Symbols NGB, CRPG, NOGI Peptide Sequence Synthetic peptide located within the following region: MYKKAK TIMMKNAOKKMNRI GIKK GEADRITYPDMKPKHLLSGKRKAGKKDRR Product Format Liquid. Purified antibody is supplied in high phosphate PBS, 100 mm phosphate, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.6. Lee, H., (2007) Mol. Cell. Biol. 27 (6), 2103–2119 GTP-birding proteins are GTPases and function as molecular switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GDP is bound. 'Active' in this context usually means that the molecule as a signal to trigger other events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand birds to a G-protein-linked receptor, receptor changes is conformation and switches on the trimeric of proteins that off protein hydrolyzes is own bound. 'GTP, converting it back to GDP. But before that occurs, the active protein has an opportunity to diffuse away the receptor and deliver its message for a prolonged period to its downstream target. GTP-birding proteins are GTPases and function as molecular switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GTP is bound, and inactive as many the receptor and deliver its message for a prolonged period to its downstream target. GTP-birding proteins are GTPases and function as molecular switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GTP is bound, and inactive and switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GTP is bound, and inactive of the GTP is a switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when G	Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Peptide Sequence Synthetic peptide located within the following region: MVKKAKTMMKNAQKKMNRLGKKGEADRHVFDMKPKHLLSGKRKAGKKDRR Product Format Liquid. Purified antibody is supplied in high phosphate PBS, 100 mm phosphate, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.6. Reference Lee,H., (2007) Mol. Cell. Biol. 27 (6), 2103-2119 GTP-binding proteins are GTPases and function as molecular switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GDP is bound. 'Active' in this context usually means that the molecule as a signal to trigger other events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a G-protein-linked receptor, receptor changes is conformation and switches on the trimeric G proteins that associate with it by causing then eject their GDP and replace it with GTP. The switch is turned off when the G protein hydrolyzes is own bound GTP, converting it back to GDP. But before that occurs, the active protein has an opportunity to diffuse away the receptor and deliver its message for a prolonged period to its downstream target. GTP-binding proteins are GTPases and function as molecular switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GDP is bound, and inactive, when GDP is bound, and inactive in this context usually means that the molecule acts as a signal to trigger events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a G-protein-linked receptor; the receptor changes its conformation and switches on the trimeric G protein had associate with it by causing them to eject their GDP replace it with GTP. The switch is turned off when the G protein hydrolyzes its own bound GTP, converting it to GDP. But before that occurs, the active protein has an opportunity to diffuse away from the receptor and de its message for a prolonged period to its downstream target. SUMO3; UBC; POP1; PNMA2; PSME3; PRKRA; SUMO1; STAU1; NEDD8; EIF6; IFRD1; AZGP1; MRT04; KCTD2; DICER1; SUZ12; EED; RNF2; CSNK2A2; CBX8; VCAM1; FN1; ESR1; UBD; CAN COPS5; SIRT7; SUMO2; EIF2AK2; OAS3; tat;	Gene Full Name	GTP binding protein 4
Product Format Liquid. Purified antibody is supplied in high phosphate PBS, 100 mm phosphate, 150 mM NaCl, pH7.6. Reference Lee,H., (2007) Mol. Cell. Biol. 27 (6), 2103-2119 GTP-binding proteins are GTPases and function as molecular switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GDP is bound. 'Active' in this context usually means that the molecule as a signal to trigger other events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a G-protein-linked receptor, receptor changes its conformation and switches on the trimeric G protein hydrolyzes its own bound GTP, converting if back to GDP. But before that occurs, the active protein has an opportunity to diffuse away the receptor and deliver its message for a prolonged period to its downstream target. GTP-binding proteins are GTPases and function as molecular switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GDP is bound. 'Active' in this context usually means that the molecular switches on the trimeric Gp replace in with GTP. The switch is turned off when the G protein hydrolyzes its own bound GTP replace it with GTP. The switch is turned off when the G protein hydrolyzes its own bound GTP replace it with GTP. The switch is turned off when the G protein hydrolyzes to wno bound GTP replace it with GTP. The switch is turned off when the G protein hydrolyzes to wno bound GTP replace it with GTP. The switch is turned off when the G protein hydrolyzes to wno bound GTP, converting it to GDP. But before that occurs, the active protein has an opportunity to diffuse away from the receptor and dis message for a prolonged period to its downstream target. Protein Interactions Reconstitution and Storage MRTO4; KCTD2; DICERI; SUZ12; EED; RNF2; CSNK2A2; CBX8; VCAMI; FN1; ESR1; UBD; CAN COPS5; SIRT7; SUMO2; EIF2AK2; OAS3; tat; TP53; YWHAG; LYAR; PINX1; All conjugated antibodies should be stored in light-protected vials or covered with a light protecting material (i. aluminum foil). Conjugate	Alias Symbols	NGB, CRFG, NOG1
Reference Lee,H., (2007) Mol. Cell. Biol. 27 (6), 2103-2119 GTP-binding proteins are GTPases and function as molecular switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GDP is bound. 'Active' in this context usually means that the molecule as a signal to trigger other events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a G-protein-linked receptor, receptor changes its conformation and switches on the trimeric G proteins that associate with it by causing then eject their GDP and replace it with GTP. The switch is turned off when the G protein hydrolyzes its own bound GTP, converting it back to GDP. But before that occurs, the active protein has an opportunity to diffuse away the receptor and deliver its message for a prolonged period to its downstream target. GTP-binding proteins are cents in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a G-protein-linked receptor, the receptor changes its conformation and switches on the trimeric G proteins that associate with it by causing them to ject their GDP is bound. 'Active' in this context usually means that the molecule acts as a signal to trigger events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a G-protein-linked receptor, the receptor changes its conformation and switches on the trimeric G proteins that associate with it by causing them to ject their GDP replace it with GTP. The switch is turned off when the G protein hydrolyzes its own bound GTP, converting it to GDP. But before that occurs, the active protein has an opportunity to diffuse away from the receptor and deits message for a prolonged period to its downstream target. Protein Interactions SUMO3; UBC; POP1; PNMA2; PSMB3; PRKRA; SUMO1; STAU1; NEDD8; EIF6; IFRD1; AZGP1; MRT04; KCTD2; DICER1; SUZ12; EED; RNF2; CSNK2A2; CBX8; VCAM1; FN1; ESR1; UBD; CAN COPS5; SIRIT7; SUMO2; EIF2AK2; OAS3; tat; TP53; YWHAG; LYAR; PINX1; All conjugated antibodies should be stored in light-protected vials or covered with a light protecting material (i. aluminum foil). C	Peptide Sequence	
GTP-binding proteins are GTPases and function as molecular switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GDP is bound. 'Active' in this context usually means that the molecule as a signal to trigger other events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a G-protein-linked receptor, receptor changes its conformation and switches on the trimeric G proteins that associate with it by causing then eject their GDP and replace it with GTP. The switch is turned off when the G protein hydrolyzes its own bound GTP, converting it back to GDP. But before that occurs, the active protein has an opportunity to diffuse away the receptor and deliver its message for a prolonged period to its downstream target. GTP-binding proteins are GTPases and function as molecular switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GDP is bound. 'Active' in this context usually means that the molecule acts as a signal to rigger events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a G-protein-linked receptor, the receptor changes its conformation and switches on the trimeric G proteins that associate with it by causing them to eject their GDP a replace it with GTP. The switch is turned off when the G protein hydrolyzes its own bound GTP, converting it to GDP. But before that occurs, the active protein has an opportunity to diffuse away from the receptor and de its message for a prolonged period to its downstream target. Protein Interactions SUMO3, UBC; POP1; PNMA2; PSME3; PRKRA; SUMO1; STAU1; NEDD8; EIF6; IFRD1; AZGP1; MRT04; KCTD2; DICER1; SUZ12; EED; RNF2; CSNK2A2; CBX8; VCAM1; FN1; ESR1; UBD; CAN COPS5; SIRT7, SUMO2; EIF2AK2; OAS3; tat; TP53; YWHAG; LYAR; PINX1; All conjugated antibodies should be stored in light-protected vials or covered with a light protecting material (i. aluminum foil). Conjugated antibodies are stable for at least 12 months at 4C. If longer storage is desired (24 months), conjugated antibodies will compromise enzyme activ	Product Format	Liquid. Purified antibody is supplied in high phosphate PBS, 100 mm phosphate, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.6.
when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GDP is bound. 'Active' in this context usually means that the molecule as a signal to trigger other events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a G-protein-linked receptor, receptor changes its conformation and switches on the trimeric G proteins that associate with it by causing then eject their GDP and replace it with GTP. The switch is turned off when the G protein hydrolyzes its own bound GTP, converting it back to GDP. But before that occurs, the active protein has an opportunity to diffuse away the receptor and deliver its message for a prolonged period to its downstream target. GTP-binding proteins are GTPases and function as molecular switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GDP is bound. 'Active' in this context usually means that the molecule acts as a signal to trigger events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a G-protein-linked receptor, the receptor changes its conformation and switches on the trimeric G proteins that associate with it of good in the great replace it with GTP. The switch is turned off when the G protein hydrolyzes its own bound GTP, converting it to GDP. But before that occurs, the active protein has an opportunity to diffuse away from the receptor and de its message for a prolonged period to its downstream target. Protein Interactions SUMO3; UBC; POP1; PNMA2; PSMB3; PRKRA; SUMO1; STAU1; NEDD8; EIF6; IFRD1; AZGP1; MRTO4; KCTD2; DICER1; SUZ12; EED; RNF2; CSNK2A2; CBX8; VCAM1; FN1; ESR1; UBD; CAN COPS5; SIRT7, SUMO2; EIF2AK2; OAS3; tat; TP53; YWHAG; LYAR; PINX1; All conjugated antibodies should be stored in light-protected vials or covered with a light protecting material (i. aluminum foil). Conjugated antibodies are stable for at least 12 months at 4C. If longer storage is desired (24 months), conjugated antibodies will compromise enzyme activity as well as antibody binding. Datasheets/Manuals Blocking Peptide For anti-GTPBP4 (ARP54884_P050-HRP) antibody is Catal	Reference	Lee,H., (2007) Mol. Cell. Biol. 27 (6), 2103-2119
Protein Interactions MRTO4; KCTD2; DICER1; SUZ12; EED; RNF2; CSNK2A2; CBX8; VCAM1; FN1; ESR1; UBD; CAN COPS5; SIRT7; SUMO2; EIF2AK2; OAS3; tat; TP53; YWHAG; LYAR; PINX1; All conjugated antibodies should be stored in light-protected vials or covered with a light protecting material (i.e. aluminum foil). Conjugated antibodies are stable for at least 12 months at 4C. If longer storage is desired (24 months), conjugates may be diluted with up to 50% glycerol and stored at -20C to -80C. Freezing and thawing conjugated antibodies will compromise enzyme activity as well as antibody binding. Datas heets/Manuals Printable datasheet for anti-GTPBP4 (ARP54884_P050-HRP) antibody Blocking Peptide For anti-GTPBP4 (ARP54884_P050-HRP) antibody is Catalog # AAP54884 (Previous Catalog # AAP9310 Immunogen The immunogen is a synthetic peptide directed towards the C terminal region of human GTPBP4 Uniprot ID Q9BZE4 Protein Name Nucleolar GTP-binding protein 1 GTPBP4 is strongly supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in MCF7	Description of Target	when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GDP is bound. 'Active' in this context usually means that the molecule acts as a signal to trigger other events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a G-protein-linked receptor, the receptor changes its conformation and switches on the trimeric G proteins that associate with it by causing them to eject their GDP and replace it with GTP. The switch is turned off when the G protein hydrolyzes its own bound GTP, converting it back to GDP. But before that occurs, the active protein has an opportunity to diffuse away from the receptor and deliver its message for a prolonged period to its downstream target.GTP-binding proteins are GTPases and function as molecular switches that can flip between two states: active, when GTP is bound, and inactive, when GDP is bound. 'Active' in this context usually means that the molecule acts as a signal to trigger other events in the cell. When an extracellular ligand binds to a G-protein-linked receptor, the receptor changes its conformation and switches on the trimeric G proteins that associate with it by causing them to eject their GDP and replace it with GTP. The switch is turned off when the G protein hydrolyzes its own bound GTP, converting it back to GDP. But before that occurs, the active protein has an opportunity to diffuse away from the receptor and deliver its message for a prolonged period to its downstream target.
Reconstitution and storage aluminum foil). Conjugated antibodies are stable for at least 12 months at 4C. If longer storage is desired (24 months), conjugates may be diluted with up to 50% glycerol and stored at -20C to -80C. Freezing and thawing conjugated antibodies will compromise enzyme activity as well as antibody binding. Datasheets/Manuals Printable datasheet for anti-GTPBP4 (ARP54884_P050-HRP) antibody Blocking Peptide For anti-GTPBP4 (ARP54884_P050-HRP) antibody is Catalog # AAP54884 (Previous Catalog # AAP9310 Immunogen The immunogen is a synthetic peptide directed towards the C terminal region of human GTPBP4 Uniprot ID Q9BZF4 Protein Name Nucleolar GTP-binding protein 1 Sample Type Confirmation GTPBP4 is strongly supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in MCF7	Protein Interactions	MRTO4; KCTD2; DICER1; SUZ12; EED; RNF2; CSNK2A2; CBX8; VCAM1; FN1; ESR1; UBD; CAND1;
Blocking Peptide For anti-GTPBP4 (ARP54884_P050-HRP) antibody is Catalog # AAP54884 (Previous Catalog # AAP9316 Immunogen The immunogen is a synthetic peptide directed towards the C terminal region of human GTPBP4 Uniprot ID Q9BZE4 Protein Name Nucleolar GTP-binding protein 1 Sample Type Confirmation GTPBP4 is strongly supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in MCF7	l .	months), conjugates may be diluted with up to 50% glycerol and stored at -20C to -80C. Freezing and thawing
Immunogen The immunogen is a synthetic peptide directed towards the C terminal region of human GTPBP4 Uniprot ID Q9BZE4 Protein Name Nucleolar GTP-binding protein 1 Sample Type Confirmation GTPBP4 is strongly supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in MCF7	Datasheets/Manuals	Printable datasheet for anti-GTPBP4 (ARP54884_P050-HRP) antibody
Uniprot ID Q9BZF4 Prote in Name Nucleolar GTP-binding protein 1 Sample Type Confirmation GTPBP4 is strongly supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in MCF7	Blocking Peptide	For anti-GTPBP4 (ARP54884_P050-HRP) antibody is <u>Catalog # AAP54884</u> (Previous Catalog # AAPP31686)
Protein Name Nucleolar GTP-binding protein 1 Sample Type Confirmation GTPBP4 is strongly supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in MCF7	Immunogen	The immunogen is a synthetic peptide directed towards the C terminal region of human GTPBP4
Sample Type Confirmation GTPBP4 is strongly supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in MCF7	Uniprot ID	Q9BZE4
Confirmation C1PBP4 is strongly supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in MCF/	Protein Name	Nucleolar GTP-binding protein 1
		GTPBP4 is strongly supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in MCF7
Protein Accession # NP_036473	Protein Accession #	<u>NP_036473</u>

Purification	Affinity Purified
Nucleotide Accession #	<u>NM_012341</u>
Gene Symbol	GTPBP4
Predicted Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Cow, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Rabbit
Application	WB
Predicted Homology Based on Immunogen Sequence	Cow: 100%; Dog: 100%; Guinea Pig: 100%; Horse: 100%; Human: 100%; Mouse: 100%; Rabbit: 100%; Rat: 100%
Image 1	

AVIVA SYSTEMS BIOLOGY manufactures and sells quality antibody products covering genome wide proteins.

This product is for Research Use Only. Not for diagnostic, human, or veterinary use. Optimal conditions of its use should be determined by end users.

AVIVA SYSTEMS BIOLOGY

6370 Nancy Ridge Dr., Suite 104, San Diego, CA 92121 USA | Tel: (858)552-6979 | info@avivasysbio.com