



GPX2 mouse mAb

Catalog No	YP-mAb-10985
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	GPX2
Protein Name	GPX2
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human GPX2 AA range: 113-163
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of GPX2 at Human/Mouse/Rat
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1 : 500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	21kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm, cytosol .
Tissue Specificity	Mostly in liver and gastrointestinal tract, not found in heart or kidney.
Function	catalytic activity:2 glutathione + H(2)O(2) = glutathione disulfide + 2 H(2)O.,function:Could play a major role in protecting mammals from the toxicity of ingested organic hydroperoxides. Tert-butyl hydroperoxide, cumene hydroperoxide and linoleic acid hydroperoxide but not phosphatidycholine hydroperoxide, can act as acceptors.,similarity:Belongs to the glutathione peroxidase family.,subcellular location:Mainly cytoplasmic.,subunit:Homotetramer.,tissue specificity:Mostly in liver and gastrointestinal tract, not found in heart or kidney.,
Background	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the glutathione peroxidase family, members of which catalyze the reduction of organic hydroperoxides and hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) by glutathione, and thereby protect cells against oxidative damage. Several isozymes of this gene family exist in vertebrates, which vary in cellular location and substrate specificity. This isozyme is predominantly expressed in the gastrointestinal tract (also in liver in human), is localized in the cytoplasm, and whose preferred substrate is hydrogen peroxide. Overexpression



of this gene is associated with increased differentiation and proliferation in colorectal cancer. This isozyme is also a selenoprotein, containing the rare amino acid selenocysteine (Sec) at its active site. Sec is encoded by the UGA codon, which normally signals translation termination. The 3' UTRs of selenoprotein mRNAs contain a conserved stem-loop structure, designated the Sec insertion sequence (SECIS) element, that is necessary for the recognition of UGA as a Sec codon, rather than as a stop signal. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2016],

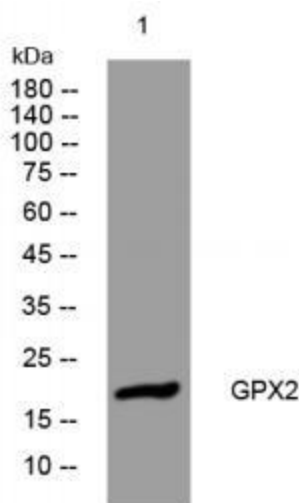
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from U2OS cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night