

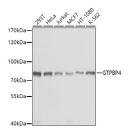
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# **GTPBP4 Polyclonal Antibody**

Catalog No. E-AB-62398 Reactivity H,M,R Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. **Storage** Host Rabbit **Applications Isotype IgG** 

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

# **Images**



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using GTPBP4 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

# **Immunogen Information**

**Immunogen** Recombinant fusion protein of human GTPBP4

(NP\_036473.2).

GeneID 23560 **Swissprot** Q9BZE4

GTPBP4,CRFG,NGB,NOG1 **Synonyms** 

#### **Product Information**

Calculated MW 60kDa/68kDa/73kDa

**Observed MW** 74kDa

**Buffer** PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Purify** Affinity purification Dilution WB 1:1000-1:2000

# **Background**

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.