



# GPX4 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES15919

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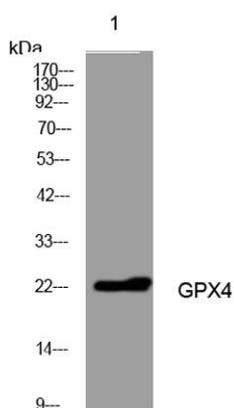
## Overview

<b>Product Name</b>	GPX4 rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	WB 1:500-2000
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human GPX4 AA range: 84-134
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of GPX4 at Human
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	GPX4
<b>Gene Name</b>	GPX4
<b>Cellular localization</b>	[Isoform Mitochondrial]: Mitochondrion .; [Isoform Cytoplasmic]: Cytoplasm .
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	20kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	2879
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	P36969
<b>Alternative Names</b>	Phospholipid hydroperoxide glutathione peroxidase, mitochondrial (PHGPx) (EC 1.11.1.12) (Glutathione peroxidase 4) (GPx-4) (GSHPx-4)
<b>Background</b>	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the glutathione peroxidase family, members of which catalyze the reduction of hydrogen peroxide, organic hydroperoxides and lipid hydroperoxides, 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 has a high preference for lipid hydroperoxides and protects cells against membrane lipid peroxidation and cell death. It is also required for normal sperm development; thus, it has been identified as a 'moonlighting' protein because of its ability to serve dual functions as a peroxidase, as well as a structural protein in mature spermatozoa. Mutations in this gene are associated with Sedaghatian type of spondylometaphyseal dysplasia (SMDS). 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, Oct 2016],



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

