

GPX2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #29533



Package Size: #29533-1 50ul #29533-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

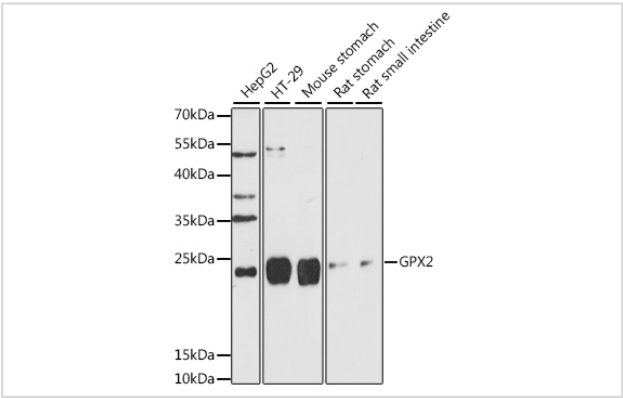
Description

Product Name	GPX2 Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Applications	WB,IHC
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen Description	Recombinant fusion protein of human GPX2 (NP_002074.2).
Other Names	GPX2; GI-GPx; GPRP; GPRP-2; GPx-2; GPx-GI; GSHPX-GI; GSHPx-2; glutathione peroxidase 2
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P18283NCBI Gene ID:2877
Uniprot	P18283
GeneID	2877;
Calculated MW	21kDa
Formulation	Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 50% glycerol, pH7.4.
Storage	Store at -20°C

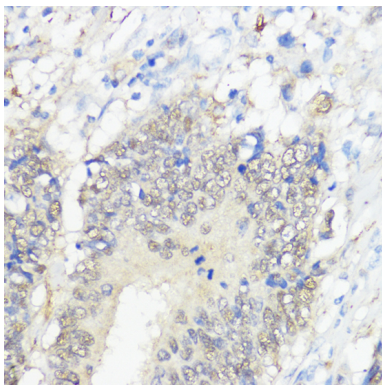
Application Details

WB 1:500 - 1:2000IHC 1:50 - 1:200

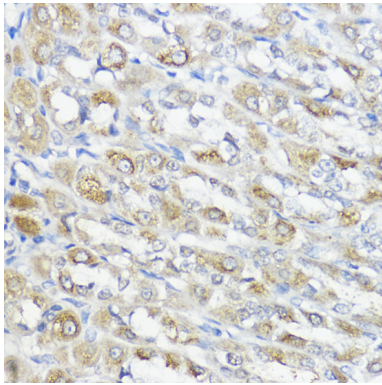
Images



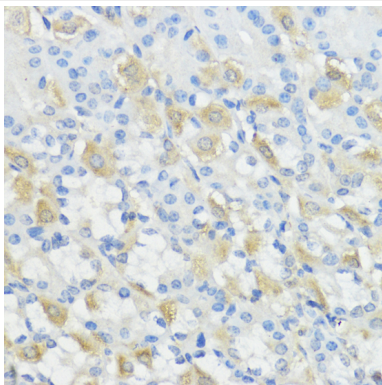
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using GPX2 at 1:1000 dilution.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma using GPX2 at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat stomach using GPX2 at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse stomach using GPX2 at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only