

## GCSH Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-64794

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

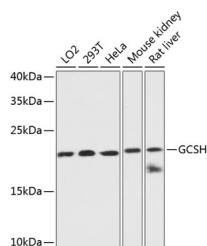
### Description

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human, Mouse, Rat                                       |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Recombinant fusion protein of human GCSH (NP_004474.2). |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit  |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG   |
| <b>Purification</b> | Affinity purification                                   |
| <b>Conjugation</b>  | Unconjugated  |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.       |

### Applications Recommended Dilution

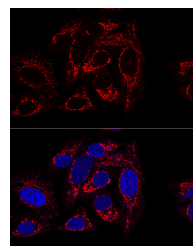
|           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| <b>WB</b> | 1:500-1:2000 |
| <b>IF</b> | 1:50-1:200   |

### Data

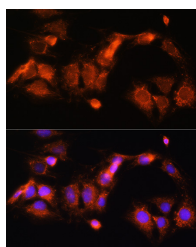


Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using GCSH Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:3000.

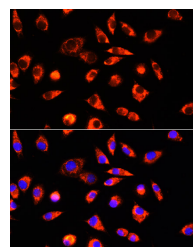
**Observed Mw:19kDa**  
**Calculated Mw:18kDa**



Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of U2OS cells using GCSH Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (60x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

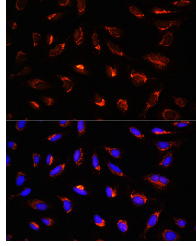


Immunofluorescence analysis of C6 cells using GCSH Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of L929 cells using GCSH Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

### For Research Use Only



Immunofluorescence analysis of U-2 OS cells using GCSH Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

## Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

## Background

Degradation of glycine is brought about by the glycine cleavage system, which is composed of four mitochondrial protein components: P protein (a pyridoxal phosphate-dependent glycine decarboxylase), H protein (a lipoic acid-containing protein), T protein (a tetrahydrofolate-requiring enzyme), and L protein (a lipoamide dehydrogenase). The protein encoded by this gene is the H protein, which transfers the methylamine group of glycine from the P protein to the T protein. Defects in this gene are a cause of nonketotic hyperglycinemia (NKH). Two transcript variants, one protein-coding and the other probably not protein-coding, have been found for this gene. Also, several transcribed and non-transcribed pseudogenes of this gene exist throughout the genome.

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