GPX4 Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (JU11-31)

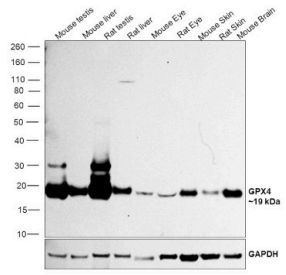
Product Details	
Size	100 µL
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Zebrafish
Published Species	Human
Host/Isotype	Rabbit / IgG
Expression system	HEK293 cells
Class	Recombinant Monoclonal
Type	Antibody
Clone	JU11-31
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide within Human GPX4 aa 23-72
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Purification	Protein A
Storage buffer	TBS, pH 7.4, with 40% Glycerol, 0.05% BSA
Contains	0.05% sodium azide
Storage conditions	Store at 4°C short term. For long term storage, store at -20°C, avoiding freeze/thaw cycles.
RRID	AB_2810103

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Western Blot (WB)	1:10,000	1 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	1:200-1:1,000	-

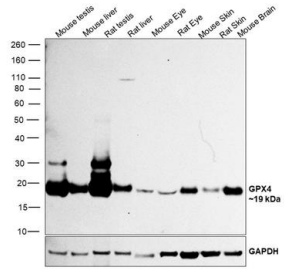
Product Specific Information

Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibodies are produced using in vitro expression systems. The expression systems are developed by cloning in the specific antibody DNA sequences from immunoreactive rabbits. Then, individual clones are screened to select the best candidates for production. The advantages of using recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibodies include: better specificity and sensitivity, lot-to-lot consistency, animal origin-free formulations, and broader immunoreactivity to diverse targets due to larger rabbit immune repertoire.

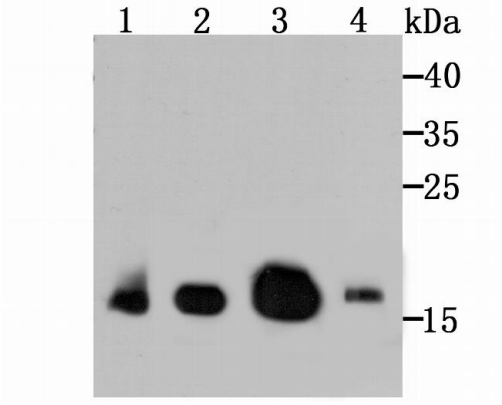
Product Images For GPX4 Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (JU11-31)



GPX4 Antibody (MA5-32827)
Antibody specificity was demonstrated by the detection of differential basal expression of the target across tissue lysates owing to their inherent genetic constitution. Higher expression of GPX4 was observed in Mouse and Rat testes as compared to all the other tissue lysates tested using Anti-GPX4 Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (JU11-31) (Product # MA5-32827) in Western Blot. {RE}



GPX4 Antibody (MA5-32827) in WB
Western blot was performed using Anti-GPX4 Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (JU11-31) (Product # MA5-32827) and a 19 kDa band corresponding to GPX4 was observed across all tissue models tested, with the highest expression seen in mouse and rat testes, as reported (doi: 10.1074/jbc.M109.016139). Tissue extracts (30 µg lysate) of Mouse Testis (Lane 1), Mouse Liver (Lane 2), Rat Testis (Lane 3), Rat Liver (Lane 4), Mouse Eye (Lane 5), Rat Eye (Lane 6), Mouse Skin (Lane 7), Rat Skin (Lane 8) and Mouse Brain (9) were electrophoresed using NuPAGE™ 4-12% Bis-Tris Protein Gel (Product # NP0322BOX). Resolved proteins were then transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane (Product # IB23001) by iBlot® 2 Dry Blotting System (Product # IB21001). The blot was probed with the primary antibody (1:1000 dilution) and detected by chemiluminescence with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (Heavy Chain) Superclonal™ Recombinant Secondary Antibody, HRP (Product # A27036,1: 20,000 dilution) using the iBright™ FL1500 Imaging System (Product # A44115). Chemiluminescent detection was performed using SuperSignal™ West Pico PLUS Chemiluminescent Substrate (Product # 34580).



GPX4 Antibody (MA5-32827) in WB
Western blot analysis of GPX4 in different lysates using a Monoclonal antibody (Product #MA5-32827) at a dilution of 1:500. Positive control: Lane 1: Rat liver, Lane 2: Mouse kidney, Lane 3: Human liver, Lane 4: Jurkat.

View more figures on thermofisher.com

1 Reference

Western Blot (1)

Genes

Pantothenate and L-Carnitine Supplementation Improves Pathological Alterations in Cellular Models of KAT6A Syndrome.

"MA5-32827 was used in Western Blotting to suggest that pantothenate and L-carnitine can significantly improve the mutant phenotype in cellular models of KAT6A syndrome."

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Year
2022

Species
Human