

## Product datasheet for **TA334450**

### GTPBP4 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for anti-GTPBP4 antibody: synthetic peptide directed towards the C terminal of human GTPBP4. Synthetic peptide located within the following region: MVKKAKTMMKNAQKKMNRLGKKGEADRHVFDMPKPKHLLSGKRKAGKKDRR
Formulation:	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose. <i>Note that this product is shipped as lyophilized powder to China customers.</i>
Purification:	Affinity Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	74 kDa
Gene Name:	GTP binding protein 4
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_036473</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 23560 Human</a> <a href="#">Q9BZE4</a>



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**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. 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.

**Synonyms:**

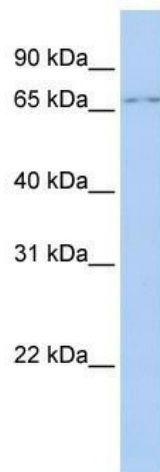
CRFG; NGB; NOG1

**Note:**

Immunogen Sequence Homology: Dog: 100%; Pig: 100%; Rat: 100%; Horse: 100%; Human: 100%; Mouse: 100%; Bovine: 100%; Rabbit: 100%; Guinea pig: 100%

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome

**Product images:**

WB Suggested Anti-GTPBP4 Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 ug/ml; ELISA Titer: 1: 2500; Positive Control: MCF7 cell lysate. GTPBP4 is strongly supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in Human MCF7 cells