GEPH Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-05600
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB
Gene Name	GPHN GPH KIAA1385
Protein Name	Gephyrin [Includes: Molybdopterin adenylyltransferase (MPT adenylyltransferase) (EC 2.7.7.75) (Domain G); Molybdopterin molybdenumtransferase (MPT Mo-transferase) (EC 2.10.1.1) (Domain E)]
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	GEPH Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	80kD
Cell Pathway	Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane ; Lipid-anchor ; Cytoplasmic side . Cell membrane ; Lipid-anchor ; Cytoplasmic side . Cytoplasm, cytosol . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Cell projection, dendrite . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic density . Cytoplasmic face of glycinergic postsynaptic membranes (By similarity). Forms clusters at synapses (PubMed:25025157). .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Epithelium,Hippocampus,Kidney,Testis,
Function	cofactor:Magnesium.,disease:Defects in GPHN are a cause of startle disease (STHE) [MIM:149400]; also known as hyperekplexia. STHE is a genetically heterogeneous neurologic disorder characterized by muscular rigidity of central nervous system origin, particularly in the neonatal period, and by an exaggerated startle response to unexpected acoustic or tactile stimuli.,disease:Defects in GPHN are the cause of molybdenum cofactor deficiency type C (MOCOD type C) [MIM:252150]. MOCOD type C is an autosomal recessive disease which leads to

	the pleiotropic loss of all molybdoenzyme activities and is characterized by severe neurological damage, neonatal seizures and early childhood death.,domain:Contains 2 functional domains that are expressed as separate proteins in bacteria. The G-domain adenylates molybdopterin. The E-domain inserts molybdenum into adenylated molybdopterin.,enzyme regulation:I
Background	This gene encodes a neuronal assembly protein that anchors inhibitory neurotransmitter receptors to the postsynaptic cytoskeleton via high affinity binding to a receptor subunit domain and tubulin dimers. In nonneuronal tissues, the encoded protein is also required for molybdenum cofactor biosynthesis. Mutations in this gene may be associated with the neurological condition hyperplexia and also lead to molybdenum cofactor deficiency. Numerous alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described; however, the full-length nature of all transcript variants is not currently known. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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