

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

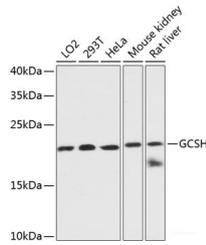
## Description

<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>Formulation</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

## Applications Recommended Dilution

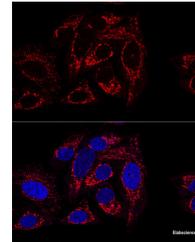
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IF</b>	1:50-1:200

## Data

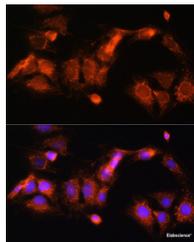


Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using GCSH Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:3000.

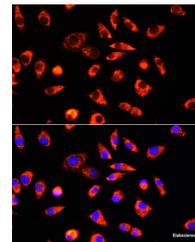
**Observed Mw:19kDa**  
**Calculated Mw:18kDa**



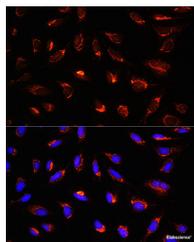
Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of U2OS cells using GCSH Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (60x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



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.



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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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