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DATA SHEET

Mouse Anti-GADD34 [A4D7]: MC0589

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Growth arrest and DNA damage-inducible protein GADD34 also known as protein phosphatase 1 regulatory subunit 15A PPP1R15A is a protein encoded by the PPP1R15A gene in humans. The Gadd34 (also designated MyD116) gene was originally discovered as a member in a set of gadd and MyD mammalian genes encoding acidic proteins that synergistically suppress cell growth. PEG-3 (progression elevated gene-3) shares significant homology with GADD 34 and is inducible by DNA damage. PEG-3 expression has been shown to be elevated in cells displaying a progressed-transformed phenotype. This gene is a member of a group of genes whose transcript levels are increased following stressful growth arrest conditions and treatment with DNA-damaging agents. The induction of this gene by ionizing radiation occurs in certain cell lines regardless of p53 status, and its protein response is correlated with apoptosis following ionizing radiation.

Specifications:

Clone:	A4D7
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide within human GADD34 aa 1-50 / 674
Localization:	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane, mitochondrion outer membrane
Formulation:	Purified antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, WB

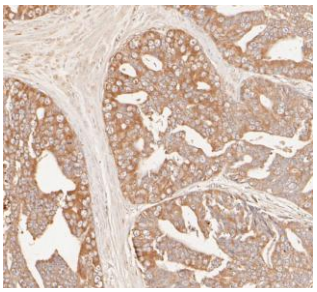
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
GADD34 [A4D7] Concentrated	MC0589	1 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue:	Prostate carcinoma
Concentrated Dilution:	10-100
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human prostate carcinoma stained with anti-GADD34 using DAB

References:

1. Polyphenolic Extract of Euphorbia supina Attenuates Manganese-Induced Neurotoxicity by Enhancing Antioxidant Activity through Regulation of ER Stress and ER Stress-Mediated Apoptosis. Bahar E, et al. Int J Mol Sci 18:N/A, 2017.
2. The endoplasmic reticulum stress marker CHOP predicts survival in malignant mesothelioma. L E Dalton, et al. British Journal of Cancer volume 108, pages1340–1347, 2013.
3. EBNA3C interacts with Gadd34 and counteracts the unfolded protein response. Garrido JL, et al. Virol J 6:231, 2009.

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