abcam

ab188585

Anti-GPD2 antibody [EPR14259]

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR14259
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	1.703 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IP

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/30 - 1/50
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1000 - 1/10000
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/310
Notes	ab172730 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information GPD2

Function	Calcium-responsive mitochondrial glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase which seems to be a key component of the pancreatic beta-cell glucose-sensing device.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase 2 (GPD2) also known as GPDM-m and mGPDH is an enzyme that belongs to the glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase family. GPD2 weighs approximately 74 kDa and is expressed in several tissues including the liver kidney and muscle. It primarily localizes in the mitochondrial inner membrane. Mechanically GPD2 catalyzes the oxidation of glycerol-3-phosphate to dihydroxyacetone phosphate playing an important role in energy metabolism by participating in the glycerol phosphate shuttle. This shuttle

	facilitates the transfer of reducing equivalents across the mitochondrial membrane.
Biological function summary	GPD2 plays a role in cellular energy production by linking lipid metabolism to carbohydrate metabolism. It forms part of a complex system supporting oxidative phosphorylation by transferring electrons to the mitochondrial electron transport chain. The activity of GPD2 helps sustain the NAD+/NADH balance which is essential for maintaining cellular redox states. Through its function GPD2 contributes to metabolic flexibility allowing cells to adapt to changes in fuel availability.
Pathways	GPD2 is involved in important energy production pathways such as the glycerol phosphate shuttle and the oxidative phosphorylation pathway. These pathways are important for efficient ATP production in eukaryotic cells. GPD2 interacts with other metabolic proteins like cytosolic glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GPD1) which works in tandem to facilitate the shuttle of reducing equivalents between cytosol and mitochondria. Such processes ensure continuous energy supply necessary for cellular functions especially under conditions where carbohydrates and lipids serve interchangeably as energy sources.
Associated diseases and disorders	GPD2 associates with conditions such as obesity and type 2 diabetes where energy metabolism is often disrupted. Altered GPD2 activity can lead to impaired mitochondrial function contributing to the pathogenesis of these metabolic disorders. Furthermore GPD2 links to proteins implicated in these diseases such as insulin receptor substrates and oxidative stress markers which further influence glucose and lipid homeostasis. Understanding GPD2's interaction with these elements helps in uncovering potential therapeutic targets for such diseases.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

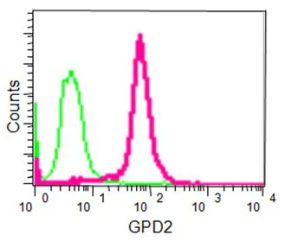
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

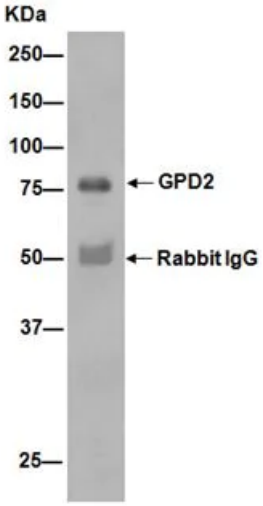
4 product images



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-GPD2 antibody [EPR14259] (ab188585)

GPD2 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-GPD2 antibody

Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of 2% paraformaldehyde-fixed HeLa cells labeling GPD2 with ab188585 at 1/310 dilution (red) compared to a rabbit monoclonal IgG isotype control (green). Goat anti rabbit IgG (FITC) at 1/150 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

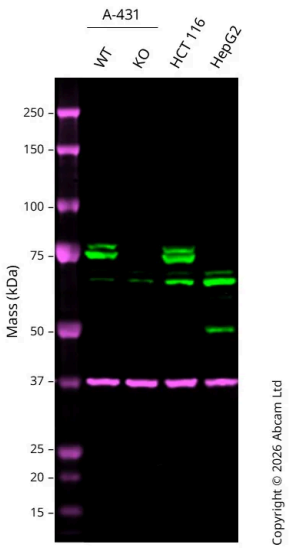


Immunoprecipitation - Anti-GPD2 antibody [EPR14259] (ab188585)

Western blot aalysis of GPD2 in HeLa cell lysate immunoprecipitated using ab188585 at 1/50 dilution.
Secondary antibody: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/1000 dilution.

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-GPD2 antibody [EPR14259] (ab188585)

Predicted band size: 81 kDa



Western blot - Anti-GPD2 antibody [EPR14259] (ab188585)

GPD2 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-GPD2 antibody

Western blot: Anti-GPD2 antibody [EPR14259] ab188585 staining at 1/10000 dilution, shown in black; Mouse anti GAPDH ab8245 loading control staining at 1/20000 dilution, shown in magenta. A band was observed at 75 kDa in Wild-type A431 cell line with no signal observed at this size in GPD2 knockout A431 cell line. To generate this image, samples were run on an SDS-PAGE gel then transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane. Membranes were blocked in 3% Milk in TBS-0.1 % Tween® 20 (TBS-T) before incubation with primary antibodies overnight at 4 °C. Blots were washed four times in TBS-T, incubated with secondary antibodies for 1 h at room temperature, washed again four times then imaged. Secondary antibodies used were Goat anti-Rabbit 800CW and Goat anti-Mouse 680RD at 1/20,000 dilution.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-GPD2 antibody [EPR14259] (ab188585) at 1/10000 dilution

Lane 1:
Wild-type A431 cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
Western blot - Human GPD2 knockout A-431 cell line (ab269618) at 20 µg

Lane 3:

HCT 116 cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 4:
HepG2 cell lysate at 20 µg

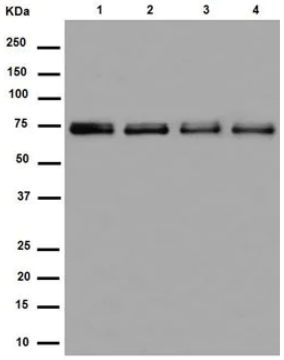
Secondary

All lanes:
Goat anti-Rabbit 800CW & Goat anti-Mouse 680RD at 1/20000 dilution

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 75 kDa

Observed band size: 75 kDa



Western blot - Anti-GPD2 antibody [EPR14259] (ab188585)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-GPD2 antibody [EPR14259] (ab188585) at 1/10000 dilution

Lane 1:
HeLa cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
MCF-7 cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 3:
NIH:OVCAR-3 cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 4:
U87-MG cell lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugate at 1/1000 dilution

Predicted band size: 81 kDa

Observed band size: 74 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.