## SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# GDPD3 (E-20): sc-246990



BACKGROUND

Phosphodiesterases (PDEs) are important for the downregulation of the intracellular level of the second messenger cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) by hydrolyzing cAMP to 5'AMP. The PDE family contains proteins that serve tissue-specific roles in the regulation of lipolysis, glycogenolysis, myocardial contractility and smooth muscle relaxation. GDPD3 (glycerophosphodiester phosphodiesterase domain-containing protein 3) is a 318 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that belongs to the glycerophosphoryl diester phosphodiesterase family and contains one GDPD domain. Existing as two alternatively spliced isoforms, GDPD3 is encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 16p11.2. Chromosome 16 encodes over 900 genes and comprises nearly 3% of the human genome. Giant axonal neuropathy, Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome and Crohn's disease are associated with defects in chromosome 16.

### REFERENCES

- Baraitser, M. and Preece, M.A. 1983. The Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome: occurrence in two sets of identical twins. Clin. Genet. 23: 318-320.
- Breuning, M.H., et al. 1993. Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome caused by submicroscopic deletions within 16p13.3. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 52: 249-254.
- Bomont, P., et al. 2000. The gene encoding gigaxonin, a new member of the cytoskeletal BTB/kelch repeat family, is mutated in giant axonal neuropathy. Nat. Genet. 26: 370-374.
- Kuhlenbäumer, G., et al. 2002. Giant axonal neuropathy (GAN): case report and two novel mutations in the gigaxonin gene. Neurology 58: 1273-1276.
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- 7. Martin, J., et al. 2004. The sequence and analysis of duplication-rich human chromosome 16. Nature 432: 988-994.
- Francis, S.H., et al. 2011. Mammalian cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases: molecular mechanisms and physiological functions. Physiol. Rev. 91: 651-690.

### CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GDPD3 (human) mapping to 16p11.2.

### SOURCE

GDPD3 (E-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an extracellular domain of GDPD3 of human origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$  IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-246990 P, (100  $\mu$ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

## APPLICATIONS

GDPD3 (E-20) is recommended for detection of GDPD3 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for GDPD3 siRNA (h): sc-93057, GDPD3 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-93057-SH and GDPD3 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-93057-V.

Molecular Weight of GDPD3 isoforms: 37/30 kDa.

### **RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluo-rescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

## STORAGE

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.