**BACKGROUND**

Glucose-6-phosphate 1-dehydrogenase (G6PD) plays an important role in the pentose phosphate pathway. It is a member of the glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase family of proteins. G6PD is an ubiquitous enzyme that produces pentose sugars for nucleic acid synthesis, but is also involved in carbohydrate degradation, as it is one of the main producers of NADPH reducing power. G6PD has NADP as a co-factor and structural element. It can be found as a homodimer or homotrimer, and is primarily detected in lymphoblasts, granulocytes, and sperm. Defects in G6PD can cause chronic non-spherocytic hemolytic anemia (CNSHA), especially in areas in which malaria is an epidemic. Individuals with a high level of G6PD-deficiency are at higher risk of acute hemolytic attacks.

**REFERENCES**


**CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: G6PD (human) mapping to Xq28; G6pdx (mouse) mapping to X A7.3.

**SOURCE**

G6PD (G-6) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 356-515 mapping at the C-terminus of G6PD of human origin.

**PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG2a kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

**STORAGE**

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

**DATA**

![G6PD blots and immunofluorescence images](images)

**SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**


**RESEARCH USE**

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

**PROTOCOLS**

See our website at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.