

Product Name: GBA (1P9) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMRe11321



Summary

Production Name	GBA (1P9) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC-P
Reactivity	Human

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	GBA
Alternative Names	Alglucerase; betaGC; GBA1; GCASE; GCB; GLUC; Glucosylceramidase; Imiglucerase;
Gene ID	2629.0
SwissProt ID	P04062.

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:1000-1:5000, IHC-P/IF-P 1:50-1:100
Molecular Weight	60kDa

Background

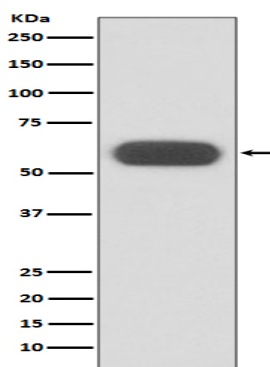
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Defects in GBA are the cause of Gaucher disease (GD) [MIM:230800]; also known as glucocerebrosidase deficiency. GD is the most prevalent lysosomal storage disease, characterized by accumulation of glucosylceramide in the reticulo-endothelial system. Glucosylceramidase that catalyzes, within the lysosomal compartment, the hydrolysis of glucosylceramide/GlcCer into free ceramide and glucose (PubMed:9201993, PubMed:24211208, PubMed:15916907). Thereby, plays a central role in the degradation of complex lipids and the turnover of cellular membranes (PubMed:27378698). Through the production of ceramides, participates in the PKC-activated salvage pathway of ceramide formation (PubMed:19279011). Also plays a role in cholesterol metabolism (PubMed:24211208, PubMed:26724485). May either catalyze the glucosylation of cholesterol, through a transglucosylation reaction that transfers glucose from glucosylceramide to cholesterol (PubMed:24211208, PubMed:26724485). The short chain saturated C8:0-GlcCer and the mono-unsaturated C18:0-GlcCer being the most effective glucose donors for that transglucosylation reaction (PubMed:24211208). Under specific conditions, may alternatively catalyze the reverse reaction, transferring glucose from cholesteryl-beta-D-glucoside to ceramide (PubMed:26724485). Finally, may also hydrolyze cholesteryl- beta-D-glucoside to produce D-glucose and cholesterol (PubMed:24211208, PubMed:26724485).

Research Area

Image Data



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Western blot analysis of GBA expression in U87-MG cell lysate.

Note

For research use only.