

ARG40802 anti-GALE antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Product Description | Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes GALE |
| Tested Reactivity | Hu, Ms, Rat |
| Tested Application | IHC-P, WB |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Target Name | GALE |
| Species | Human |
| Immunogen | Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 129-348 of Human GALE (NP_001121093.1). |
| Conjugation | Un-conjugated |
| Alternate Names | UDP-GlcNAc 4-epimerase; SDR1E1; UDP-galactose 4-epimerase; Galactowaldenase; EC 5.1.3.2; EC 5.1.3.7; UDP-N-acetylglucosamine 4-epimerase; UDP-GalNAc 4-epimerase; UDP-N-acetylgalactosamine 4-epimerase; UDP-glucose 4-epimerase |

Application Instructions

| Application table | Application | Dilution |
|-------------------|--|----------------|
| | IHC-P | 1:50 - 1:200 |
| | WB | 1:500 - 1:2000 |
| Application Note | * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist. | |
| Positive Control | HeLa | |
| Observed Size | 36 kDa | |

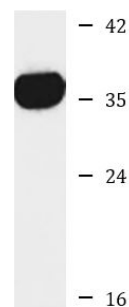
Properties

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Form | Liquid |
| Purification | Affinity purified. |
| Buffer | PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol. |
| Preservative | 0.02% Sodium azide |
| Stabilizer | 50% Glycerol |
| Storage instruction | For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use. |

Bioinformation

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Gene Symbol | GALE |
| Gene Full Name | UDP-galactose-4-epimerase |
| Background | <p>This gene encodes UDP-galactose-4-epimerase which catalyzes two distinct but analogous reactions: the epimerization of UDP-glucose to UDP-galactose, and the epimerization of UDP-N-acetylglucosamine to UDP-N-acetylgalactosamine. The bifunctional nature of the enzyme has the important metabolic consequence that mutant cells (or individuals) are dependent not only on exogenous galactose, but also on exogenous N-acetylgalactosamine as a necessary precursor for the synthesis of glycoproteins and glycolipids. Mutations in this gene result in epimerase-deficiency galactosemia, also referred to as galactosemia type 3, a disease characterized by liver damage, early-onset cataracts, deafness and mental retardation, with symptoms ranging from mild ('peripheral' form) to severe ('generalized' form). Multiple alternatively spliced transcripts encoding the same protein have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p> |
| Function | <p>Catalyzes two distinct but analogous reactions: the reversible epimerization of UDP-glucose to UDP-galactose and the reversible epimerization of UDP-N-acetylglucosamine to UDP-N-acetylgalactosamine. The reaction with UDP-Gal plays a critical role in the Leloir pathway of galactose catabolism in which galactose is converted to the glycolytic intermediate glucose 6-phosphate. It contributes to the catabolism of dietary galactose and enables the endogenous biosynthesis of both UDP-Gal and UDP-GalNAc when exogenous sources are limited. Both UDP-sugar interconversions are important in the synthesis of glycoproteins and glycolipids. [UniProt]</p> |
| Calculated Mw | 38 kDa |

Images



HeLa

ARG40802 anti-GALE antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 µg of HeLa cell lysate stained with ARG40802 anti-GALE antibody at 1:1000 dilution.