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Rabbit Anti-GBA3 antibody

SL13298R

Product Name:	GBA3
Chinese Name:	β葡萄糖苷酶3抗体
Alias:	CBG; CBGL1; Cytosolic beta glucosidase; Cytosolic beta glucosidase like protein 1; Cytosolic beta-glucosidase; Cytosolic beta-glucosidase-like protein 1; GBA3; GBA3_HUMAN; GLUC; Glucosidase beta acid 3; Klotho related protein.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Rat,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	54kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GBA3/CBG:151-250/469
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	CBG is a monomeric enzyme involved in the absorption and metabolism of flavonoid glucosides. CBG is found predominately in the liver, but is also located in tissues such as spleen, small intestine and kidney. Through its catalytic activity, CBG is able to hydrolyze a variety of glycosides including phytoestrogens, cyanogens, and flavonols. Although its catalytic activity extends to many dietary flavonoids, CBG has increased

specificity for hydrophobic aglycones such as beta-D-glucoside and beta-D-galactoside. Hydrolysis is inhibited by sodium taurocholate and glucosyl-sphingosine, both of which regulate CBG enzymatic activity. Deficiencies in CBG have been implicated in Gaucher's disease, a lysosomal storage disease that causes a build up of fatty material in the spleen, liver, lung and kidneys.

Function:
Glycosidase probably involved in the intestinal absorption and metabolism of dietary flavonoid glycosides. Able to hydrolyze a broad variety of glycosides including phytoestrogens, flavonols, flavones, flavanones and cyanogens. Possesses beta-glycosylceramidase activity and may be involved in a nonlysosomal catabolic pathway of glycosylceramide.

Subcellular Location:
Cytoplasm; cytosol.

Tissue Specificity:
Present in small intestine (at protein level). Expressed in liver, small intestine, colon, spleen and kidney. Down-regulated in renal cell carcinomas and hepatocellular carcinomas.

Post-translational modifications:
The N-terminus is blocked.

Similarity:
Belongs to the glycosyl hydrolase 1 family. Klotho subfamily.

SWISS:
Q9H227

Gene ID:
57733

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 57733Human

Omim: 606619Human

SwissProt: Q9H227Human

Unigene: 653107Human

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
