



SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

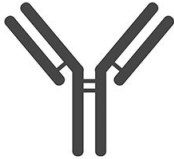
mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic)



Product Number	ARP54296_P050-Biotin
Product Page	www.avivasysbio.com/gla-antibody-n-terminal-region-biotin-arp54296-p050-biotin.html
Name	GLA Antibody - N-terminal region : Biotin (ARP54296_P050-Biotin)
Protein Size (# AA)	429 amino acids
Molecular Weight	45kDa
Conjugation	Biotin
NCBI Gene Id	2717
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Gene Full Name	Galactosidase, alpha
Alias Symbols	GALA
Peptide Sequence	Synthetic peptide located within the following region: PQRFPHGIRQLANYVHSGGLKLGIVADVGNKTCAGFPGSEFGYYDIDAQTF
Product Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer.
Reference	Kretz,K.A., (2008) Mol. Genet. Metab. 93 (3), 331-340
Description of Target	GLA is a homodimeric glycoprotein that hydrolyses the terminal alpha-galactosyl moieties from glycolipids and glycoproteins. This enzyme predominantly hydrolyzes ceramide trihexoside, and it can catalyze the hydrolysis of melibiose into galactose and glucose. A variety of mutations in this gene affect the synthesis, processing, and stability of this enzyme, which causes Fabry disease, a rare lysosomal storage disorder that results from a failure to catabolize alpha-D-galactosyl glycolipid moieties. This gene encodes a homodimeric glycoprotein that hydrolyses the terminal alpha-galactosyl moieties from glycolipids and glycoproteins. This enzyme predominantly hydrolyzes ceramide trihexoside, and it can catalyze the hydrolysis of melibiose into galactose and glucose. A variety of mutations in this gene affect the synthesis, processing, and stability of this enzyme, which causes Fabry disease, a rare lysosomal storage disorder that results from a failure to catabolize alpha-D-galactosyl glycolipid moieties. Publication Note: This RefSeq record includes a subset of the publications that are available for this gene. Please see the Entrez Gene record to access additional publications.
Protein Interactions	ZNF622; CNDP2; MAT2B; EIF4H; PGD; GNS; GBP2; G6PD; EIF5; CAPN1; ALDH7A1; TERT; UBC; FBXO6; OTUD4; GLA;
Reconstitution and Storage	All conjugated antibodies should be stored in light-protected vials or covered with a light protecting material (i.e. aluminum foil). Conjugated antibodies are stable for at least 12 months at 4C. If longer storage is desired (24 months), conjugates may be diluted with up to 50% glycerol and stored at -20C to -80C. Freezing and thawing conjugated antibodies will compromise enzyme activity as well as antibody binding.
Datasheets/Manuals	Printable datasheet for anti-GLA (ARP54296_P050-Biotin) antibody
Blocking Peptide	For anti-GLA (ARP54296_P050-Biotin) antibody is Catalog # AAP54296 (Previous Catalog # AAPP31045)
Immunogen	The immunogen is a synthetic peptide directed towards the N terminal region of human GLA
Uniprot ID	P06280
Protein Name	Alpha-galactosidase A
Protein Accession #	NP_000160
Purification	Affinity Purified
Nucleotide Accession #	NM_000169
Gene Symbol	GLA
Predicted Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Cow, Dog, Goat, Guinea Pig, Horse, Rabbit, Zebrafish

Application	WB
Predicted Homology Based on Immunogen Sequence	Cow: 93%; Dog: 100%; Goat: 86%; Guinea Pig: 100%; Horse: 86%; Human: 100%; Mouse: 100%; Rabbit: 93%; Rat: 100%; Zebrafish: 93%
Image 1	

AVIVA SYSTEMS BIOLOGY manufactures and sells quality antibody products covering genome wide proteins.

This product is for Research Use Only. Not for diagnostic, human, or veterinary use.
Optimal conditions of its use should be determined by end users.