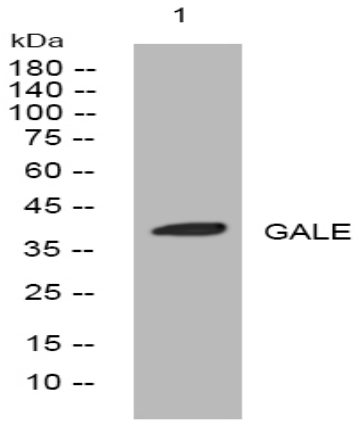
Best Tools for immunology Research

GALE rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YT6716
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB
Target :	GALE
Fields :	>>Galactose metabolism;>>Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism;>>Metabolic pathways;>>Biosynthesis of nucleotide sugars
Gene Name :	GALE
Protein Name :	GALE
Human Gene Id :	2582
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q14376
Mouse Gene Id :	74246
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q8R059
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P18645
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human GALE AA range: 104-154
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of GALE at Human/Mouse/Rat
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1□500-2000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	38kD
Background :	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],
Function :	catalytic activity:UDP-glucose = UDP-galactose.,cofactor:NAD.,disease:Defects in GALE are the cause of epimerase-deficiency galactosemia (EDG) [MIM:230350]; also known as galactosemia type 3. Clinical features include early-onset cataracts, liver damage, deafness and mental retardation. There are two clinically distinct forms of EDG. (1) A benign, or 'peripheral' form with no detectable GALE activity in red blood cells and characterized by mild symptoms. Some patients may suffer no symptoms beyond raised levels of galactose-1-phosphate in the blood. (2) A much rarer 'generalized' form with undetectable levels of GALE activity in all tissues and resulting in severe features such as restricted growth and mental development.,function:Catalyzes two distinct but analogous reactions: the epimerization of UDP-glucose to UDP-galactose and the epimerization of UDP-N-acetylglucosamine to UDP-N-ace
Subcellular Location :	cytosol,extracellular exosome,
Sort :	6400
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit
Modifications :	Unmodified

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from PC-12 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night