

# GL $\alpha$ /Galactosidase Alpha Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN006790L

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

## Description

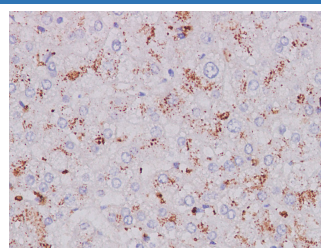
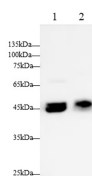
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human GL $\alpha$ /Galactosidase Alpha protein expressed by Mammalian
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity Purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>buffer</b>	PBS with 0.05% proclin 300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol,pH7.4

## Applications

## Recommended Dilution

<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:1000
<b>IHC</b>	1:1000-1:2000

## Data



Western blot with Anti GL $\alpha$ /Galactosidase Alpha Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: MCF-7 cell lysate, Lane 2: 293T cell lysate.

**Observed-MV:49 kDa**  
**Calculated-MV:49 kDa**

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver using GL $\alpha$ /Galactosidase Alpha Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1500.

## Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

## Background

alpha -Galactosidase A is a homodimeric glycoprotein that can release terminal alpha -galactosyl moieties from glycolipids and glycoproteins and catalyze the hydrolysis of melibiose into galactose and glucose . It is a lysosomal enzyme and is responsible for degradation of glycolipid globotriaosylceramide (Gb3) (Gal alpha 1-4Gal beta 1-4Glc beta -ceramide). Mutations in this gene cause Fabry disease, an X-linked hereditary lysosomal storage disease with the accumulation of Gb3 in the walls of small blood vessels, nerves, dorsal root ganglia, renal glomerular and tubular epithelial cells, and cardiomyocytes.

## For Research Use Only