GBA Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN8519

Key Features

Host Species	Reactivity	Applications
• Rabbit	• Human,Mouse	• WB

MW	Isotype
• 59kD (Calculated)	• IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human GBA
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of GBA at Human, Mouse

Target Information

Gene name	GBA GC GLUC

Protein Name Glucosylceramidase (Acid beta-glucosidase) (Alglucerase) (Beta-glucocerebrosidase) (D-glucosyl-N-acylsphingosine glucohydrolase) (Imiglucerase)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	2629;	P04062;
Mouse	14466;	P17439;

Cellular Localization Lysosome membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Lumenal side . Interaction with saposin-C promotes membrane association (PubMed:10781797). Targeting to lysosomes occurs through an alternative MPR-independent mechanism via SCARB2 (PubMed:18022370). .

Function Glucosylceramidase that catalyzes, within the lysosomal compartment, the hydrolysis of glucosylceramides/GlcCers (such as beta-D-glucosyl-(1<->1')-N-acylsphing-4-enine) into free ceramides (such as N-acylsphing-4-enine) and glucose . Plays a central role in the degradation of complex lipids and the turnover of cellular membranes . Through the production of ceramides, participates in the PKC-activated salvage pathway of ceramide formation . Catalyzes the glucosylation of cholesterol, through a transglucosylation reaction where glucose is transferred from GlcCer to cholesterol . GlcCer containing mono-unsaturated fatty acids (such as beta-D-glucosyl-N-(9Z-octadecenoyl)-sphing-4-enine) are preferred as glucose donors for cholesterol glucosylation when compared with GlcCer containing same chain length of saturated fatty acids (such as beta-D-glucosyl-N-octadecanoyl-sphing-4-enine) . Under specific conditions, may alternatively catalyze the reverse reaction, transferring glucose from cholesteryl 3-beta-D-glucoside to ceramide (Probable). Can also hydrolyze cholesteryl 3-beta-D-glucoside producing glucose and cholesterol . Catalyzes the hydrolysis of galactosylceramides/GalCers (such as beta-D-galactosyl-(1<->1')-N-acylsphing-4-enine), as well as the transfer of galactose between GalCers and cholesterol in vitro, but with lower activity than with GlcCers . Contrary to GlcCer and GalCer, xylosylceramide/XylCer (such as beta-D-xyosyl-(1<->1')-N-acylsphing-4-enine) is not a good substrate for hydrolysis, however it is a good xylose donor for transxylosylation activity to form cholesteryl 3-beta-D-xyloside .

Validation Data

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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