GBA Rabbit pAb

Catalog No	YP-Ab-18720
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	GBA GC GLUC
Protein Name	Glucosylceramidase (Acid beta-glucosidase) (Alglucerase) (Beta-glucocerebrosidase) (D-glucosyl-N-acylsphingosine glucohydrolase) (Imiglucerase)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human GBA
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of GBA at Human, Mouse
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	59kD
Cell Pathway	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). .
Tissue Specificity	
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 .
Background	
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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