Datasheet for ABIN2785690

# anti-GALE antibody (N-Term)

1 Image

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## Overview

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|---|---|
| Quantity: | 100 µL |
| Target: | GALE |
| Binding Specificity: | N-Term |
| Reactivity: | Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Rabbit, Cow, Guinea Pig |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Conjugate: | This GALE antibody is un-conjugated |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB) |

## Product Details

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| Immunogen: | The immunogen is a synthetic peptide directed towards the N terminal region of human GALE |
| Sequence: | AEKVLVTGGA GYIGSHTVLE LLEAGYLPVV IDNFHNAFRG GGSLPESLRR |
| Predicted Reactivity: | Cow: 93%, Dog: 86%, Guinea Pig: 86%, Human: 100%, Mouse: 91%, Pig: 91%, Rabbit: 92%, Rat: 91% |
| Characteristics: | This is a rabbit polyclonal antibody against GALE. It was validated on Western Blot using a cell lysate as a positive control. |
| Purification: | Affinity Purified |

## Target Details

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| Target: | GALE |

## Target Details

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| Alternative Name: | GALE (GALE Products) |
| Background: | GALE is an 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). 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.<br>Alias Symbols: SDR1E1<br>Protein Interaction Partner: GALE, SUMO2, UBC, BAG3, FN1, APP,<br>Protein Size: 348 |
| Molecular Weight: | 38 kDa |
| Gene ID: | 2582 |
| NCBI Accession: | NM_001008216, NP_001008217 |
| UniProt: | Q14376 |
| Pathways: | Response to Water Deprivation, Cellular Glucan Metabolic Process |

## Application Details

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| Application Notes: | Optimal working dilutions should be determined experimentally by the investigator. |
| Comment: | Antigen size: 348 AA |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |

## Handling

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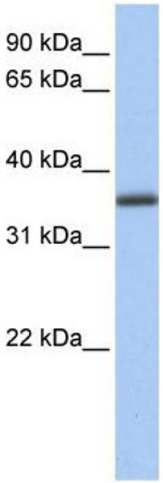
| Format: | Liquid |
| Concentration: | Lot specific |
| Buffer: | Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09 % (w/v) sodium azide and 2 % sucrose. |
| Preservative: | Sodium azide |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only. |
| Handling Advice: | Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Storage: | -20 °C |
| Storage Comment: | For short term use, store at 2-8°C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles. |

## Images




**Western Blotting**

**Image 1. WB Suggested Anti-GALE Antibody Titration:** 0.2-1 ug/ml

**ELISA Titer:** 1:312500

**Positive Control:** Human Liver