

Product datasheet for **TA334924**

GALE Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for anti-GALE antibody: synthetic peptide directed towards the N terminal of human GALE. Synthetic peptide located within the following region: AEKVLVTGGAGYIGSHTVLELLEAGYLPVVIDNFHNAFRGGGSLPELRR
Formulation:	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose. <i>Note that this product is shipped as lyophilized powder to China customers.</i>
Purification:	Affinity Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	38 kDa
Gene Name:	UDP-galactose-4-epimerase
Database Link:	NP_001008217 Entrez Gene 2582 Human Q14376



[View online »](#)

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.

Synonyms:

SDR1E1

Note:

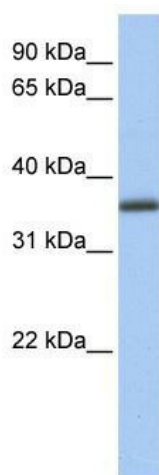
Immunogen Sequence Homology: Human: 100%; Bovine: 93%; Rabbit: 92%; Pig: 91%; Rat: 91%; Mouse: 91%; Dog: 86%; Guinea pig: 86%

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome

Protein Pathways:

Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism, Galactose metabolism, Metabolic pathways

Product images:

WB Suggested Anti-GALE Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 ug/ml; ELISA Titer: 1: 312500; Positive Control: Human Liver