OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for TP301561M

GALE (NM_000403) Human Recombinant Protein

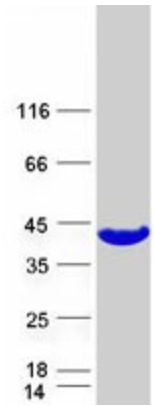
Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human UDP-galactose-4-epimerase (GALE), transcript variant 1, 100 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC201561 protein sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s) MAEKVLVTGGAGYIGSHTVLELLEAGYLPVVIDNFHNAFRGGGSLPESLRRVQELTGRSVEFEEMDILDQ GALQRLFKKYSFMAVIHFAGLKAVGESVQKPLDYYRVNLTGTIQLLEIMKAHGVKNLVFSSSATVYGNPQ YLPLDEAHPTGGCTNPYGKSKFFIEEMIRDLCQADKTWNAVLLRYFNPTGAHASGCIGEDPQGIPNNLMP YVSQVAIGRREALNVFGNDYDTEDGTGVRDYIHVVDLAKGHIAALRKLKEQCGCRIYNLGTGTGYSVLQM VQAMEKASGKKIPYKVVARREGDVAACYANPSLAQEELGWTAALGLDRMCEDLWRWQKQNPSGFGTQA TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	38.1 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_000394
Locus ID:	2582

View online »

UniProt ID:	Q14376, A0A384NL38
RefSeq Size:	1647
Cytogenetics:	1p36.11
RefSeq ORF:	1044
Synonyms:	SDR1E1
Summary:	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 cognitive disability, with symptoms ranging from mild ('peripheral' form) to severe ('generalized' form). Multiple alternatively spliced transcripts encoding the same protein have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism, Galactose metabolism, Metabolic pathways

Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified GALE protein (Cat# [TP301561]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with GALE cDNA clone (Cat# [RC201561]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).