

Human B-Gal Recombinant Protein

PX-P2051-10

DESCRIPTION

Beta galactosidase also known as B-Gal is a lysosomal beta Galactosidase that hydrolyzes the terminal beta galactose from Ganglioside and Keratan sulfate. An alternative splicing at the RNA level of B-Gal results a catalytically inactive beta galactosidase that plays a major role in vascular development. Defects of beta -galactosidase (GLB1) are the cause of diseases like GM1-gangliosidosis which is a lysosomal storage disorder and Morquio Syndrome B that cause patients to have irregular elastic fibers. More than 100 mutations have been identified for B-Gal, which result in diverse residual activities of the mutant enzymes and a spectrum of symptoms in the two related diseases.

OVERVIEW

SIZE	10 uG
ORIGIN SPECIES	Human
FRAGMENT	
PROTEIN DELIVERED WITH TAG	Yes
MOLECULAR WEIGHT WITH TAG IF ANY	74.66KDa
DELIVERY CONDITION	Dry Ice

PRODUCT INFORMATION

EXPRESSION SYSTEM	Eukaryotic expression
HOST	mammalian
PURITY	70%
PROTEIN ACCESSION	AAA51819.1
FORM	Frozen
BUFFER	PBS, pH 7.5
STABILITY & STORAGE	4°C for short term (1 week), -20°C or -80°C for long term (avoid freezing/thawing cycles; addition of 20-40% glycerol improves cryoprotection)

MORE INFO

GENE ID	2720
SWISSPROTID	P16278
UNIPROT ID	P16278
UNIPROT LINK	http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16278
NCBI GENE ALIASES	ELNR1, EBP, MPS4B
SYNONYMS	B-Gal, galactosidase, beta 1, beta-D-galactosidase precursor, Beta-galactosidase, GLB1, ELNR1, Acid beta-galactosidase, Lactase, Elastin receptor 1

PROTEIN SEQUENCE

MLRNATQRMFEIDYSRDSFLKDGQPFYISGSIHYSRVPRFYWKDRLLKMKMAGLNAIQTYVPWNFHEPWPQYQFSEDHDVEYFLRLAHELGLLVILRPGPYIC
AEWEMGGLPAWLEKESILLRSDPDYLAADVKGWLVLLPKMKPLLYQNGGPVITVQVENEYGSYFACDFDYLRFLQKRFRHHLGDDVVLFITDGAHKTFLLK
GALQGLYTTVDFGTGSNITDAFLSQRKCEPKGPLINSEFYTGWLDHW

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