

Anti-GALE Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO12857

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q14376
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for GALE detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, Direct ELISA in Human;Mouse;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	2582
Other Names	UDP-glucose 4-epimerase, 5.1.3.2, Galactowaldenase, UDP-N-acetylgalactosamine 4-epimerase, UDP-GalNAc 4-epimerase, UDP-N-acetylglucosamine 4-epimerase, UDP-GlcNAc 4-epimerase, 5.1.3.7, UDP-galactose 4-epimerase, GALE (HGNC:4116)
Calculated MW	38282
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 μ g/ml Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 μ g/ml Direct ELISA, 0.1-0.5 μ g/ml
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg NaN ₃ .
Immunogen	E. coli-derived human GALE recombinant protein (Position: M1-N340).
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins.
Storage	At -20 °C; for one year. After r ° Constitution, at 4 °C; for one month. It ° Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C; for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Protein Information

Name	GALE (HGNC:4116)
Function	Catalyzes two distinct but analogous reactions: the reversible epimerization of UDP-glucose to UDP-galactose and the reversible epimerization of UDP-N-acetylglucosamine to UDP-N- acetylgalactosamine. The reaction with UDP-Gal plays a critical role in the Leloir pathway of galactose catabolism in which galactose is converted to the glycolytic intermediate glucose 6-phosphate. It contributes to the catabolism of dietary galactose and enables the endogenous biosynthesis of both UDP-Gal and UDP-GalNAc when exogenous sources are limited. Both UDP-sugar interconversions are important in the synthesis of glycoproteins and glycolipids.

Background

The enzyme UDP-glucose 4-epimerase, also known as UDP-galactose 4-epimerase or GALE, is a homodimeric epimerase found in bacterial, fungal, plant, and mammalian cells. 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.

Images

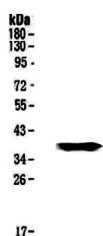
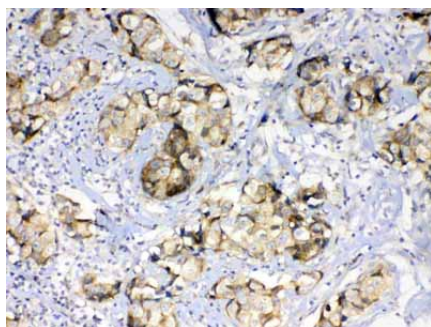


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of GALE using anti-GALE antibody (ABO12857). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions. Lane 1: rat liver tissue lysates. After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-GALE antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO12857) at 0.5 μ g/mL overnight at 4 $^{\circ}$ C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for GALE at approximately 38KD. The expected band size for GALE is at 38KD.

Figure 2. IHC analysis of GALE using anti-GALE antibody (ABO12857). GALE was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human mammary cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 μ g/ml rabbit anti-GALE Antibody (ABO12857) overnight at 4 $^{\circ}$ C. Biotinylated goat



anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 °C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

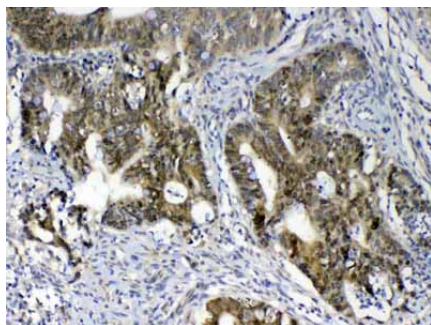


Figure 3. IHC analysis of GALE using anti-GALE antibody (ABO12857).GALE was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human colon cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 µg/ml rabbit anti-GALE Antibody (ABO12857) overnight at 4 °C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 °C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

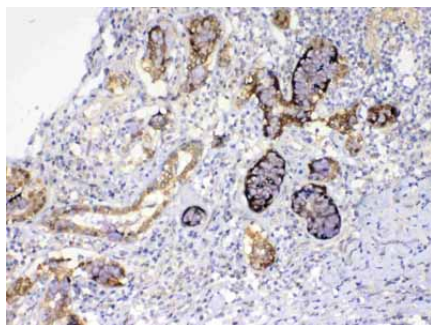


Figure 4. IHC analysis of GALE using anti-GALE antibody (ABO12857).GALE was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human lung cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 µg/ml rabbit anti-GALE Antibody (ABO12857) overnight at 4 °C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 °C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

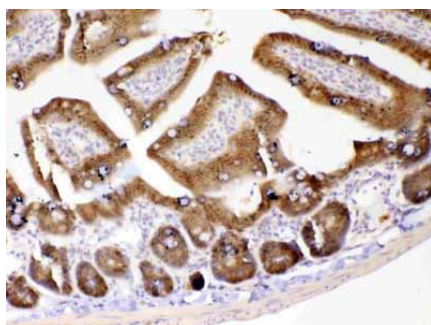


Figure 5. IHC analysis of GALE using anti-GALE antibody (ABO12857).GALE was detected in paraffin-embedded section of mouse intestine tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 µg/ml rabbit anti-GALE Antibody (ABO12857) overnight at 4 °C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 °C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

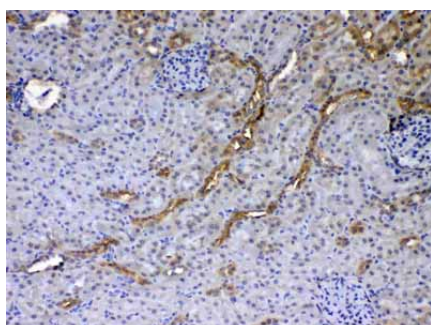


Figure 6. IHC analysis of GALE using anti-GALE antibody (ABO12857).GALE was detected in paraffin-embedded section of rat kidney tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 µg/ml rabbit anti-GALE Antibody (ABO12857) overnight at 4 °C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 °C. The tissue section was

developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.