10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

# CBG Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP68872

## Product Information

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| **Application** | WB, E |
| **Primary Accession** | Q9H227 |
| **Reactivity** | Human, Rat, Mouse |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Calculated MW** | 53696 |

## Additional Information

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| **Gene ID** | 57733 |
| **Other Names** | GBA3; CBG; CBGL1; Cytosolic beta-glucosidase; Cytosolic beta-glucosidase-like protein 1 |
| **Dilution** | WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. E~~N/A |
| **Format** | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. |
| **Storage Conditions** | -20℃ |

## Protein Information

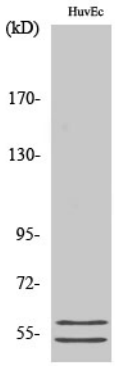
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| **Name** | GBA3 ( HGNC:19069) |
| **Synonyms** | CBG, CBGL1 |
| **Function** | Neutral cytosolic beta-glycosidase with a broad substrate specificity that could play a role in the catabolism of glycosylceramides (PubMed:11389701, PubMed:11784319, PubMed:17595169, PubMed:20728381, PubMed:26724485, PubMed:33361282). Has a significant glucosylceramidase activity in vitro (PubMed:17595169, PubMed:26724485). However, that activity is relatively low and its significance in vivo is not clear (PubMed:17595169, PubMed:20728381, PubMed:26724485). Hydrolyzes galactosylceramides/GalCers, glucosylsphingosines/GlcSphs and galactosylsphingosines/GalSphs (PubMed:17595169). However, the in vivo relevance of these activities is unclear (PubMed:17595169). It can also hydrolyze a broad variety of dietary glycosides including phytoestrogens, flavonols, flavones, flavanones and cyanogens in vitro and could therefore play a role in the metabolism of xenobiotics (PubMed:11784319). Possesses transxylosylase activity in vitro using xylosylated ceramides/XylCers (such as beta-D-xylosyl-(11')-N-acylsphing-4-enine) as xylosyl donors and cholesterol as |

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| | acceptor (PubMed:33361282). Could also play a role in the catabolism of cytosolic sialyl free N-glycans (PubMed:26193330). |
| **Cellular Location** | Cytoplasm, cytosol |
| **Tissue Location** | Present in small intestine (at protein level). Expressed in liver, small intestine, colon, spleen and kidney. Down- regulated in renal cell carcinomas and hepatocellular carcinomas |

## Background

Glycosidase probably involved in the intestinal absorption and metabolism of dietary flavonoid glycosides. Able to hydrolyze a broad variety of glycosides including phytoestrogens, flavonols, flavones, flavanones and cyanogens. Possesses beta- glycosylceramidase activity and may be involved in a nonlysosomal catabolic pathway of glycosylceramide.

## Images




Western Blot analysis of various cells using CBG Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1：500

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