

CBG Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP68872

Product Information

| WB |
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| <u>Q9H227</u> |
| Human |
| Rabbit |
| Polyclonal |
| 53696 |
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Additional Information

| Gene ID | 57733 |
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| 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. |
| Format | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. |
| Storage Conditions | -20°C |

Protein Information

| Name | GBA3 (<u>HGNC:19069</u>) |
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| Synonyms | CBG, CBGL1 |
| Function | Neutral cytosolic beta-glycosidase with a broad substrate specificity that could play a role in the catabolism of glycosylceramides (PubMed: <u>11389701</u> , PubMed: <u>11784319</u> , PubMed: <u>17595169</u> , PubMed: <u>20728381</u> , PubMed: <u>26724485</u> , PubMed: <u>33361282</u>). Has a significant glucosylceramidase activity in vitro (PubMed: <u>17595169</u> , PubMed: <u>26724485</u>). However, that activity is relatively low and its significance in vivo is not clear (PubMed: <u>17595169</u> , PubMed: <u>20728381</u> , PubMed: <u>26724485</u>). Hydrolyzes galactosylceramides/GalCers, glucosylsphingosines/GlcSphs and galactosylsphingosines/GalSphs (PubMed: <u>17595169</u>). However, the in vivo relevance of these activities is unclear (PubMed: <u>17595169</u>). 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: <u>11784319</u>). 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 |

| | acceptor (PubMed: <u>33361282</u>). Could also play a role in the catabolism of cytosolic sialyl free N-glycans (PubMed: <u>26193330</u>). |
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| 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



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