32-6841: GLA Human

Alternative Name : Alpha-galactosidase A, Alpha-D-galactosidase A, Alpha-D-galactoside galactohydrolase, Melibiase, GLA, GALA.

Description

Source: Sf9, Baculovirus cells.
Sterile Filtered colorless solution.
Alpha-galactosidase A (GLA) is a homodimeric glycoprotein which hydrolyses the terminal alpha-galactosyl moieties from glycolipids and glycoproteins. GLA catalyzes the hydrolysis of melibiose into galactose and glucose. Various mutations in the GLA gene affect the synthesis, processing, and stability of this enzyme, which causes Fabry disease (a rare lysosomal storage disorder which results from a failure to catabolize alpha-D-galactosyl glycolipid moieties).
GLA produced in Sf9 Baculovirus cells is a single, glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 406 amino acids (32-429 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 46.4kDa (Migrates at 40-57kDa on SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions).GLA is expressed with an 8 amino acid His tag at C-Terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Product Info

Amount :	2 µg / 10 µg
Purification :	Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Content :	GLA protein solution (0.5mg/ml) contains Phosphate Buffered Saline (pH 7.4) and 10% glycerol.
Storage condition :	Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.
Amino Acid :	LDNGLARTPT MGWLHWERFM CNLDCQEEPD SCISEKLFME MAELMVSEGW KDAGYEYLCI DDCWMAPQRD SEGRLQADPQ RFPHGIRQLA NYVHSKGLKL GIYADVGNKT CAGFPGSFGY YDIDAQTFAD WGVDLLKFDG CYCDSLENLA DGYKHMSLAL NRTGRSIVYS CEWPLYMWPF QKPNYTEIRQ YCNHWRNFAD IDDSWKSIKS ILDWTSFNQE RIVDVAGPGG WNDPDMLVIG NFGLSWNQQV TQMALWAIMA APLFMSNDLR HISPQAKALL QDKDVIAINQ DPLGKQGYQL RQGDNFEVWE RPLSGLAWAV AMINRQEIGG PRSYTIAVAS LGKGVACNPA CFITQLLPVK RKLGFYEWTS RLRSHINPTG TVLLQLENTM QMSLKDLLVE HHHHHH.