

**bs-12937R****[ Primary Antibody ]****CTBS Rabbit pAb**

www.bioss.com.cn

sales@bioss.com.cn

techsupport@bioss.com.cn

400-901-9800

**— DATASHEET —**

<b>Host:</b> Rabbit	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG	<b>Applications:</b> <b>IHC-P</b> (1:100-500) <b>IHC-F</b> (1:100-500) <b>IF</b> (1:100-500) <b>ICC/IF</b> (1:100-500) <b>ELISA</b> (1:5000-10000)  <b>Reactivity:</b> Mouse (predicted: Human, Rat)  <b>Predicted MW.:</b> 40 kDa  <b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cytoplasm
<b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal		
<b>GeneID:</b> 1486	<b>SWISS:</b> Q01459	
<b>Target:</b> CTBS		
<b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CTBS: 1-100/385.		
<b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A		
<b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml		
<b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
<b>Background:</b> CTBS is an evolutionarily conserved member of the glycosyl hydrolase 18 family of proteins. Localizing to the lysosome, CTBS plays a role in the degradation of asparagine-linked (Asn-linked) glycoproteins. Glycoproteins are translocated to lysosomes via endocytosis or autophagy where they are broken down by proteases and glycosidases. The catabolism of glycoproteins is an important step in the regular turnover of cellular contents and in maintaining the homeostasis of glycosylation. CTBS functions as a glycosidase that cleaves the reducing end GlcNAc from the core chitobiase unit of oligosaccharides. Before this reaction can occur, AGA (the lysosomal glycosylasparaginase) must first remove the Asn from the Asn-linked glycoprotein to expose the reducing end GlcNAc, thereby allowing CTBS to access the exposed moiety.		