bs-19003R

[Primary Antibody]

NAGPA Rabbit pAb



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- DATASHEET		400-901-9800
Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: IHC-P (1:100-500)
Clonality: Polyclonal		IHC-F (1:100-500)
GenelD: 51172	SWISS: OQUK23	IF (1:100-500)
		ELISA (1:5000-10000)
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Immunogen: KLH conjugated sy 171-270/515.	nthetic peptide derived from human NA	GPA:
Purification: affinity purified by	Protein A	Postivity (predicted Human Mouro
Concentration: 1mg/ml		Rat, Pig, Dog, Horse)
Storage: 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.		Predicted MW.: ^{51 kDa}
Background: Hydrolases are transported to lysosomes after binding to mannose 6-phosphate receptors in the trans-Golgi network. This gene encodes the enzyme that catalyzes the second step in the formation of the mannose 6-phosphate recognition marker on lysosomal hydrolases. Commonly known as 'uncovering enzyme' or UCE, this enzyme removes N-acetyl-D-glucosamine (GlcNAc) residues from GlcNAc-alpha-P-mannose moieties and thereby produces the recognition marker. This reaction most likely occurs in the trans-Golgi network. This enzyme functions as a homotetramer of two disulfide-linked homodimers. In addition to having an N-terminal signal peptide, the protein's C-terminus contains multiple signals for trafficking it between lysosomes, the plasma membrane, and trans-Golgi network. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]		nannose le Subcellular Cytoplasm r on nzyme' NAc) eby occurs ition to nus nes, the RefSeq,