

bs-16253R**[Primary Antibody]****GLCE Rabbit pAb**

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— DATASHEET —

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| Host: Rabbit | Isotype: IgG | Applications: WB (1:500-2000) IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500) ICC/IF (1:100-500) ELISA (1:5000-10000) Reactivity: Rat (predicted: Human, Mouse, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Dog) Predicted MW.: 70 kDa Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm |
| Clonality: Polyclonal | | |
| GeneID: 26035 | SWISS: O94923 | |
| Target: GLCE | | |
| Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GLCE: 541-617/617. | | |
| Purification: affinity purified by Protein A | | |
| Concentration: 1mg/ml | | |
| 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. | | |
| Background: GLCE (glucuronic acid epimerase), also known as HSEPI (heparin/heparan sulfate:glucuronic acid C5-epimerase) or D-glucuronyl C5-epimerase, is a single-pass type II membrane protein that is part of the golgi apparatus and, through its enzymatic activity, is essential for proper biological function of heparan sulphate (HS). GLCE epimerizes D-glucuronic acid into L-iduronic acid of HS, thus changing the specificity of HS and allowing it to bind to cytokines and growth factors. GLCE is a target of the beta-catenin–TCF4 transactivation complex; an essential component in the Wnt/APC/beta-catenin signaling pathway that is upregulated in colon carcinoma cells. The enzymatic activity of GLCE is enhanced by overexpression of beta-catenin–TCF4, suggesting a possible role for GLCE in the dysregulation of proper signaling pathways; a dysregulation that leads to the development of human epithelial tumors. | | |