

## Rabbit Anti-GANC/Cy5 Conjugated antibody

SL13279R-Cy5

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-GANC/Cy5
<b>Chinese Name</b>	Cy5 标记的 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶 C 抗体
<b>Alias</b>	Neutral alphaglucoisidase C; Ganc; GANC_HUMAN; Glucosidase alpha neutral C; MGC138256; Neutral alpha glucosidase C; Neutral alpha-glucosidase C; Neutral alphaglucoisidase C.
<b>Research Area</b>	Tumour Cell biology Signal transduction Diabetes The new supersedes the old
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species</b>	(predicted:Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Horse) ICC/IF=1:50-200,IF=1:100-500
<b>Applications</b>	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight</b>	104kDa
<b>Form</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GANC/Neutral alphaglucoisidase C
<b>Lsotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
<b>Product Detail</b>	<b>background:</b> A key enzyme in glycogen degradation and metabolism, GANC (glucosidase, $\alpha$ neutral C) is a 914 amino acid protein with $\alpha$ -glucosidase activity that belongs to the glycosyl hydrolase 31 family and hydrolyzes non-reducing, terminal 1,4-linked $\alpha$ -D-glucose residues and releases $\alpha$ -D-glucose. The gene encoding GANC maps to human chromosome 15q15.1, a region associated

with susceptibility to non-insulin-dependent (type 2) diabetes mellitus, a disease characterized by high blood glucose levels. Human chromosome 15 houses over 700 genes and comprises nearly 3% of the human genome. Angelman syndrome, Prader-Willi syndrome, Tay-Sachs disease and Marfan syndrome are all associated with defects in chromosome 15-localized genes.

**Function:**

Has alpha-glucosidase activity.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the glycosyl hydrolase 31 family.

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 2595](#) Human

[Omim: 104180](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q8TET4](#) Human

[Unigene: 143261](#) Human

[Unigene: 730806](#) Human

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.