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Anti-GALT Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO12948

Specification

Anti-GALT Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, E**
Primary Accession	P07902
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for GALT detection. Tested with WB, Direct ELISA in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-GALT Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2592

Other Names
Galactose-1-phosphate uridylyltransferase, Gal-1-P uridylyltransferase, 2.7.7.12, UDP-glucose--hexose-1-phosphate uridylyltransferase, GALT

Calculated MW
43363 MW KDa

Application Details
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml
 Direct ELISA, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml

Contents
Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen
E. coli-derived human GALT recombinant protein (Position: Q188-A379).

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage	**At -20˚C; for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C; for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C; for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

Anti-GALT Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

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Name GALT

Function
Plays an important role in galactose metabolism.

Anti-GALT Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-GALT Picoband Antibody - Images

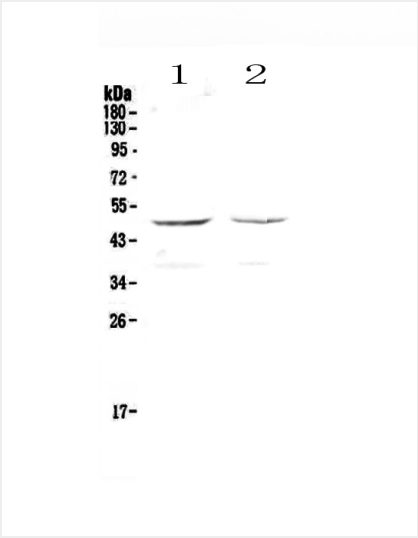

Figure 1. Western blot analysis of GALT using anti-GALT antibody (ABO12948).

Anti-GALT Picoband Antibody - Background

Galactose-1-phosphate uridyl transferase (GALT) catalyzes the second step of the Leloir pathway of galactose metabolism, namely the conversion of UDP-glucose + galactose-1-phosphate to glucose-1-phosphate + UDP-galactose. The absence of this enzyme results in classic galactosemia in humans and can be fatal in the newborn period if lactose is not removed from the diet. The pathophysiology of galactosemia has not been clearly defined. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.