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GC Antibody (Center)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP8937C

Specification

GC Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	**WB, FC, IHC-P-Leica,E**
Primary Accession	P04062
Other Accession	Q70KH2, Q2KHZ8
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Predicted	**Bovine, Pig**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Antigen Region	**337-365**

GC Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2629

Other Names
Glucosylceramidase, Acid beta-glucosidase, Alglucerase, Beta-glucocerebrosidase, Beta-GC, D-glucosyl-N-acylsphingosine glucohydrolase, Imiglucerase, GBA, GC, GLUC

Target/Specificity
This GC antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 337-365 amino acids of human GC.

Dilution
WB~~1:2000
FC~~1:25
IHC-P-Leica~~1:500
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
GC Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GC Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name GBA1 (HGNC:4177)

Synonyms GBA, GC, GLUC

Function Glucosylceramidase that catalyzes, within the lysosomal compartment, the hydrolysis of glucosylceramides/GlcCers (such as beta- D-glucosyl-(11')-N-acylsphing-4-enine) into free ceramides (such as N-acylsphing-4-enine) and glucose (PubMed:15916907, PubMed:24211208, PubMed:32144204, PubMed:9201993). Plays a central role in the degradation of complex lipids and the turnover of cellular membranes (PubMed:27378698). Through the production of ceramides, participates in the PKC-activated salvage pathway of ceramide formation (PubMed:19279011). Catalyzes the glucosylation of cholesterol, through a transglucosylation reaction where glucose is transferred from GlcCer to cholesterol (PubMed:24211208, PubMed:26724485, PubMed:32144204). GlcCer containing mono-unsaturated fatty acids (such as beta-D- glucosyl-N-(9Z-octadecenoyl)-sphing-4-enine) are preferred as glucose donors for cholesterol glucosylation when compared with GlcCer containing same chain length of saturated fatty acids (such as beta-D- glucosyl-N-octadecanoyl-sphing-4-enine) (PubMed:24211208). Under specific conditions, may alternatively catalyze the reverse reaction, transferring glucose from cholesteryl 3-beta-D-glucoside to ceramide (Probable) (PubMed:26724485). Can also hydrolyze cholesteryl 3-beta-D- glucoside producing glucose and cholesterol (PubMed:24211208, PubMed:26724485). Catalyzes the hydrolysis of galactosylceramides/GalCers (such as beta-D-galactosyl-(11')-N- acylsphing-4-enine), as well as the transfer of galactose between GalCers and cholesterol in vitro, but with lower activity than with GlcCers (PubMed:32144204). Contrary to GlcCer and GalCer, xylosylceramide/XylCer (such as beta-D-xyosyl-(11')-N-acylsphing-4- enine) is not a good substrate for hydrolysis, however it is a good xylose donor for transxylosylation activity to form cholesteryl 3-beta- D-xyloside (PubMed:33361282).

Cellular Location
Lysosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Lumenal side. Note=Interaction with saposin-C promotes membrane association (PubMed:10781797). Targeting to lysosomes occurs through an alternative MPR-independent mechanism via SCARB2 (PubMed:18022370).

GC Antibody (Center) - 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

GC Antibody (Center) - Images

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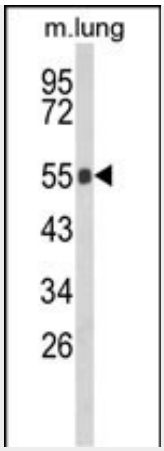
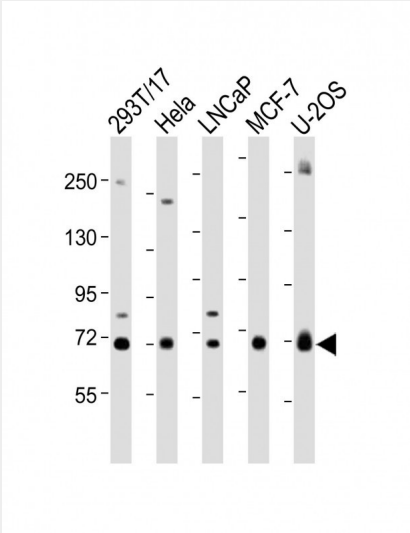
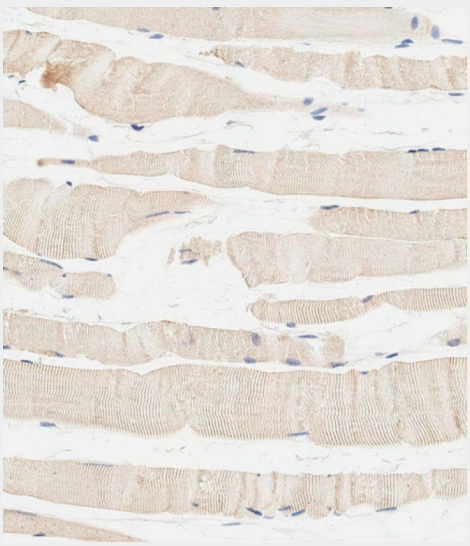


Western blot analysis of GC Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP8937c) in mouse lung tissue lysates (35ug/lane). GC (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



All lanes : Anti-GC Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: 293T/17 whole cell lysate Lane 2: Hela whole cell lysate Lane 3: LNCaP whole cell lysate Lane 4: MCF-7 whole cell lysate Lane 5: U-2OS whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 60 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



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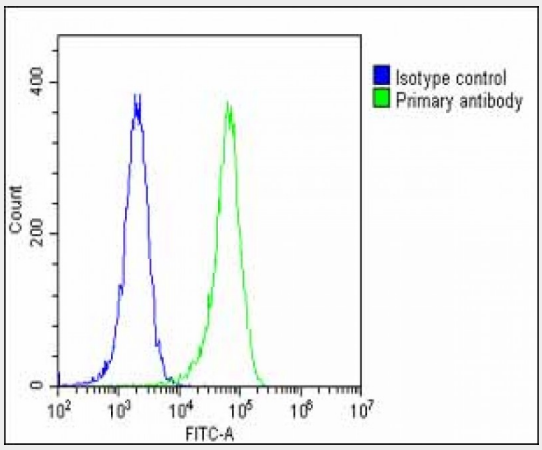
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human skeletal muscle tissue using AP8937C performed on the Leica® BOND RXm. Samples were incubated with primary antibody(1/500) for 1 hours at room temperature. A undiluted biotinylated CRF Anti-Polyvalent HRP Polymer antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



Overlay histogram showing Hela cells stained with AP8937C(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then icubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP8937C, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37ºC. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(1583138) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37ºC. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

GC Antibody (Center) - Background

GC is a protein that cleaves the beta-glucosidic linkage of glycosylceramide, an intermediate in glycolipid metabolism.

GC Antibody (Center) - References

Jamrozik,Z., et.al., J. Neurol. 257 (3), 459-460 (2010)
Mao,X.Y., et.al., Neurosci. Lett. 469 (2), 256-259 (2010)