GANC rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00002595-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human GANC peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human GANC is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human GANC peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by We stern Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — GANC

Entrez GeneID	2595
GeneBank Accession#	GANC
Gene Name	GANC
Gene Alias	MGC138256
Gene Description	glucosidase, alpha; neutral C
Omim ID	104180
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Glycosyl hydrolase enzymes hydrolyse the glycosidic bond between two or more carbohydrates, o r between a carbohydrate and a non-carbohydrate moiety. This gene encodes a member of glyco syl hydrolases family 31. This enzyme hydrolyses terminal, non-reducing 1,4-linked alpha-D-gluco se residues and releases alpha-D-glucose. This is a key enzyme in glycogen metabolism and its gene localizes to a chromosomal region (15q15) that is associated with susceptibility to diabetes. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	neutral alpha-glucosidase C

Pathway

- Galactose metabolism
- Metabolic pathways
- Starch and sucrose metabolism