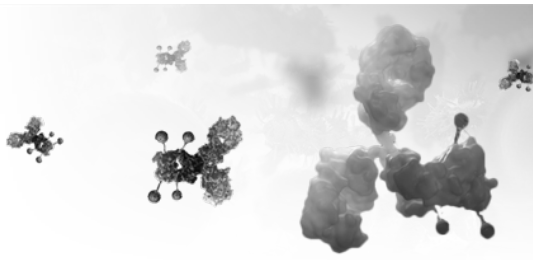

Mouse Anti-Human GLA/alpha-Galactosidase A monoclonal antibody, clone NN19 (CABT-ZB631)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	It reacts with Human GLA/alpha-Galactosidase A
Target	GLA
Immunogen	Recombinant Human alpha-Galactosidase A Protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	NN19
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA, ELISA(cap) We recommend the following for sandwich ELISA (Capture - Detection): CABT-ZB631 - CABT-ZB978 This antibody will detect GLA/alpha-Galactosidase A in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB210]
Preparation	This antibody was produced from a hybridoma resulting from the fusion of a mouse myeloma with B cells obtained from a mouse immunized with purified, recombinant Human alpha-Galactosidase A. The IgG fraction of the cell culture supernatant was purified by Protein A affinity chromatography.
Format	Purified, Liquid

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Concentration	Lot specific
Size	50 µL, 100 µL, 200 µL, 1 mL
Buffer	PBS
Preservative	None
Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Alpha-galactosidase A, also known as Alpha-D-galactoside galactohydrolase, Alpha-D-galactosidase A, Melibiase and GLA, is a member of the glycosyl hydrolase 27 family. GLA is used as a long-term enzyme replacement therapy in patients with a confirmed diagnosis of Fabry disease. Defects in GLA are the cause of Fabry disease (FD) which is a rare X-linked sphingolipidosis disease where glycolipid accumulates in many tissues. The disease consists of an inborn error of glycosphingolipid catabolism. FD patients show systemic accumulation of globotriaoslyceramide (Gb3) and related glycosphingolipids in the plasma and cellular lysosomes throughout the body. Clinical recognition in males results from characteristic skin lesions (angiokeratomas) over the lower trunk. Patients may show ocular deposits, febrile episodes, and burning pain in the extremities. Death results from renal failure, cardiac or cerebral complications of hypertension or other vascular disease. Deficiency of GLA leads to the accumulation of glycosphingolipids in the vasculature leading to multiorgan pathology. In addition to well-described microvascular disease, deficiency of GLA is also characterized by premature macrovascular events such as stroke and possibly myocardial infarction.
Keywords	GLA; galactosidase, alpha; GALA; alpha-galactosidase A

GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	GLA; galactosidase, alpha; GALA; alpha-galactosidase A; melibiase; alpha-gal A; agalsidase alfa; alpha-D-galactosidase A; alpha-D-galactoside galactohydrolase 1
Entrez Gene ID	2717
UniProt ID	Q53Y83

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