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GLA Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA950991A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P06280
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from Human GLA
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, IHC, FC; Recommended dilution: IHC:1:50-1:200, FC:1:50-1:200
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Cardiovascular
Gene Names	GLA
Clone No.	30H11

Image



IHC image of CSB-RA950991A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human rectal cancer performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit polymer IgG labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.14% DAB.

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Overlay Peak curve showing Hela cells stained with CSB-RA950991A0HU (red line) at 1:50. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde and permeated by 0.2% TritonX-100. Then 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific proteinprotein interactions followed by the antibody (1 μ g/1*10⁶cells) for 45min at 4?. The secondary antibody used was FITC-conjugated Goat Antirabbit IgG(H+L) at 1:200 dilution for 35min at 4?.Control antibody (green line) was rabbit IgG (1 μ g/1*10⁶cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

Description

The GLA recombinant monoclonal antibody is synthesized in vitro through a systematic process. Initially, GLA antibody genes are isolated from B cells derived from immunoreactive rabbits. These genes undergo amplification and are cloned into phage vectors, which are subsequently introduced into mammalian cell lines to facilitate the generation of functional antibodies. The resulting GLA recombinant monoclonal antibody is purified from the culture supernatant of the transfected cell lines through affinity chromatography. It shows reactivity with human GLA protein and can be used in ELISA, IHC, and FC applications.

GLA is primarily active in lysosomes, cellular organelles responsible for breaking down various molecules. Alpha-galactosidase A (GLA) mainly catalyzes the hydrolysis of the alpha-galactosides. This enzyme plays a crucial role in the breakdown of complex carbohydrates in the body, particularly a substrate known as globotriaosylceramide (Gb3), also called ceramide trihexoside.