

Recombinant Anti-Gb3 Antibody (V3S-0522-YC1063)

Cat. No.: V3S-0522-YC1063

Summary

Description	This product is a monoclonal antibody derived from Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>), which can specifically recognize Glycosphingolipid globotriaosylceramide. The antibody is expressed with mammalian cell transient expression system, serum-free and purified by affinity chromatography. The purity and integrity are tested via SDS-PAGE and SEC-HPLC analysis. Given an antigen, additional QC measures are also desired such as affinity testing and binding validation. Specifically, the antibody is provided in multiple formats for in vivo and in vitro assays. The <i>In vivo</i> version features greater than 95% purity, ultra-low endotoxin levels (<1 EU/mg or 0.1 EU/mg), and is preservative, stabilizer, and carrier protein-free.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Neutral glycolipid Gb3
Isotype	IgM, κ
Isotype Control	C70157
Secondary Antibody	C65162; C44647; C64410; C14022

Property

Expression Species	HEK293F or CHO
Conjugation	None
Purity	>95%, determined by SDS-PAGE and/or SEC-HPLC
Endotoxin	<1 EU/mg, determined by LAL method
Purification	Protein A affinity purified
Sterility	0.2 μ M filtered
Formulation	PBS, pH 7.4
Preservation	No preservatives
Stabilizer	No stabilizers
Storage	Store at 4°C within a week. For longer storage, aliquot and store at -20°C.

Applications

For lab research use only, not for diagnostic, therapeutic or any *in vivo* human use.

Application	ELISA
Application Notes	The antibody is recommended for detection of Gb3 by ELISA assay.

Target

Target	Gb3
Alternative Name	Gb3; Glycosphingolipid globotriaosylceramide; CD77
Introduction	Globotriaosylceramide is a ganglioside. It is also known as CD77, Gb3, and ceramide trihexo side. It is one of the few clusters of differentiation that is not a protein. It is formed by the alpha linkage of galactose to lactosylceramide catalyzed by A4GALT. It is metabolized by alpha-galactosidase, which hydrolyzes the terminal alpha linkage. Defects in the enzyme alpha-galactosidase lead to the build up of globotriaosylceramide, causing Fabry's disease. Globotriaosylceramide is also one of the targets of Shiga toxin, which is responsible for pathogenicity of enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli (EHEC).
Research Area	Neuroscience
Related Disease	Solid Tumors

For lab research use only, not for diagnostic, therapeutic or any *in vivo* human use.