

GNE Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP12285a**Specification**

GNE Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	O9Y223
Other Accession	O35826 , O91WG8 , O7TQ49 , NP_001121699.1 , NP_005467.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Hamster, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	79275
Antigen Region	169-197

GNE Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 10020**Other Names**

Bifunctional UDP-N-acetylglucosamine 2-epimerase/N-acetylmannosamine kinase, UDP-GlcNAc-2-epimerase/ManAc kinase, UDP-N-acetylglucosamine 2-epimerase (hydrolyzing), UDP-GlcNAc-2-epimerase, Uridine diphosphate-N-acetylglucosamine-2-epimerase, N-acetylmannosamine kinase, ManAc kinase, GNE, GLCNE

Target/Specificity

This GNE antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 169-197 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human GNE.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50

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

GNE Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GNE Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name GNE ([HGNC:23657](#))

Function Bifunctional enzyme that possesses both UDP-N- acetylglucosamine 2-epimerase and N-acetylmannosamine kinase activities, and serves as the initiator of the biosynthetic pathway leading to the production of N-acetylneuraminic acid (NeuAc), a critical precursor in the synthesis of sialic acids. By catalyzing this pivotal and rate-limiting step in sialic acid biosynthesis, this enzyme assumes a pivotal role in governing the regulation of cell surface sialylation (PubMed:[2808337](#), PubMed:[10334995](#), PubMed:[11326336](#), PubMed:[14707127](#), PubMed:[16503651](#)). Sialic acids represent a category of negatively charged sugars that reside on the surface of cells as terminal components of glycoconjugates and mediate important functions in various cellular processes, including cell adhesion, signal transduction, and cellular recognition (PubMed:[10334995](#), PubMed:[14707127](#)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35826}

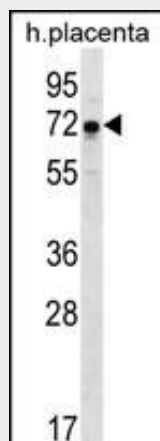
Tissue Location

Highest expression in liver and placenta. Also found in heart, brain, lung, kidney, skeletal muscle and pancreas Isoform 1 is expressed in heart, brain, kidney, liver, placenta, lung, spleen, pancreas, skeletal muscle and colon. Isoform 2 is expressed mainly in placenta, but also in brain, kidney, liver, lung, pancreas and colon. Isoform 3 is expressed at low level in kidney, liver, placenta and colon.

GNE Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

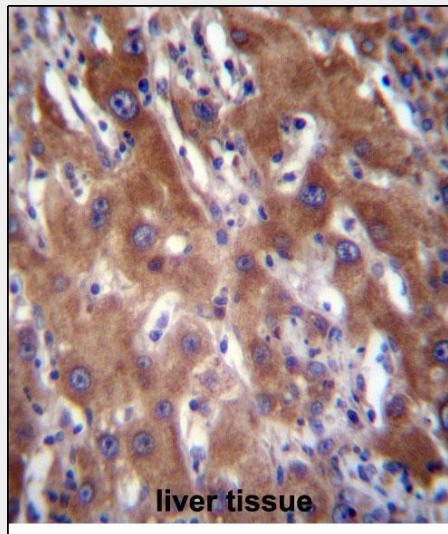
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

GNE Antibody (N-term) - Images

GNE Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP12285a) western blot analysis in human placenta tissue lysates

(35ug/lane). This demonstrates the GNE antibody detected the GNE protein (arrow).



GNE Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP12285a) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human liver tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of GNE Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

GNE Antibody (N-term) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a bifunctional enzyme that initiates and regulates the biosynthesis of N-acetylneuraminic acid (NeuAc), a precursor of sialic acids. It is a rate-limiting enzyme in the sialic acid biosynthetic pathway. Sialic acid modification of cell surface molecules is crucial for their function in many biologic processes, including cell adhesion and signal transduction. Differential sialylation of cell surface molecules is also implicated in the tumorigenicity and metastatic behavior of malignant cells. Mutations in this gene are associated with sialuria, autosomal recessive inclusion body myopathy, and Nonaka myopathy. Alternative splicing of this gene results in transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq].

GNE Antibody (N-term) - References

Stober, A., et al. Neuromuscul. Disord. 20(5):335-336(2010)
Reinke, S.O., et al. Glycoconj. J. 26(4):415-422(2009)
Tong, Y., et al. PLoS ONE 4 (10), E7165 (2009) :
Reinke, S.O., et al. FEBS Lett. 581(17):3327-3331(2007)
Watts, G.D., et al. Neuromuscul. Disord. 13 (7-8), 559-567 (2003) :