

GLB1L3 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP18080b**Specification**

GLB1L3 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Application | WB,E |
| Primary Accession | Q8NCI6 |
| Other Accession | NP_001073876.2 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Calculated MW | 74823 |
| Antigen Region | 475-501 |

GLB1L3 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 112937**Other Names**

Beta-galactosidase-1-like protein 3, 321-, GLB1L3

Target/Specificity

This GLB1L3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 475-501 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human GLB1L3.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

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

GLB1L3 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

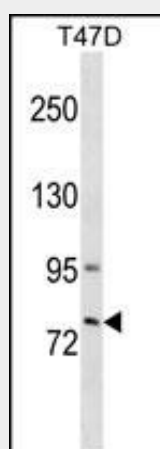
GLB1L3 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** GLB1L3

GLB1L3 Antibody (C-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](#)

GLB1L3 Antibody (C-term) - Images



GLB1L3 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP18080b) western blot analysis in T47D cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the GLB1L3 antibody detected the GLB1L3 protein (arrow).

GLB1L3 Antibody (C-term) - Background

GLB1L3 belongs to the glycosyl hydrolase 35 family.

GLB1L3 Antibody (C-term) - References

Rose, J. Phd, et al. Mol. Med. (2010) In press :
Taylor, T.D., et al. Nature 440(7083):497-500(2006)