

Cytosolic beta-Glucosidase/GBA3 Protein, Human (GST)

Cat. No.:	HY-P71650
Synonyms:	CBG; CBGL1; Cytosolic beta glucosidase ; Cytosolic beta glucosidase like protein 1; Cytosolic beta-glucosidase; Glucosidase beta acid 3; Klotho related protein ; KLRP
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	Q9H227 (1M-162L)
Gene ID:	57733
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 45.3 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<pre> M A F P A G F G W A A A T A A Y Q V E G G W D A D G K G P C V W D T F T H Q G G E R V F K N Q T G D V A C G S Y T L W E E D L K C I K Q L G L T H Y R F S L S W S R L L P D G T T G F I N Q K A I Q L D K V N L Q V Y C A W S L L D N F E W N Q G Y S S R F G L F H V D F E D P A R P R V P Y T S A K E Y A K I I R N N G L E A H L </pre>
Biological Activity	The enzyme activity of this recombinant protein is testing in progress, we cannot offer a guarantee yet.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against solution in Tris-based buffer, 50% glycerol.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH ₂ O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	<p>Cytosolic beta-Glucosidase/GBA3, characterized as a neutral cytosolic beta-glycosidase, exhibits a broad substrate specificity, suggesting potential involvement in the catabolism of glycosylceramides. While demonstrating significant glucosylceramidase activity in vitro, its in vivo relevance remains unclear. The enzyme also hydrolyzes galactosylceramides/GalCers, glucosylsphingosines/GlcSphs, and galactosylsphingosines/GalSphs, although the physiological importance of these activities is not fully elucidated. Furthermore, Cytosolic beta-Glucosidase/GBA3 displays transxylosylase activity in vitro, utilizing xylosylated ceramides/XylCers as donors and cholesterol as an acceptor. Notably,</p>
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the enzyme exhibits versatility in hydrolyzing various dietary glycosides, including phytoestrogens, flavonols, flavones, flavanones, and cyanogens, suggesting a potential role in xenobiotic metabolism. Additionally, it may contribute to the catabolism of cytosolic sialyl free N-glycans.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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