



# Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

## Recombinant Human $\beta$ -Galactosidase/GLB1 Protein (His Tag)

RPE3548

### Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPE3548

**Size:** 10 $\mu$ g

**Species:** Human

**Expression host:** Human Cells

**Uniprot:** P16278

### Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 74.6 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 90 kDa

**Tag:** C-6His

**Bio-activity:**

**Purity:** > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin:** < 1.0 EU per  $\mu$ g as determined by the LAL method.

**Storage:** Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

**Shipping:** This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < -20°C.

**Formulation:** Supplied as a 0.2  $\mu$ m filtered solution of 20mM TrisHCl, 150mM NaCl, pH 8.0.

**Reconstitution:** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

**Application:**

**Synonyms:** Beta-Galactosidase; Acid Beta-Galactosidase; Lactase; Elastin Receptor 1; GLB1; ELNR1

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Leu24-Val677

## Background:

$\beta$  Galactosidase is a lysosomal  $\beta$  Galactosidase that hydrolyzes the terminal  $\beta$  Galactose from Ganglioside and Keratan sulfate. In lysosome, the mature  $\beta$  Galactosidase protein associates with Cathepsin A and Neuraminidase 1 to form the lysosomal multienzyme complex. An alternative splicing at the RNA level of  $\beta$  Galactosidase results a catalytically inactive  $\beta$  Galactosidase that plays an important role in vascular development. Defects of  $\beta$ -galactosidase (GLB1) are the cause of diseases like GM1-gangliosidosis which is a lysosomal storage disease and Morquio Syndrome B that cause patients to have abnormal elastic fibers. More than 100 mutations have been identified for  $\beta$  Galactosidase, which result in different residual activities of the mutant enzymes and a spectrum of symptoms in the two related diseases.