Recombinant Human GM2A Protein (Baculovirus, His Tag) 🤷

Catalog Number: PKSH030677



Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description			
Synonyms	Ganglioside GM2 activator;Cerebroside sulfate activator protein;GM2-AP;Sphingolipid activator protein 3;SAP-3		
Species	Human		
Expression Host	Baculovirus-Insect Cells		
Sequence	Met 1-Ile 193		
Accession	AAA35907.1		
Calculated Molecular Weight	19.8 kDa		
Tag	C-His		
Properties			
Purity	> 96 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.		
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.		
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquo of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.		
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.		
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 10% glycerol Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.		
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.		
Data			

KDa	MK	R	
116 66.2	-		
45.0 35.0	=		
25.0		-	
18.4 14.4	=		

> 96 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

GM2A (GM2 ganglioside activator), is a lipid transfer protein which belongs to the ML domain family. GM2A can accommodate several single chain phospholipids and fatty acids. It also exhibits some calcium-independent phospholipase activity. GM2A binds gangliosides and stimulates ganglioside GM2 degradation. It stimulates only the breakdown of ganglioside GM2 and glycolipid GA2 by beta-hexosaminidase A. GM2A acts as a substrate specific co-factor for the lysosomal enzyme β -hexosaminidase A. β -hexosaminidase A, together with GM2 ganglioside activator, catalyzes the degradation of the ganglioside GM2, and other molecules containing terminal N-acetyl hexosamines. It extracts single GM2 molecules from membranes and presents them in soluble form to beta-hexosaminidase A for cleavage of N-acetyl-Dgalactosamine and conversion to GM3. Defects in GM2A are the cause of GM2-gangliosidosis type AB (GM2GAB), also known as Tay-Sachs disease AB variant.

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