

Rabbit anti-Human GNS Polyclonal Antibody | anti-GNS antibody

Anti-GNS Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA254824	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry, ELISA
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

GNS; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-GNS Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; GNS/Glucosamine (N-acetyl)-6-Sulfatase Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; glucosamine (N-acetyl)-6-sulfatase; Anti-G6S Antibody; anti-GNS antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human GNS/Glucosamine (N-acetyl)-6-Sulfatase
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-GNS antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Immunogen	Recombinant Human GNS/Glucosamine (N-acetyl)-6-Sulfatase Protein
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with purified, recombinant Human GNS/Glucosamine (N-acetyl)-6-Sulfatase (rh GNS/Glucosamine (N-acetyl)-6-Sulfatase). GNS/Glucosamine (N-acetyl)-6-Sulfatase specific IgG was purified by Human GNS/Glucosamine (N-acetyl)-6-Sulfatase affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human GNS in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human GNS in human adrenal gland with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-GNS antibody	Glucosamine (N-acetyl)-6-sulfatase (GNS), also known as G6S, a hydrolase, which is one of the enzymes involved in heparan sulfate catabolism leading to lysosomal storage. GNS is required for the catabolism of the glycosaminoglycans (GAG) including heparin, heparan sulfate, and keratan sulfate through the hydrolysis of the 6-sulfate group from the N-acetyl-D-glucosamine 6-sulfate units. Mucopolysaccharidosis type IIID (MPS IIID) is the least common of the four subtypes of Sanfilippo syndrome. It is caused by a deficiency of N-acetylglucosamine-6-sulphatase. A mutation in GNS resulting in MPS IIID indicates the potential utility of molecular identification for this rare condition. As the least common type of the four subtypes of Sanfilippo syndrome, MPS IIID has profound mental deterioration, hyperactivity, and relatively mild somatic manifestations.
References	Fuchs W, et al. (1985) Intralysosomal formation and metabolic fate of N-acetylglucosamine 6-sulfate from keratan sulfate. Eur J Biochem. 151(3): 551-6.Beesley CE, et al. (2003) Sanfilippo syndrome type D: identification of the first mutation in the N-acetylglucosamine-6-sulphatase gene. J Med Genet. 40(3): 192-4.Mok A, et al. (2003) Genomic basis of mucopolysaccharidosis type IIID (MIM 252940) revealed by sequencing of GNS encoding N-acetylglucosamine-6-sulfatase. Genomics. 81(1): 1-5.Elioglu NH, et al. (2009) A novel loss-of-function mutation in the GNS gene causes Sanfilippo syndrome type D. Genet Couns. 20(2): 133-9.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4504061
NCBI GeneID	2799
NCBI Accession #	NP_002067.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002076.3
UniProt Accession #	P15586; Q53F05
Molecular Weight	62,082 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	N-acetylglucosamine-6-sulfatase
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	glucosamine (N-acetyl)-6-sulfatase
NCBI Official Symbol	GNS
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	G6S
NCBI Protein Information	N-acetylglucosamine-6-sulfatase
UniProt Protein Name	N-acetylglucosamine-6-sulfatase
UniProt Gene Name	GNS
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	G6S
UniProt Entry Name	GNS_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.