

GNE Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP12285a**Specification****GNE Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide -
Product Information**Primary Accession [Q9Y223](#)**GNE Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide -
Additional Information****Gene ID** 10020**Other Names**

Bifunctional UDP-N-acetylglucosamine
2-epimerase/N-acetylmannosamine kinase,
UDP-GlcNAc-2-epimerase/ManAc kinase,
UDP-N-acetylglucosamine 2-epimerase
(hydrolyzing), UDP-GlcNAc-2-epimerase,
Uridine diphosphate-N-acetylglucosamine-2
-epimerase, N-acetylmannosamine kinase,
ManAc kinase, GNE, GLCNE

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder
format. Peptides can be reconstituted in
solution using the appropriate buffer as
needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6
months. For long term storage store at
-20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not
for use in diagnostic or therapeutic
procedures.

**GNE Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein
Information****Name** GNE**Synonyms** GLCNE**Function**

Regulates and initiates biosynthesis of
N-acetylneuraminic acid (NeuAc), a

**GNE Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide -
Background**

The protein encoded by this gene is a
bifunctional enzymethat initiates and regulates
the biosynthesis of N-acetylneuraminicacid
(NeuAc), a precursor of sialic acids. It is a
rate-limitingenzyme in the sialic acid
biosynthetic pathway. Sialic acidmodification of
cell surface molecules is crucial for
theirfunction in many biologic processes,
including cell adhesion andsignal transduction.
Differential sialylation of cell surfacemolecules
is also implicated in the tumorigenicity and
metastaticbehavior of malignant cells.
Mutations in this gene are associatedwith
sialuria, autosomal recessive inclusion body
myopathy, andNonaka myopathy. Alternative
splicing of this gene results intranscript
variants encoding different isoforms. [provided
byRefSeq].

**GNE Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide -
References**

Stober, A., et al. Neuromuscul. Disord.
20(5):335-336(2010)Reinke, S.O., et al.
Glycoconj. J. 26(4):415-422(2009)Tong, Y., et
al. PLoS ONE 4 (10), E7165 (2009) :Reinke,
S.O., et al. FEBS Lett.
581(17):3327-3331(2007)Watts, G.D., et al.
Neuromuscul. Disord. 13 (7-8), 559-567 (2003)
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precursor of sialic acids. Plays an essential role in early development (By similarity). Required for normal sialylation in hematopoietic cells. Sialylation is implicated in cell adhesion, signal transduction, tumorigenicity and metastatic behavior of malignant cells.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location

Highest expression in liver and placenta. Also found in heart, brain, lung, kidney, skeletal muscle and pancreas Isoform 1 is expressed in heart, brain, kidney, liver, placenta, lung, spleen, pancreas, skeletal muscle and colon. Isoform 2 is expressed mainly in placenta, but also in brain, kidney, liver, lung, pancreas and colon. Isoform 3 is expressed at low level in kidney, liver, placenta and colon.

GNE Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)