

Glycine, BSA-conjugated

DAG3313 chemosynthetic

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product overview	Glycine, BSA-conjugated
Description	Glycine, Conjugated
Species	chemosynthetic
Specificity	Glycine conjugated with glutaraldehyde (G) and bovine serum albumin (BSA).
Conjugate	BSA
Form	Lyophilized (1 mg); Lyophilized and reconstituted in deionized water (250 µg)
Applications	immunohistochemistry and immunocytochemistry
Usage	This antigen was used to produce a polyclonal antibody.
Quality Control Test	250 micrograms, 1 milligram

PACKAGING

Storage	Store at -20°C for one year. Reconstitute with deionized H ₂ O + 0.1% merthiolate (optional preservative). This solution is stable at +4°C for 15 days.
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BACKGROUND

Introduction	Defects in GLDC are a cause of nonketotic hyperglycinemia (NKH), also known as glycine encephalopathy (GCE). NKH is an autosomal recessive disease characterized by accumulation of a large amount of glycine in body fluid and by severe neurological symptoms. The degradation of glycine is catalysed by the glycine cleavage system. The P protein binds the alpha-amino group of glycine through its pyridoxal phosphate cofactor; carbondioxide is released and the remaining methylamine moiety is then transferred to the lipoamide cofactor of the H protein. The glycine cleavage system is composed of four proteins: P, T, L and H.
Keywords	Glycine; Gly; G; Aminoessigsäure; Amitone; Athenon; Glicoamin; Glycolixir; Padil; Glykokoll; Glycolixir

REFERENCES

1. "Nomenclature and symbolism for amino acids and peptides (IUPAC-IUB Recommendations 1983)", Pure Appl. Chem. 56 (5): 595–624, 1984, doi:10.1351/pac198456050595.
2. Ingersoll, A. W.; Babcock, S. H. (1932), "Hippuric acid", Org. Synth. 12: 40; Coll. Vol. 2: 328.