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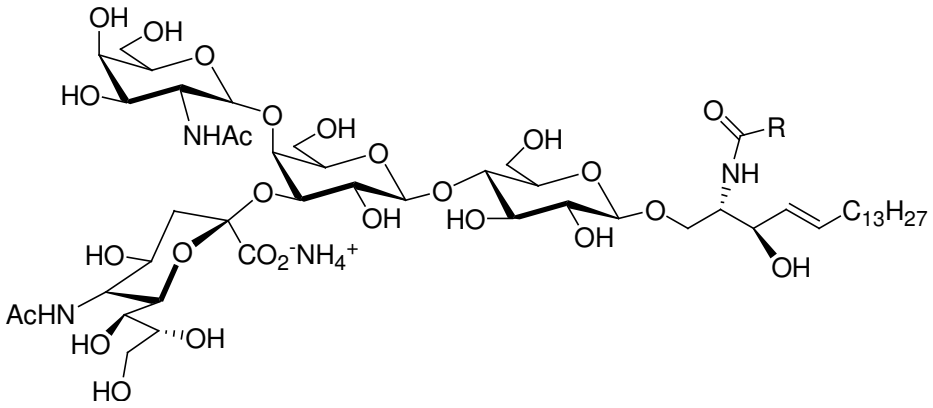
PRODUCT DATA SHEET

Monosialoganglioside GM_2 (NH_4^+ salt)

Catalog No: 1502
Common Name: GM_2
Source: natural, human Tay-Sachs
Solubility: chloroform/methanol/DI water, (2:1:0.1); forms micellar solution in water
CAS No: 19600-01-2

Molecular Formula: $C_{67}H_{121}N_3O_{26} \bullet NH_3$
Molecular Weight: 1385+ NH_3 (stearoyl)
Storage: -20°C
Purity: TLC >98%
TLC System: chloroform/methanol/ 2.5N aqueous ammonium hydroxide, (60:40:9)
Appearance: solid



Application notes:

Gangliosides[1] are acidic glycosphingolipids that form lipid rafts in the outer leaflet of the cell plasma membrane, especially in neuronal cells in the central nervous system.[2] They participate in cellular proliferation, differentiation, adhesion, signal transduction, cell-to-cell interactions, tumorigenesis, and metastasis.[3] GM_2 regulates the function of ciliary neurotrophic factor receptors. The accumulation of GM_2 (due to a deficiency in *beta*-hexosaminidase) has characterized Tay-Sachs disease (due to a mutation in the gene *HEXA*) and Sandhoff disease (due to a mutation in the gene *HEXB*). A mutation in the *GM2A* gene results in GM2 activator deficiency that also leads to accumulation of GM_2.[4]

Selected References:

1. L. Svennerholm, et al. (eds.), *Structure and Function of Gangliosides,* New York, Plenum, *1980*
2. T. Kolter, R. Proia, K. Sandhoff "Combinatorial Ganglioside Biosynthesis" *J. Biol. Chem*., Vol. 277, No. 29, pp. 25859-25862, *2002*
3. S. Birkle, G. Zeng, L. Gao, R.K. Yu, and J. Aubry "Role of tumor-associated gangliosides in cancer progression" *Biochimie*, Vol. 85 pp. 455–463, *2003*
4. R. Gravel et al., *The Metabolic and Molecular Bases of Inherited Disease* (C. R. Scriver, W. S. Sly, B. Childs, A. L. Beaudet, D. Valle, K. W. Kinzler, and B. Vogelstein, eds) pp. *3827*–3876, McGraw-Hill Inc., New York, *2001*