ELK Biotechnology

B3GL1 rabbit pAb

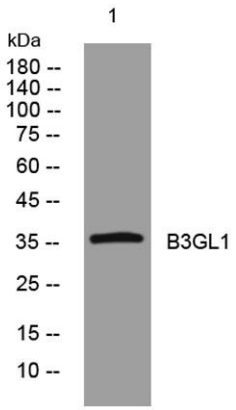
Cat No.:ES18112

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	B3GL1 rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human; Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	WB 1：500-2000
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human B3GL1 AA range: 24-74
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of B3GL1 at Human/Mouse/Rat
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	B3GL1
Gene Name	B3GALNT1 B3GALT3 UNQ531/PRO1074
Cellular localization	Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	
Human Gene ID	8706
Human Swiss-Prot Number	O75752
Alternative Names	
Background	This gene is a member of the beta-1,3-galactosyltransferase (beta3GalT) gene family. This family encodes type II membrane-bound glycoproteins with diverse enzymatic functions using different donor substrates (UDP-galactose and UDP-N-acetylglucosamine) and different acceptor sugars (N-acetylglucosamine, galactose, N-acetylgalactosamine). The beta3GalT genes are

distantly related to the Drosophila Brainiac gene and have the protein coding sequence contained in a single exon. The beta3GalT proteins also contain conserved sequences not found in the beta4GalT or alpha3GalT proteins. The carbohydrate chains synthesized by these enzymes are designated as type 1, whereas beta4GalT enzymes synthesize type 2 carbohydrate chains. The ratio of type 1:type 2 chains changes during embryogenesis. By sequence similarity, the beta3GalT genes fall into at least two groups: beta3GalT4 and 4 other beta3GalT genes (beta3GalT1-3, beta3GalT5). The encoded protein of this gene does not use N-acetylglucosamine as an acceptor sugar at all. Multiple transcript variants that are alternatively spliced in the 5' UTR have been described; they all encode the same protein. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],



Western blot analysis of lysates from Hela cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night