

OGT (phospho Thr454) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES20205

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	OGT (phospho Thr454) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB; ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human OGT (phospho Thr454)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat OGT (phospho Thr454)
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	OGT (phospho Thr454)
Gene Name	OGT
Cellular localization	Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Predominantly localizes to the nucleus. .; [Isoform 2]: Mitochondrion . Membrane . Associates with the mitochondrial inner membrane. .; [Isoform 3]: Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Cell membrane . Mitochondrion membrane . Cell projection . Mostly in the nucleus. Retained in the nucleus via interaction with HCFC1 (PubMed:21285374). After insulin induction, translocated from the nucleus to the cell membrane via phosphatidylinositide binding. Colocalizes with AKT1 at the plasma membrane. TRAK1 recruits this protein to mitochondria. In the absence of TRAK1, localizes in cytosol and nucleus (By similarity). .; [Isoform 4]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus.
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

8473

Human Swiss-Prot Number

O15294

Alternative Names

UDP-N-acetylglucosamine--peptide
N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 110 kDa subunit
(EC 2.4.1.255;O-GlcNAc transferase subunit
p110;O-linked N-acetylglucosamine transferase 110
kDa subunit;OGT)

Background

This gene encodes a glycosyltransferase that catalyzes the addition of a single N-acetylglucosamine in O-glycosidic linkage to serine or threonine residues. Since both phosphorylation and glycosylation compete for similar serine or threonine residues, the two processes may compete for sites, or they may alter the substrate specificity of nearby sites by steric or electrostatic effects. The protein contains multiple tetratricopeptide repeats that are required for optimal recognition of substrates. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009],

