

**DESCRIPTION**

**Source** Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived  
His25-Ile334, with N-terminal 6-His tag  
Accession # Q9P2W7

**N-terminal Sequence Analysis** His

**Predicted Molecular Mass** 36 kDa

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**SDS-PAGE** 50-59 kDa, reducing conditions

**Activity** Measured by its ability to transfer GlcA from UDP-GlcA to lactose.  
The specific activity is >750 pmol/min/μg, as measured under the described conditions.

**Endotoxin Level** <0.01 EU per 1 μg of the protein by the LAL method.

**Purity** >85%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by Colloidal Coomassie® Blue stain at 5 μg per lane.

**Formulation** Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in Tris and NaCl. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**Activity Assay Protocol**

**Materials**

- Glycosyltransferase Activity Kit (Catalog # EA001)
- Assay Buffer: 25 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, 5 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, pH 7.0
- Recombinant Human β-1,3-Glucuronyltransferase 1/B3GAT1 (rhB3GAT1) (Catalog # 8560-GT)
- UDP-GlcA (Sigma, Catalog # U5625), 10 mM stock in deionized water.
- α-Lactose (Sigma, Catalog # L2643), 0.3 M stock in deionized water
- 96-well Clear Plate (Catalog # DY990)
- Plate Reader (Model: SpectraMax Plus by Molecular Devices) or equivalent

- Assay**
1. Dilute 1 mM Phosphate Standard provided by the Glycosyltransferase Kit by adding 40 μL of the 1 mM Phosphate Standard to 360 μL of Assay Buffer for a 100 μM stock. This is the first point of the standard curve.
  2. Complete the standard curve by performing six one-half serial dilutions of the 100 μM Phosphate stock using Assay Buffer. The standard curve has a range of 0.078 to 5 nmol per well.
  3. Prepare reaction mixture containing 1.25 mM UDP-GlcA, 60 mM α-Lactose, and 8 ng/μL Coupling Phosphatase 1 in Assay Buffer.
  4. Dilute rhB3GAT1 to 2 ng/μL in Assay Buffer.
  5. Load 50 μL of each dilution of the standard curve into a plate. Include a curve blank containing 50 μL of Assay Buffer.
  6. Load 25 μL of 2 ng/μL rhB3GAT1 into empty wells of the same plate as the curve. Include a Control containing 25 μL of Assay Buffer.
  7. Add 25 μL of the reaction mixture to all wells, excluding the standard curve.
  8. Seal plate and incubate at 37 °C for 20 minutes.
  9. Add 30 μL of the Malachite Green Reagent A to all wells. Mix briefly.
  10. Add 100 μL of deionized water to all wells. Mix briefly.
  11. Add 30 μL of the Malachite Green Reagent B to all wells. Mix and incubate sealed plate for 20 minutes at room temperature.
  12. Read plate at 620 nm (absorbance) in endpoint mode.
  13. Calculate specific activity:

$$\text{Specific Activity (pmol/min/}\mu\text{g)} = \frac{\text{Phosphate released* (nmol)} \times (1000 \text{ pmol/nmol})}{\text{Incubation time (min)} \times \text{amount of enzyme (}\mu\text{g)}}$$

\*Derived from the phosphate standard curve using linear or 4-parameter fitting and adjusted for Control.

**Final Assay Conditions**

Per Reaction:

- rhB3GAT1: 0.050 μg
- Coupling Phosphatase 1: 0.2 μg
- UDP-GlcA: 0.625 mM
- α-Lactose: 30 mM

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

**Shipping** The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

**Stability & Storage** Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening.

**BACKGROUND**

B3GAT1 is a key enzyme involved in human natural killer1 (HNK1) epitope synthesis. It adds a glucuronic residue to the terminal lactosamine residue (Galβ14GlcNAc) of a glycoprotein or glycolipid, which can be further sulfated to become the HNK1 epitope, a unique trisaccharide structure, HSO<sub>3</sub>-3GlcAβ1-3Galβ1-4GlcNAc (1, 2). The enzyme activity was found to be enhanced in the presence of sphingomyelin and phosphatidylinositol (3). The HNK1 carbohydrate epitope is characteristically expressed on a series of cell adhesion molecules in addition to some glycolipids in the extracellular matrix and on the cell surface in the nervous system, where it is involved in cell-cell and cell-substratum interaction and recognition during the development of the nervous system (4). Like most known glycosyltransferases, B3GAT1 is a type II Golgi-resident transmembrane protein with a short N-terminal cytoplasmic domain and a single pass transmembrane domain followed by an enzymatic domain in the lumen of Golgi apparatus. The enzyme activity was assayed using a phosphatase-coupled method (5).

**References:**

1. Terayama, K. *et al.* (1997) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **94**:6093.
2. Shogo, O. *et al.* (1992) *J. Biol. Chem.* **267**: 22711.
3. Kakuda, S. *et al.* (2005) *Glycobiology* **2**:203.
4. Bollensen, E. and Schachner, M. (1987) *Neurosci Lett.* **82**:77.
5. Wu, Z.L. *et al.* (2011) *Glycobiology* **21**:727.