

DESCRIPTION

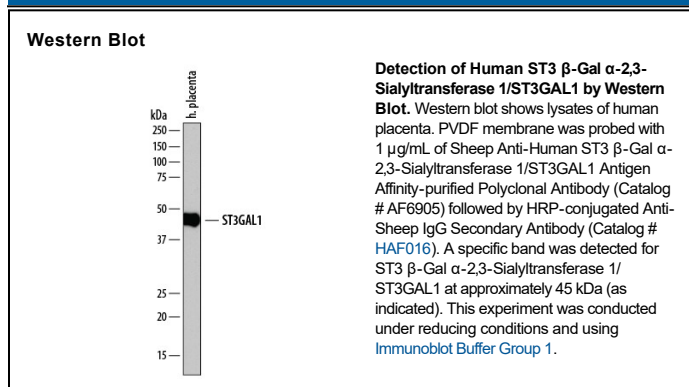
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human ST3 β -Gal α -2,3-Sialyltransferase 1/ST3GAL1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human ST3GAL2 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	human ST3 β -Gal α -2,3-Sialyltransferase 1/ST3GAL1 Accession # Q11201
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 μ g/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

ST3 β -Gal α -2,3-Sialyltransferase 1 (ST3GAL1, also known as SIAT4 and SIAT4A) is a 45 kDa member of glycosyltransferase family 29 that catalyzes the transfer of sialic acid from CMP-sialic acid to galactose-containing substrates. The full length ST3GAL1 is a type II Golgi membrane glycoprotein that can be proteolytically processed to a soluble form. ST3Gal1 contributes to the alpha2-3-sialylation of O-glycans such as T antigens. Upon maturation of Dendritic cells derived from monocytes ST3GAL1 is altered in a stimulus-dependent manner. Multiple isoforms of human ST3GAL1 have been described. Human ST3GAL1 shares 85% identity with mouse ST3GAL1.