

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human N-Acetylglucosaminyltransferase V/MGAT5 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 706824
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human N-Acetylglucosaminyltransferase V/MGAT5 Leu189-Leu741 Accession # Q09328
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide

*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

N-Acetylglucosaminyltransferase V (GnT-V), also known as mannosylglycoprotein N-acetyl-glucosaminyltransferase 5 (MGAT5), adds an N-acetylglucosamine to the α1-6-linked core mannose of an N-linked oligosaccharide in the Golgi apparatus (1). This reaction is the committing step for the biosynthesis of β1-6GlcNAc-branched arm in N-glycans. The degree of N-glycan branching has been shown to regulate cell proliferation and differentiation (2). An increase in the GnT-V activity and its glycan products is also known to positively correlate with the progression of invasive malignancies (3, 4). For example, ectopic expression of GnT-V in epithelial cells results in morphological transformation and tumor growth in mice and overexpression in carcinoma cells has been shown to induce metastatic spread (3-5).

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