

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Cytosolic Sulfotransferase 1A1/SULT1A1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, 100% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) SULT1A3 and rhSULT1C4 and approximately 10% cross-reactivity with rhSULT1B1 is observed. No cross-
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 638708
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Cytosolic Sulfotransferase 1A1/SULT1A1 Glu2-Leu295 Accession # P50225
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 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.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunoprecipitation	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

Cytosolic Sulfotransferase 1A1 (SULT1A1; also phenol sulfotransferase 1 and thermostable phenol sulfotransferase) is a 35 kDa enzyme belonging to the sulfotransferase 1 family of proteins. Human SULT1A1 is 295 amino acids (aa) in length. Human SULT1A1 shares 78% and 73% aa identity with rat and mouse SULT1A1, respectively. SULT1A1 exists as a homodimer and is expressed in liver, lung, adrenal gland, brain, platelets, and skin. Functionally, it catalyzes the sulfate conjugation of catecholamines, phenolic drugs and neurotransmitter. It also mediates the metabolic activation of carcinogenic N-hydroxyarylamines to DNA binding products and could participate as a modulating factor of cancer risk.

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