

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Cytosolic Sulfotransferase 1B1/SULT1B1 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) SULT1A1, rhSULT1C1, or rhSULT1E1 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 724429
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Cytosolic Sulfotransferase 1B1/SULT1B1 Leu2-Ile296 Accession # O43704
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 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.

Immunohistochemistry 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 Sulfotransferases are a family of phase II drug-metabolizing enzymes that catalyze the sulfation of many endogenous and xenobiotic substrates (1-3). They have important functions in the metabolism of many endogenous compounds including steroids, bile acids, thyroid hormones and monoamine neurotransmitters. They are distributed throughout the body and serve to inactivate and increase water-solubility of xenobiotics and therapeutic drugs. Cytosolic sulfotransferases are distinct from Golgi resident sulfotransferases by lacking N-terminal signal-anchorage domains and residing only in the cytoplasm. SULT1B1 is primarily expressed in the liver, peripheral blood leukocytes, colon, spleen and small intestine and can sulfate thyroid hormones and small phenols (4). Human SULT1B1 shares 72% amino acid sequence identity with mouse SULT1B1.

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