

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 532 Excitation Wavelength: 534 nm Emission Wavelength: 553 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.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc, and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.