

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human β -1,3-Glucuronyltransferase 1/B3GAT1 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 1021209
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line CHO-derived human β -1,3-Glucuronyltransferase 1/B3GAT1 His25-Ile334 Accession # Q9P2W7
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.

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

B3GAT1 is a key enzyme involved in human natural killer1 (HNK1) epitope synthesis. It adds a glucuronic residue to the terminal lactosamine residue (Gal β 14GlcNAc) of a glycoprotein or glycolipid, which can be further sulfated to become the HNK1 epitope, a unique trisaccharide structure, HSO₃-3GlcA β 1-3Gal β 1-4GlcNAc (1, 2). The enzyme activity was found to be enhanced in the presence of sphingomyelin and phosphatidylinositol (3). The HNK1 carbohydrate epitope is characteristically expressed on a series of cell adhesion molecules in addition to some glycolipids in the extracellular matrix and on the cell surface in the nervous system, where it is involved in cell-cell and cell-substratum interaction and recognition during the development of the nervous system (4). Like most known glycosyltransferases, B3GAT1 is a type II Golgi-resident transmembrane protein with a short N-terminal cytoplasmic domain and a single pass transmembrane domain followed by an enzymatic domain in the lumen of Golgi apparatus. The enzyme activity was assayed using a phosphatase-coupled method (5).

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