PIGA Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-05916
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	PIGA
Protein Name	Phosphatidylinositol N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase subunit A (EC 2.4.1.198) (GlcNAc-PI synthesis protein) (Phosphatidylinositol-glycan biosynthesis class A protein) (PIG-A)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 410-490
Specificity	PIGA Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	53kD
Cell Pathway	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Kidney,
Function	catalytic activity:UDP-N-acetyl-D-glucosamine + 1-phosphatidyl-1D-myo-inositol = UDP + 6-(N-acetyl-alpha-D-glucosaminyl)-1-phosphatidyl-1D-myo-inositol.,disease:Defects in PIGA are the cause of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) [MIM:311770]. PNH is an acquired hemolytic blood disorder characterized by chronic hemolysis with hemoglobinuria, increased tendency to venous thrombosis, and variable degrees of bone marrow failure Biosynthesis of the GPI anchor is deficient in patients with PNH leading to deficient surface expression of GPI-anchored proteins such as DAF or CD59 which play roles in the protection of red cells from the action of complement.,function:Necessary for the synthesis of N-acetylglucosaminyl-phosphatidylinositol, the very early intermediate in

	GPI-anchor biosynthesis.,online information:Phosphatidylinositol N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase subunit A,pathway:Glycoli
Background	This gene encodes a protein required for synthesis of N-acetylglucosaminyl phosphatidylinositol (GlcNAc-PI), the first intermediate in the biosynthetic pathway of GPI anchor. The GPI anchor is a glycolipid found on many blood cells and which serves to anchor proteins to the cell surface. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, an acquired hematologic disorder, has been shown to result from mutations in this gene. Alternate splice variants have been characterized. A related pseudogene is located on chromosome 12. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2010],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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