



OGT (phospho Thr454) mouse mAb

Catalog No	BYmab-10430
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	OGT
Protein Name	OGT (phospho Thr454)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human OGT (phospho Thr454)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat OGT (phospho Thr454)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA 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	UDP-N-acetylglucosamine--peptide N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 110 kDa subunit (EC 2.4.1.255;O-GlcNAc transferase subunit p110;O-linked N-acetylglucosamine transferase 110 kDa subunit;OGT)
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Predominantly localizes to the nucleus. .; [Isoform 2]: Mitochondrion . Membrane . Associates with the mitochondrial inner membrane. .; [Isoform 3]: Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Cell membrane . Mitochondrion membrane . Cell projection . Mostly in the nucleus. Retained in the nucleus via interaction with HCFC1 (PubMed:21285374). After insulin induction, translocated from the nucleus to the cell membrane via phosphatidylinositide binding. Colocalizes with AKT1 at the plasma membrane. TRAK1 recruits this protein to mitochondria. In the absence of TRAK1, localizes in cytosol and nucleus (By similarity). .; [Isoform 4]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus.
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in pancreas and to a lesser extent in skeletal muscle, heart, brain and placenta. Present in trace amounts in lung and liver.
Function	catalytic activity:UDP-N-acetyl-D-glucosamine + peptide = UDP + N-acetyl-beta-D-glucosaminyl-peptide.,function:Addition of nucleotide-activated

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sugars directly onto the polypeptide through O-glycosidic linkage with the hydroxyl of serine or threonine.,online information:UDP-N-acetylglucosamine--peptide N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 110kDa subunit,pathway:Protein modification; protein glycosylation.,similarity:Belongs to the O-GlcNAc transferase family.,similarity:Contains 13 TPR repeats.,subunit:Heterotrimer of two 110 kDa and one 70 kDa subunits. It is not known if the 70 kDa subunit is encoded by a separate gene or is the product of either of a proteolytic degradation or an alternative initiation of the 110 kDa subunit (By similarity). Interacts with HCFC1.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in pancreas and to a lesser extent in skeletal muscle, heart, brain and placenta. Present in

Background

This gene encodes a glycosyltransferase that catalyzes the addition of a single N-acetylglucosamine in O-glycosidic linkage to serine or threonine residues. Since both phosphorylation and glycosylation compete for similar serine or threonine residues, the two processes may compete for sites, or they may alter the substrate specificity of nearby sites by steric or electrostatic effects. The protein contains multiple tetratricopeptide repeats that are required for optimal recognition of substrates. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009],

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.

Products Images

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