



B3GL1 rabbit pAb

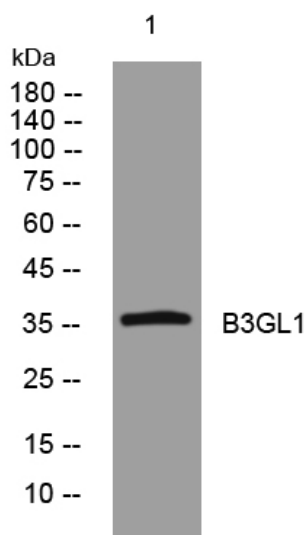
Catalog No	BYab-08696
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	B3GALNT1 B3GALT3 UNQ531/PRO1074
Protein Name	B3GL1
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human B3GL1 AA range: 24-74
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of B3GL1 at Human/Mouse/Rat
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1: 500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	Higher expression in heart and brain, and to a lesser extent in lung, placenta, kidney and testis. Lower expression in liver, spleen and stomach. No expression in skeletal muscle.
Function	catalytic activity:UDP-N-acetyl-D-galactosamine + alpha-D-galactosyl-(1->4)-beta-D-galactosyl-(1->4)-beta-D-glucosyl-(1<->1)-ceramide = UDP + N-acetyl-beta-D-galactosaminyl-(1->3)-alpha-D-galactosyl-(1->4)-beta-D-galactosyl-(1->4)-beta-D-glucosyl-(1<->1)-ceramide.,cofactor:Magnesium.,function:Transfers N-acetylgalactosamine onto globotriaosylceramide.,online information:Beta-1,3-galactosyltransferase 3,online information:Blood group antigen gene mutation database,online information:GlycoGene database,pathway:Protein modification; protein glycosylation.,polymorphism:Different combinations or absence of the P blood group system antigens define 5 different phenotypes: P1, P2, P1(k), P2(k), and P.

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	Genetic variation in B3GALT3 determines the P1(k) and P2(k) phenotype, which is rare and lack the capability to synthesize P antigen identified as globoside.,similarity:Belongs to the glycosyltrans
Background	This gene is a member of the beta-1,3-galactosyltransferase (beta3GalT) gene family. This family encodes type II membrane-bound glycoproteins with diverse enzymatic functions using different donor substrates (UDP-galactose and UDP-N-acetylglucosamine) and different acceptor sugars (N-acetylglucosamine, galactose, N-acetylgalactosamine). The beta3GalT genes are distantly related to the Drosophila Brainiac gene and have the protein coding sequence contained in a single exon. The beta3GalT proteins also contain conserved sequences not found in the beta4GalT or alpha3GalT proteins. The carbohydrate chains synthesized by these enzymes are designated as type 1, whereas beta4GalT enzymes synthesize type 2 carbohydrate chains. The ratio of type 1:type 2 chains changes during embryogenesis. By sequence similarity, the beta3GalT genes fall into at least two groups: beta3GalT4 and 4 other beta3GalT genes (beta3GalT1-3, beta3GalT5). The encoded protein of this gene does not use N-acetylglucosamine as an acceptor sugar at all. Multiple transcript variants that are alternatively spliced in the 5' UTR have been described; they all encode the same protein. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
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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