

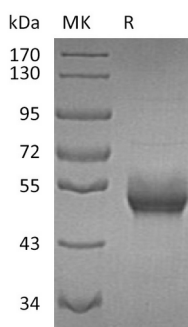
Product Name: Recombinant Human B4GALT1 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH2132



概述 (Summary)

英文全称	B4GALT1
纯度 (Purity)	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
内毒素 (Endotoxin level)	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
蛋白构建 (Construction)	Recombinant Human Beta-1,4-galactosyltransferase 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gly44-Ser398(Tyr285Leu) is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P15291
蛋白标签 (Tag)	
表达宿主 (Host)	Human Cells
种属 (Species)	Human
预测分子量 (Predicted MW)	40.1 KDa
蛋白形态 (Form)	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, 2mM EDTA, 20% Glycerol, pH 8.0.
储存缓冲液 (Buffer)	
运输方式 (Shipping)	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存 (Stability &Storage)	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
复溶 (Reconstitution)	

电泳图 (SDS-PAGE image)



背景 (Background)

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分子别名 (Alternative Names)

1,4- galactosyltransferase, polypeptide 1; B4GalT1; B4GAL-T1; beta-1,4- galactosyltransferase 1; Beta-1,4-GalTase 1; beta4Gal-T1; betaGlcNAc beta; CDG2D; GT1; GTB

背景介绍 (References)

Beta1,4-Galactosyltransferase-I (B4GALT1), one of seven beta1,4- galactosyltransferases, is an enzyme commonly found in the trans-Golgi complex that adds galactose to oligosaccharides. By sequence similarity, the beta 4GalTs form four groups: beta 4GalT1 and beta 4GalT2, beta 4GalT3 and beta 4GalT4, beta 4GalT5 and beta 4GalT6, and beta 4GalT7. beta 4GalT1 is unique among the seven enzymes because it can be expressed either as membrane associated form or secreted form. The secreted form is restricted to lactating mammary tissues where the enzyme forms a heterodimer with alpha -lactalbumin to catalyze the synthesis of lactose. The Golgi complex form catalyzes the production of lactose in the lactating mammary gland and could also be responsible for the synthesis of complex-type N-linked oligosaccharides in many glycoproteins as well as the carbohydrate moieties of glycolipids. The cell surface form functions as a recognition molecule during a variety of cell to cell and cell to matrix interactions, as those occurring during development and egg fertilization, by binding to specific oligosaccharide ligands on opposing cells or in the extracellular matrix. Defects in beta 4GalT1 are the cause of congenital disorder of glycosylation type 2D (CDG2D) .

注意事项 (Note)

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.