GCNT1 Antibody (Center)

Catalog_no： AB2072

Reactivity： H, M

Category： 抗原抗体

Size： 100μL/50μL

Immunogen： HUMAN:88-117

Specificity： This GCNT1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 88-117 amino acids from the Central region of human GCNT1.

Dilution： WB,1:1000;IHC-P,1:50~100;

Purification： Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, eluted with high and low pH buffers and neutralized immediately, followed by dialysis against PBS.

Other_name： Beta-1,3-galactosyl-O-glycosyl-glycoprotein beta-1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase, Core 2-branching enzyme, Core2-GlcNAc-transferase, C2GNT, Core 2 GNT, GCNT1, NACGT2

Isotype： Rabbit Ig

Background： Glycosylation is one of the most universal but at the same time complex protein modifications. Modification with sugar moeties can be both co- translational and post-translational, occurring in the endoplasmatic reticulum and golgi. Three different forms of glycosylation can be distinguished: N-linked oligosaccharides, O-linked oligosaccharides and glycosyl- phosphatidylinositol (GPI-) anchors. Glycosylation results in thousands of distinct, bioactive glycoproteins resident throughout the cell that strongly determine protein-protein, carbohydrate-protein, membrane, and adhesion properties. Diseases associated with glycosylation defects include Congenital disorders of glycosylation, (CDG), also known as carbohydrate deficient glycoprotein syndromes, and diseases associated with advanced aging.

reference： Bierhuizen, M.F., et al., Glycobiology 5(4):417-425 (1995). Bierhuizen, M.F., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 89(19):9326-9330 (1992).