

A4GNT Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP50943**Specification**

A4GNT Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O9UNA3
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	39 KDa
Antigen Region	11 - 70

A4GNT Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 51146**Other Names**

Alpha-1, 4-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase, Alpha4GnT, 241-, A4GNT

Target/Specificity

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human A4GNT. The exact sequence is proprietary.

Dilution

WB~~ 1:1000

Format

0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%

Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

A4GNT Antibody - Protein Information**Name** A4GNT**Function**

Catalyzes the transfer of N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) to core 2 branched O-glycans (PubMed:10430883). Necessary for the synthesis of type III mucin which is specifically produced in the stomach, duodenum, and pancreatic duct (PubMed:10430883). May protect against inflammation-associated gastric adenocarcinomas (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein

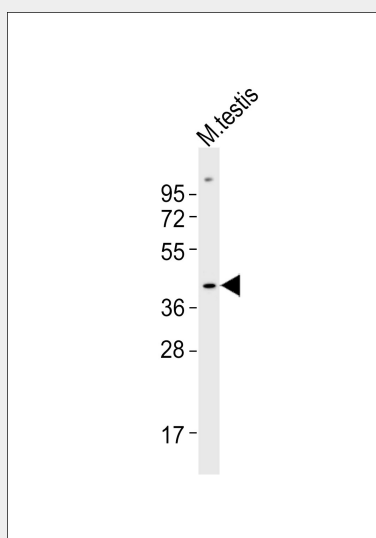
Tissue Location

Detected in stomach and pancreas.

A4GNT Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

A4GNT Antibody - Images

Anti-A4GNT Antibody at 1:1000 dilution + mouse testis lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 39 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

A4GNT Antibody - Background

Necessary for the synthesis of type III mucin. Catalyzes the transfer of N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) to core 2 branched O- glycans.

A4GNT Antibody - References

Nakayama J., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 96:8991-8996(1999).