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## anti-B4GALT7 antibody (Alexa Fluor 594)



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| $\sim$ |     |     |     |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|
|        | N/P | r\/ | i⊢₩ |

| Quantity:    | 100 μL  |  |
|--------------|---|--|
| Target:      | B4GALT7   |  |
| Reactivity:  | Human, Mouse, Rat   |  |
| Host:        | Rabbit  |  |
| Clonality:   | Polyclonal  |  |
| Conjugate:   | This B4GALT7 antibody is conjugated to Alexa Fluor 594                          |  |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p)) |  |

## **Product Details**

| Immunogen:        | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human B4GALT7 |  |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Isotype:          | IgG   |  |
| Cross-Reactivity: | Human, Mouse, Rat   |  |
| Purification:     | Purified by Protein A.                                      |  |

## **Target Details**

| Target:           | B4GALT7  |  |
|-------------------|--|--|
| Alternative Name: | B4GALT7 (B4GALT7 Products)   |  |
| Background:       | Synonyms: B4GAL T7, Beta 1,4 galactosyltransferase 7, Beta 1,4 GalTase 7, Beta4Gal T7, UDP |  |
|                   | Gal:beta GlcNAc beta 1,4 galactosyltransferase 7, XGALT 1, XGALT1, XGPT1, Xylosylprotein   |  |
|                   | beta 1,4 galactosyltransferase, polypeptide 7, B4GT7_HUMAN.                                |  |
|                   | Background: Beta-1,4-galactosyltransferases (beta-1,4-Gal-T) are type II membrane-bound    |  |

glycoproteins that are substrate-specific and function to transfer galactose in a beta-1,4 linkage to an acceptor sugar. There are seven members of the beta-1,4-Gal-T family, all of which are directed to the golgi apparatus through a hydrophobic sequence at the N-terminus. Beta-1,4-Gal-T7, also known as B4GALT7 or XGALT1, is a 327 amino acid single-pass type II membrane protein that is expressed at high levels in heart, pancreas and liver. Beta-1,4-Gal-T7 uses manganese to catalyze the UDP-dependent biosynthesis of glycosphingolipids. The gene encoding beta-1,4-Gal-T7 is mutated in Ehlers-Danlos syndrome progeroid type (EDSP), a variant form of Ehlers-Danlos syndrome characterized by progeroid facies, mild mental retardation, short stature, skin hyperextensibility, moderate skin fragility, joint hypermobility principally in digits. Beta-1,4-galactosyltransferases (Beta-1,4-Gal-T) are type II membrane-bound glycoproteins that are substrate-specific and function to transfer galactose in a beta-1,4 linkage to an acceptor sugar.

Gene ID:

11285

Pathways:

Glycosaminoglycan Metabolic Process

## **Application Details**

Application Notes:

IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200

Restrictions:

For Research Use only

## Handling

| Format:            | Liquid   |
|--------------------|--|
| Concentration:     | 1 μg/μL  |
| Buffer:            | Aqueous buffered solution containing 0.01M TBS (pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.03 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.         |
| Preservative:      | ProClin  |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only. |
| Storage:           | -20 °C   |
| Storage Comment:   | Store at -20°C. Aliquot into multiple vials to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.                                  |
| Expiry Date:       | 12 months  |