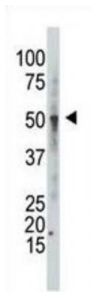
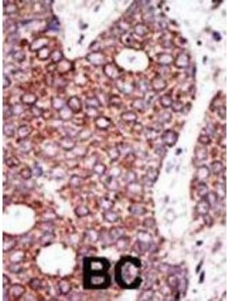


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## **Beta-1,3-Galactosyl-O-Glycosyl-Glycoprotein Beta-1,6-N-Acetylglucosaminyltransferase (GCNT1) Antibody**

Catalogue No.: abx031590



Glycosylation is one of the most universal but at the same time complex protein modifications. Modification with sugar moieties 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.

**Target:** GCNT1

**Reactivity:** Human

**Host:** Rabbit

**Clonality:** Polyclonal

**Tested Applications:** WB, IHC

**Recommended dilutions:** Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

**Immunogen:** Human GCNT1.

**Purification:** Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody.

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<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Conjugation:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Specificity:</b>	This GCNT1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 399-428 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human GCNT1.
<b>Storage:</b>	Aliquot and store at -20 °C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Swiss Prot:</b>	<a href="#"><u>Q02742</u></a>
<b>Buffer:</b>	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.
<b>Note:</b>	This product is for research use only.