

<b>Cat. No:</b>	ABN20344
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100µL
<b>Clone:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from the C-terminal region of human β-1,4-Gal-T2.
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>Applications:</b>	IHC 1:100-1:300, ICC/IF 1:50-1:200, ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
<b>Purification:</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Synonyms:</b>	B4GALT2; Beta-1; 4-galactosyltransferase 2; Beta-1,4-GalTase 2; Beta4Gal-T2; b4Gal-T2; UDP-Gal:beta-GlcNAc beta-1,4-galactosyltransferase 2; UDP-galactose:beta-N-acetylglucosamine beta-1,4-galactosyltransferase 2
<b>Background:</b>	<p>This gene is one of seven beta-1,4-galactosyltransferase (beta4GalT) genes. They encode type II membrane-bound glycoproteins that appear to have exclusive specificity for the donor substrate UDP-galactose; all transfer galactose in a beta1,4 linkage to similar acceptor sugars: GlcNAc, Glc, and Xyl. Each beta4GalT has a distinct function in the biosynthesis of different glycoconjugates and saccharide structures. As type II membrane proteins, they have an N-terminal hydrophobic signal sequence that directs the protein to the Golgi apparatus and which then remains uncleaved to function as a transmembrane anchor. By sequence similarity, the beta4GalTs form four groups: beta4GalT1 and beta4GalT2, beta4GalT3 and beta4GalT4, beta4GalT5 and beta4GalT6, and beta4GalT7. The enzyme encoded by this gene synthesizes N-acetyllactosamine in glycolipids and glycoproteins. Its substrate specificity catalytic activity: UDP-galactose + D-glucose = UDP + lactose., catalytic activity: UDP-galactose + N-acetyl-beta-D-glucosaminylglycopeptide = UDP + beta-D-galactosyl-(1-&gt;4)-N-acetyl-beta-D-glucosaminylglycopeptide., catalytic activity: UDP-galactose + N-acetyl-D-glucosamine = UDP + N-acetyllactosamine., cofactor: Manganese., function: Responsible for the synthesis of complex-type N-linked oligosaccharides in many glycoproteins as well as the carbohydrate moieties of glycolipids. Can produce lactose., online information: Beta-1,4-galactosyltransferase 2, online information: GlycoGene database, pathway: Protein modification; protein glycosylation., similarity: Belongs to the glycosyltransferase 7 family., subcellular location: Trans cisternae of Golgi stack., tissue specificity: Weakly expressed in various tissues. Highest expression in prostate, testis, ovary, intestine, muscle, and in fetal brain.,</p>
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Buffer:</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

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