

# GALNTL1 Rabbit pAb

GALNTL1 Rabbit pAb Catalog # AP56181

#### **Product Information**

**Application** IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E

Primary Accession

Reactivity
Rat, Mouse
Host
Clonality
Polyclonal
Calculated MW
Physical State

Q8N428
Rat, Mouse
Rabbit
Polyclonal
63074
Liquid

Immunogen KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GALNTL1

**Epitope Specificity** 51-150/558 **Isotype** IgG

**Purity** affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION

**SIMILARITY** 

0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Golgi apparatus membrane; Single pass type II membrane protein

Belongs to the glycosyltransferase 2 family. GalNAc-T subfamily.Contains 1

ricin B-type lectin domain.

**Important Note** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in

human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

**Background Descriptions** The UDP-N-acetyl-alpha-D-galactosamine:polypeptide

N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase (GalNAc-T) family of enzymes are substrate-specific proteins that catalyze the transfer of GalNAc (N-acetylgalactosaminyl) to serine and threonine residues onto various proteins, thereby initiating mucin-type O-linked glycosylation in the Golgi apparatus. GalNAc-TL1 (UDP-N-acetyl-alpha-D-galactosamine:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase-like 1), also known as GALNT16, is a 588

amino acid single-pass type II membrane protein belonging to the glycosyltransferase 2 family, which localizes to the Golgi apparatus.

GalNAc-TL1 utilizes manganese and calcium as cofactors, and catalyzes the initial reaction in O-linked oligosaccharide biosynthesis, which involves the transfer of an N-acetyl-D-galactosamine residue to a serine or threonine residue on the protein receptor. Containing one ricin B-type lectin domain,

GalNAc-TL1 exists as two alternatively spliced isoforms.

## **Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 57452

**Other Names** Polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 16, 2.4.1.41, Polypeptide

GalNAc transferase 16, GalNAc-T16, Polypeptide GalNAc transferase-like protein 1, GalNAc-T-like protein 1, pp-GaNTase-like protein 1, Polypeptide

N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase-like protein 1, Protein-UDP

acetylgalactosaminyltransferase-like protein 1, UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide

N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase-like protein 1, GALNT16, GALNTL1,

KIAA1130

**Dilution** IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:500

0-10000

**Storage** Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When

reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody

is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

### **Protein Information**

Name GALNT16

Synonyms GALNTL1, KIAA1130

**Function** Catalyzes the initial reaction in O-linked oligosaccharide biosynthesis, the

transfer of an N-acetyl-D-galactosamine residue to a serine or threonine

residue on the protein receptor.

**Cellular Location** Golgi apparatus membrane; Single- pass type II membrane protein

## **Background**

The UDP-N-acetyl-alpha-D-galactosamine:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase (GalNAc-T) family of enzymes are substrate-specific proteins that catalyze the transfer of GalNAc (N-acetylgalactosaminyl) to serine and threonine residues onto various proteins, thereby initiating mucin-type O-linked glycosylation in the Golgi apparatus. GalNAc-TL1 (UDP-N-acetyl-alpha-D-galactosamine:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase-like 1), also known as GALNT16, is a 588 amino acid single-pass type II membrane protein belonging to the glycosyltransferase 2 family, which localizes to the Golgi apparatus. GalNAc-TL1 utilizes manganese and calcium as cofactors, and catalyzes the initial reaction in O-linked oligosaccharide biosynthesis, which involves the transfer of an N-acetyl-D-galactosamine residue to a serine or threonine residue on the protein receptor. Containing one ricin B-type lectin domain, GalNAc-TL1 exists as two alternatively spliced isoforms.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.