Product name:	OGT Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN15125
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	Synthesized peptide derived from human OGT Polyclonal AA range: 435-475
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight:	115kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

This gene encodes a glycosyltransferase that catalyzes the addition of a single N-acetylglucosamine in O-glycosidic linkage to serine or threonine residues. Since both phosphorylation and glycosylation compete for similar serine or threonine residues, the two processes may compete for sites, or they may alter the substrate specificity of nearby sites by steric or electrostatic effects. The protein contains multiple tetratricopeptide repeats that are required for optimal recognition of substrates. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009],catalytic activity:UDP-N-acetyl-D-glucosamine + peptide = UDP + N-acetyl-beta-D-glucosaminyl-peptide.,function:Addition of nucleotide-activated sugars directly onto the polypeptide through O-glycosidic linkage with the hydroxyl of serine or threonine.,online information:UDP-N-acetylglucosamine--peptide N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 110kDa subunit,pathway:Protein modification; protein glycosylation.,similarity:Belongs to the O-GlcNAc transferase family.,similarity:Contains 13 TPR repeats.,subunit:Heterotrimer of two 110 kDa and one 70 kDa subunits. It is not known if the 70 kDa subunit is encoded by a separate gene or is the product of either of a proteolytic degradation or an alternative initiation of the 110 kDa subunit (By similarity). Interacts with HCFC1.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in pancreas and to a lesser extent in skeletal muscle, heart, brain and placenta. Present in trace amounts in lung and liver.,