



## Rabbit Anti-Radical Fringe antibody

SL11948R

<b>Product Name:</b>	Radical Fringe
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	β1,3-N-乙酰糖基转移酶抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	3-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase radical fringe; Beta-1; Beta-1,3-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase radical fringe; O-fucosylpeptide 3-beta-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase; RFNG; RFNG HUMAN.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	36kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Radical Fringe:21-120/331
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. 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.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	Three mammalian fringe family members, Manic, Radical and Lunatic Fringe, have been identified as proteins related to Drosophila Fringe, a protein involved in development. Fringe proteins act upstream of the Notch signaling pathway and are involved in boundary determination during segmentation. Each mammalian Fringe displays different patterns of expression, though all are expressed in the mouse embryo

as well as in many adult tissues. Radical Fringe, also known as Beta-1,3-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase Radical Fringe, is a 331 amino acid single-pass type II membrane protein that localizes to the membrane of the Golgi apparatus. Playing a key role in the development of the limb bud, Radical Fringe transfers a beta-D-GlcNAc residue from UDP-D-GlcNAc to the fucose residue of a fucosylated protein acceptor. Lunatic Fringe is required for normal somite segmentation and patterning and is thought to be a target of the molecular clock. Manic Fringe, also involved in somatic development, has been shown to render mouse NIH/3T3 cells tumorigenic in SCID mice.

**Function:**

Glycosyltransferase that initiates the elongation of O-linked fucose residues attached to EGF-like repeats in the extracellular domain of Notch molecules. May be involved in limb formation and in neurogenesis.

**Subcellular Location:**

Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein (Potential).

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the glycosyltransferase 31 family.

**SWISS:**

Q9Y644

**Gene ID:**

5986

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 5986](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 19719](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 60433](#)Rat

[Omim: 602578](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q9Y644](#)Human

[SwissProt: O09009](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: Q9R1U9](#)Rat

[Unigene: 569700](#)Human

[Unigene: 871](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 168817](#)Rat

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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