



Rabbit Anti-UGT2B4 antibody

SL4225R

Product Name:	UGT2B4
Chinese Name:	尿苷二磷酸葡萄糖醛酸转移酶2B4抗体
Alias:	HLUG25; Hyodeoxycholic acid; UDP glucuronosyltransferase 2 family polypeptide B4; UDP glucuronosyltransferase 2B4 precursor; UDP glucuronyltransferase family 2 beta 4; UDP glycosyltransferase 2 family polypeptide B4; UDP glycosyltransferase; UDPGT; UDPGTh 1; UDPGTh1; UGT2B11; UGT2B4; UD2B4 HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	58kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human UGT2B4:111-210/528
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	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.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The UDP-Glucuronosyltransferases (UGT) comprise a family of enzymes that detoxify and enhance the urinary excretion of a wide variety of xenobiotic and endogenous substrates by transferring glucuronic acid to sulfhydryl, hydroxyl, aromatic amino, or carboxylic acid groups. They have been subdivided into two families, UGT1 and

UGT2, based on the evolutionary divergence of their genes. The enzymes of the UGT1A family play an important role in the metabolism of dietary constituents, phenols, and therapeutic drugs, and also the glucuronidation of bilirubin and iodothyronines. The enzymes of the UGT2B family are involved in the metabolism of bile acids, phenol derivatives, catecholestrogens and steroids. Although it is widely recognized that the liver is the major site of glucuronidation, it is now clear that UGT enzymes are also found in extra-hepatic tissues.

Function:

UDPGTs are of major importance in the conjugation and subsequent elimination of potentially toxic xenobiotics and endogenous compounds. This isozyme is active on polyhydroxylated estrogens (such as estriol, 4-hydroxyestrone and 2-hydroxyestriol) and xenobiotics (such as 4-methylumbelliferone, 1-naphthol, 4-nitrophenol, 2-aminophenol, 4-hydroxybiphenyl and menthol). It is capable of 6 alpha-hydroxyglucuronidation of hyodeoxycholic acid.

Subcellular Location:

Microsome membrane; Single-pass membrane protein (Potential). Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass membrane protein (Potential).

Similarity:

Belongs to the UDP-glycosyltransferase family.

SWISS:

P06133

Gene ID:

7363

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 7363](#)Human

[Omin: 600067](#)Human

[SwissProt: P06133](#)Human

[Unigene: 285887](#)Human

Important Note:

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