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Rabbit Anti-ALG11 antibody

SL7957R

Product Name:	ALG11
Chinese Name:	天门冬酰胺连接糖基化11抗体
Alias:	Asparagine-linked glycosylation protein 11 homolog; AI849156; alg11; ALG11_HUMAN; Asparagine-linked glycosylation 11; Asparagine-linked glycosylation 11, alpha-1,2-mannosyltransferase homolog (yeast); GT8; UTP14C.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Horse,
Applications:	ELISA=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:	56kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ALG11:301-385/492
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:	Mannosyltransferase involved in the last steps of the synthesis of Man5GlcNAc(2)-PP-dolichol core oligosaccharide on the cytoplasmic face of the endoplasmic reticulum. Catalyzes the addition of the 4th and 5th mannose residues to the dolichol-linked oligosaccharide chain. Involvement in disease:Defects in ALG11 are the cause of congenital disorder of

	glycosylation type 1P (CDG1P). A multisystem disorder caused by a defect in glycoprotein biosynthesis and characterized by under-glycosylated serum glycoproteins. Congenital disorders of glycosylation result in a wide variety of clinical features, such as defects in the nervous system development, psychomotor retardation, dysmorphic features, hypotonia, coagulation disorders, and immunodeficiency. The broad spectrum of features reflects the critical role of N-glycoproteins during embryonic development, differentiation, and maintenance of cell functions. **Function:** Mannosyltransferase involved in the last steps of the synthesis of Man5GlcNAc(2)-PP-dolichol core oligosaccharide on the cytoplasmic face of the endoplasmic reticulum. Catalyzes the addition of the 4th and 5th mannose residues to the dolichol-linked oligosaccharide chain. **Subcellular Location:** Endoplasmic reticulum. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein (Probable). **DISEASE:** Defects in ALG11 are the cause of congenital disorder of glycosylation type 1P (CDG1P) [MIM:613661]. A multisystem disorder caused by a defect in glycoprotein biosynthesis and characterized by under-glycosylated serum glycoproteins. Congenital disorders of glycosylation result in a wide variety of clinical features, such as defects in the nervous system development, psychomotor retardation, dysmorphic features, hypotonia, coagulation disorders, and immunodeficiency. The broad spectrum of features reflects the critical role of N-glycoproteins during embryonic development, differentiation, and maintenance of cell functions. **Similarity:** Belongs to the glycosyltransferase group 1 family. Glycosyltransferase 4 subfamily. **SWISS:** Q2TAA5 **Gene ID:** 44013 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 440138Human Entrez Gene: 207958Mouse Entrez Gene: 361174Rat Omim: 613666Human

	SwissProt: Q2TAA5Human SwissProt: Q3TZM9Mouse Unigene: 512963Human Unigene: 267439Mouse Unigene: 446082Mouse Unigene: 37199Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.