Applications

WB



FUT7 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN6667

Key Features

Host Species Reactivity

RabbitHuman, Mouse

MW Isotype

• 38kD (Calculated) • IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human FUT7

Specificity This antibody detects endogenous levels of FUT7 at Human, Mouse

| Target Information

Gene name FUT7

Protein Name

Alpha-(1,3)-fucosyltransferase (Fucosyltransferase 7) (Fucosyltransferase VII) (Fuc-TVII) (FucT-VII) (Galactoside 3-L-fucosyltransferase) (Selectin ligand synthase)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	<u>2529;</u>	<u>Q11130</u> ;
Mouse	<u>14347</u> ;	Q11131;

Cellular Localization

Golgi apparatus, Golgi stack membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Membrane-bound form in trans cisternae of Golgi.

Tissue specificity Leukocytic/myeloid lineage cells.

Function

Catalyzes the transfer of L-fucose, from a quanosine diphosphate-beta-L-fucose, to the Nacetyl glucosamine (GlcNAc) of a distal alpha2,3 sialylated lactosamine unit of a glycoprotein or a glycolipid-linked sialopolylactosamines chain through an alpha-1,3 glycosidic linkage and participates in the final fucosylation step in the biosynthesis of the sialyl Lewis X (sLe(x)), a carbohydrate involved in cell and matrix adhesion during leukocyte trafficking and fertilization. In vitro, also synthesizes sialyl-dimeric-Lex structures, from VIM-2 structures and both di-fucosylated and trifucosylated structures from monofucosylated precursors. However does not catalyze alpha 1-3 fucosylation when an internal alpha 1-3 fucosylation is present in polylactosamine chain and the fucosylation rate of the internal GlcNAc residues is reduced once fucose has been added to the distal GlcNAc . Also catalyzes the transfer of a fucose from GDP-beta-fucose to the 6-sulfated a(2,3)sialylated substrate to produce 6-sulfo sLex mediating significant L-selectin-dependent cell adhesion. Through sialyl-Lewis(x) biosynthesis, can control SELE- and SELP-mediated cell adhesion with leukocytes and allows leukocytes tethering and rolling along the endothelial tissue thereby enabling the leukocytes to accumulate at a site of inflammation. May enhance embryo implantation through sialyl Lewis X (sLeX)-mediated adhesion of embryo cells to endometrium. May affect insulin signaling by up-regulating the phosphorylation and expression of some signaling molecules involved in the insulin-signaling pathway through SLe(x) which is present on the glycans of the INSRR alpha subunit.

Validation Data

| Contact information

Orders: order.cn@immunoway.com
Support: support.cn@immunoway.com

Telephone: 400-8787-807(China)

Website: http://www.immunoway.com.cn

Address: 2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA



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