

## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	$\beta$ -1,4-Gal-T2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	IHC,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	B4GALT2 B4GALT2; Beta-1; 4-galactosyltransferase 2; Beta-1,4-GalTase 2; Beta4Gal-T2; b4Gal-T2;
<b>Alternative Names</b>	UDP-Gal:beta-GlcNAc beta-1,4-galactosyltransferase 2; UDP-galactose:beta-N-acetylglucosamine beta-1,4-galactosyltransferase 2
<b>Gene ID</b>	8704.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	O60909.Synthesized peptide derived from the C-terminal region of human $\beta$ -1,4-Gal-T2.

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	IHC 1:100-1:300 ELISA: 1:20000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	

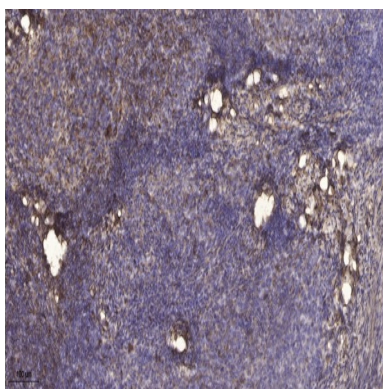
## Background

This gene is one of seven beta-1,4-galactosyltransferase (beta4GalT) genes. They encode type II membrane-bound glycoproteins that appear to have exclusive specificity for the donor substrate UDP-galactose; all transfer galactose in a beta1,4 linkage to similar acceptor sugars: GlcNAc, Glc, and Xyl. Each beta4GalT has a distinct function in the biosynthesis of different glycoconjugates and saccharide structures. As type II membrane proteins, they have an N-terminal hydrophobic signal sequence that directs the protein to the Golgi apparatus and which then remains uncleaved to function as a transmembrane anchor. By sequence similarity, the beta4GalTs form four groups: beta4GalT1 and beta4GalT2, beta4GalT3 and beta4GalT4, beta4GalT5 and beta4GalT6, and beta4GalT7. The enzyme encoded by this gene synthesizes N-acetyllactosamine in glycolipids and glycoproteins. Its substrate specificity catalytic activity:UDP-galactose + D-glucose = UDP + lactose.,catalytic activity:UDP-galactose + N-acetyl-beta-D-glucosaminylglycopeptide = UDP + beta-D-galactosyl-(1->4)-N-acetyl-beta-D-glucosaminylglycopeptide.,catalytic activity:UDP-galactose + N-acetyl-D-glucosamine = UDP + N-acetyllactosamine.,cofactor:Manganese.,function:Responsible for the synthesis of complex-type N-linked oligosaccharides in many glycoproteins as well as the carbohydrate moieties of glycolipids. Can produce lactose.,online information:Beta-1,4-galactosyltransferase 2,online information:GlycoGene database,pathway:Protein modification; protein glycosylation.,similarity:Belongs to the glycosyltransferase 7 family.,subcellular location:Trans cisternae of Golgi stack.,tissue specificity:Weakly expressed in various tissues. Highest expression in prostate, testis, ovary, intestine, muscle, and in fetal brain.,

## Research Area

Galactose metabolism;N-Glycan biosynthesis;Keratan sulfate biosynthesis;Glycosphingolipid biosynthesis;

## Image Data



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human cervical carcinoma. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4° overnight) . 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 45min) .

**Product Name:  $\beta$ -1,4-Gal-T2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: APRab20344**



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**Note**

For research use only.