

ARG59386 anti-UGT1A1 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes UGT1A1
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	UGT1A1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 1-200 of Human UGT1A1 (NP_000454.1).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	EC 2.4.1.17; UGT1; HUG-BR1; Bilirubin-specific UDPGT isozyme 1; UGT1A; BILIQTL1; UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1-A; UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1A1; hUG-BR1; UGT1-01; UDPGT 1-1; UGT-1A; UGT1*1; UGT1.1; GNT1; UDPGT; UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1-1

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	HepG2	
Observed Size	~ 66 kDa	

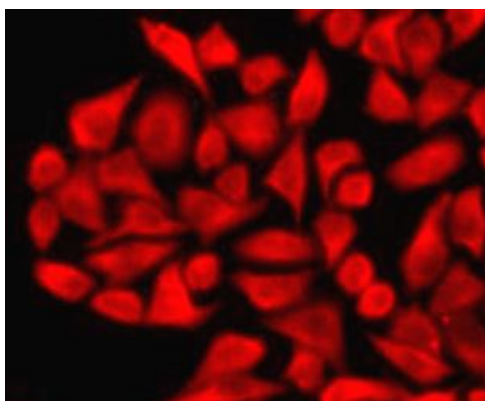
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Bioinformation

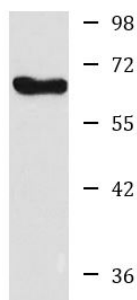
Gene Symbol	UGT1A1
Gene Full Name	UDP glucuronosyltransferase 1 family, polypeptide A1
Background	This gene encodes a UDP-glucuronosyltransferase, an enzyme of the glucuronidation pathway that transforms small lipophilic molecules, such as steroids, bilirubin, hormones, and drugs, into water-soluble, excretable metabolites. This gene is part of a complex locus that encodes several UDP-glucuronosyltransferases. The locus includes thirteen unique alternate first exons followed by four common exons. Four of the alternate first exons are considered pseudogenes. Each of the remaining nine 5' exons may be spliced to the four common exons, resulting in nine proteins with different N-termini and identical C-termini. Each first exon encodes the substrate binding site, and is regulated by its own promoter. The preferred substrate of this enzyme is bilirubin, although it also has moderate activity with simple phenols, flavones, and C18 steroids. Mutations in this gene result in Crigler-Najjar syndromes types I and II and in Gilbert syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	UDPGT is of major importance in the conjugation and subsequent elimination of potentially toxic xenobiotics and endogenous compounds. This isoform glucuronidates bilirubin IX-alpha to form both the IX-alpha-C8 and IX-alpha-C12 monoconjugates and diconjugate. Is also able to catalyze the glucuronidation of 17beta-estradiol, 17alpha-ethinylestradiol, 1-hydroxypyrene, 4-methylumbelliferone, 1-naphthol, paranitrophenol, scopoletin, and umbelliferone. Isoform 2 lacks transferase activity but acts as a negative regulator of isoform 1. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	60 kDa
Cellular Localization	Isoform 1: Microsome. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Isoform 2: Microsome. Endoplasmic reticulum. [UniProt]

Images



ARG59386 anti-UGT1A1 antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: U2OS cells stained with ARG59386 anti-UGT1A1 antibody.



HepG2

ARG59386 anti-UGT1A1 antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 µg of HepG2 cell lysate stained with ARG59386 anti-UGT1A1 antibody at 1:1000 dilution.