

Anti-CD57 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to CD57.
Model	STJ92134
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CD57.
Immunogen Region	N-terminal
Gene ID	27087
Gene Symbol	B3GAT1
Dilution range	IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:5000
Specificity	CD57 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD57 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Mainly expressed in the brain.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Galactosylgalactosylxylosylprotein 3-beta-glucuronosyltransferase 1 Beta-1,3-glucuronyltransferase 1 Glucuronosyltransferase P GlcAT-P UDP-GlcUA:glycoprotein beta-1,3-glucuronyltransferase GlcUAT-P
Molecular Weight	38.355 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:921OMIM:151290
Alternative Names	Galactosylgalactosylxylosylprotein 3-beta-glucuronosyltransferase 1 Beta-1,3-glucuronyltransferase 1 Glucuronosyltransferase P GlcAT-P UDP-GlcUA:glycoprotein beta-1,3-glucuronyltransferase GlcUAT-P
Function	Involved in the biosynthesis of L2/HNK-1 carbohydrate epitope on glycoproteins. Can also play a role in glycosaminoglycan biosynthesis. Substrates include asialo-orosomucoid (ASOR), asialo-fetuin, and asialo-neural cell adhesion molecule. Requires sphingomyelin for activity: stearyl-sphingomyelin was the most effective, followed by palmitoyl-sphingomyelin and lignoceroyl-sphingomyelin. Activity was demonstrated only for sphingomyelin with a saturated fatty acid and not for that with an unsaturated fatty acid, regardless of the length of the acyl group.
Cellular Localization	Isoform 1: Golgi apparatus membrane Secreted Isoform 2: Golgi apparatus membrane Endoplasmic reticulum membrane Secreted
Post-translational Modifications	The soluble form derives from the membrane form by proteolytic processing.

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