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ABO Human

Catalog #:ENPS-174

For research use only.

Description:ABO Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 322 amino acids (54-354 a.a) and having a molecular mass of 37.4kDa.ABO is fused to a 21 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Histo-blood group ABO system transferase, Fucosylglycoprotein 3-alpha-galactosyltransferase, Fucosylglycoprotein alpha-N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase, Glycoprotein-fucosylgalactoside alpha-N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase, Glycoprotein-fucosylgalactos

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MAVREPDHLQ RVSLPRMVYP QPKVLTPCRK DVLVVTPWLA PIVWEGTFNI DILNEQFRLQ NTTIGLTVFA IKKYVAFLKL FLETAEKHFM VGHRVHYYVF TDQPAAVPRV TLGTGRQLSV LEVRAYKRWQ DVSMRRMEMI SDFCERRFLS EVDYLVCVDV DMEFRDHVGV EILTPLFGTL HPGFYGSSRE AFTYERRPQS QAYIPKDEGD FY

Purity: Greater than 85.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
ABO protein solution (0. 5mg/ml) containing 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 2mM DTT, 20% glycerol and 200mM NaCl.

Stability:
Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drμgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:
NAGAT (ABO) is a member of the glycosyltransferase 6 family. The ABO protein is the basis of the ABO blood group system and related to the first discovered blood group system, ABO. The allele that is present in an individual determines the blood group. The histo-blood group ABO is comprised of 3 carbohydrate antigens: A, B, and H. A, B, and AB individuals express a glycosyltransferase activity which converts the H antigen to the A antigen (by addition of UDP-GalNAc) or to the B antigen (by addition of UDP-Gal), whereas O individuals are deficient of such activity.

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