

UGT1A1 Antibody

Catalog No: #33110



Package Size: #33110-1 50ul #33110-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

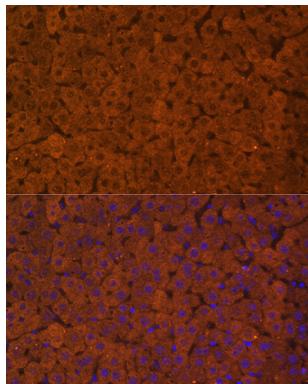
Description

Product Name	UGT1A1 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Applications	WB,IHC,IF
Species Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total UGT1A1 protein.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human UGT1A1.
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Target Name	UGT1A1
Other Names	GN1; UGT1; UDPGT; UGT1A; HUG-BR1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:P22309NCBI Gene ID:54658
SDS-PAGE MW	60KD
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

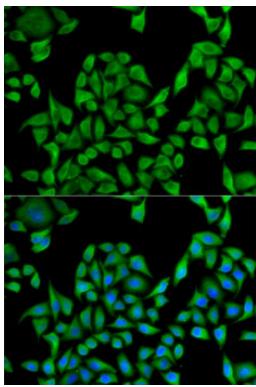
Application Details

WB □ 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC □ 1:50 - 1:200 IF □ 1:50 - 1:200

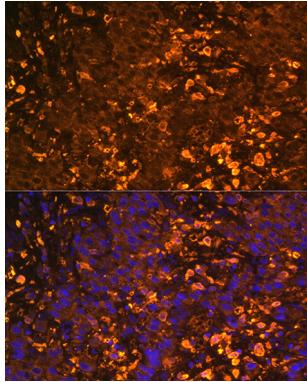
Images



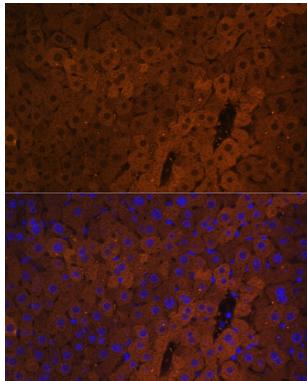
Immunofluorescence analysis of Rat liver using UGT1A1 antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of U2OS cells using UGT1A1 antibody. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Human liver cancer using UGT1A1 antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Mouse liver using UGT1A1 antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.