

**CD57 (PN0351) Nb-FC recombinant antibody**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YA0416
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Applications :</b>	ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	CD57
<b>Gene Name :</b>	B3GAT1 GLCATP
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Galactosylgalactosylxylosylprotein 3-beta-glucuronosyltransferase 1 (EC 2.4.1.135) (Beta-1,3-glucuronyltransferase 1) (Glucuronosyltransferase P) (GlcAT-P) (UDP-GlcUA:glycoprotein beta-1,3-glucuronylt
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	27087
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q9P2W7
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Purified recombinant Human CD57
<b>Specificity :</b>	This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD57 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution
<b>Source :</b>	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell
<b>Dilution :</b>	ELISA 1:5000-100000
<b>Purification :</b>	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
<b>Concentration :</b>	Please check the information on the tube
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	Chondroitin sulfite biosynthesis;Heparan sulfite biosynthesis;

**Background :** The protein encoded by This gene is a member of the glucuronyltransferase gene family. These enzymes exhibit strict acceptor specificity, recognizing nonreducing terminal sugars and their anomeric linkages. This gene product functions as the key enzyme in a glucuronyl transfer reaction during the biosynthesis of the carbohydrate epitope HNK-1 (human natural killer-1, also known as CD57 and LEU7). Alternate transcriptional splice variants have been characterized. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

**Function :** catalytic activity:UDP-glucuronate + 3-beta-D-galactosyl-4-beta-D-galactosyl-O-beta-D-xylosylprotein = UDP + 3-beta-D-glucuronosyl-3-beta-D-galactosyl-4-beta-D-galactosyl-O-beta-D-xylosylprotein.,cofactor:Manganese.,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.,online information:GlycoGene database,pathway:Protein modification; protein glycosylation.,similarity:Belongs to the glycosy

**Subcellular Location :** [Isoform 1]: Golgi apparatus membrane ; Single-pass type II membrane protein . Secreted .; [Isoform 2]: Golgi apparatus membrane ; Single-pass type II membrane protein . Endoplasmic reticulum membrane . Secreted .

**Expression :** Mainly expressed in the brain.

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