A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Recombinant Human B3GAT3 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033257

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Species Human

Source E.coli-derived Human B3GAT3 protein Glu72-Val335, with an C-terminal His

 Mol_Mass
 30.4 kDa

 Accession
 O94766

Bio-activity Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin $\leq 1.0 \text{ EU} \text{ per } \mu\text{g} \text{ of the protein as determined by the LAL method.}$

Storage Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel

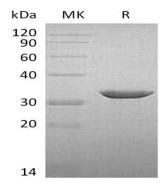
packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - 20°C.

Formulation Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaC, 2mM EDTA,

20% Glycerol, pH 8.0.

Reconstitution Not Applicable

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Galactosylgalactosylxylosylprotein 3-beta-glucuronosyltransferase 3 (B3GAT3) is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the B3GAT3 gene, belongs to the glycosyltransferase 43 family. B3GAT3 is involved in a number of biological processes such as catalyzing the formation of the glycosaminoglycan-protein linkage by way of a glucuronyl transfer reaction in the final step of the biosynthesis of the linkage region of proteoglycans, forming the linkage tetrasaccharide present in heparan sulfate and chondroitin sulfate, gGlycosaminoglycans biosynthesis, transfering a glucuronic acid moiety from the uridine diphosphate-glucuronic acid (UDP-GlcUA) to the common linkage region trisaccharide Gal-beta-1,3-Gal-beta-1,4-Xyl covalently bound to a Ser residue at the glycosaminylglycan attachment site of proteoglycans.It also plays a role in the biosynthesis of l2/HNK-1 carbohydrate epitope on glycoproteins, hows strict specificity for Gal-beta-1,3-Gal-beta-1,4-Xyl, exhibiting negligible incorporation into other galactoside substrates including Galbeta1-3Gal beta1-0-benzyl, Galbeta1-4GlcNAc and Galbeta1-4Glc and stimulates 2-phosphoxylose phosphatase activity of PXYLP1 in presence of uridine diphosphate-glucuronic acid (UDP-GlcUA) during completion of linkage region formation.

For Research Use Only

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