

Anti-SULT1A1 Antibody (2N267)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	2N267
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

1. Anti-SULT1A1 mouse monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution.

-Lane A: HepG2 Whole Cell lysate.

-Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

-Secondary

-Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Dylight800) at 1/15000 dilution.

-Developed using the Odyssey technique.

-Performed under reducing conditions.

-Predicted band size:34 kDa.

-Observed band size:34 kDa.

2. SULT1A1 was immunoprecipitated using:

-Lane A:0.5 mg HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate.

-2 µL anti-SULT1A1 mouse monoclonal antibody and 15 µl of 50 % Protein G agarose.

-Primary antibody:

-Anti-SULT1A1 mouse monoclonal antibody, at 1:100 dilution.

-Secondary antibody:

-Dylight 800-labeled antibody to Mouse IgG (H+L), at 1:7500 dilution.

-Developed using the odyssey technique.

-Performed under reducing conditions.

-Predicted band size: 34 kDa.

-Observed band size: 34 kDa.

3. Anti-SULTA1 mouse monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution.

-Lane A: HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate.

-Lane B: SULTA1 konckout HepG2 Whole Cell lysate.

-Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

-Secondary

-Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution.

-Developed using the ECL technique.

-Performed under reducing conditions.

-Predicted band size:34 kDa.

-Observed band size:34 kDa

Verified Activity:

A DRUG SCREENING EXPERT

Application: ELISA,IP,WB

Recommended WB: 1:500-1:2000; ELISA: 1:1000-1:2000; IP: 1-4 µL/mg of lysate

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein: Human SULT1A1 protein (TMPY-02062)

Antigen Species: Human

Synonyms: TSPST1;STP;PST;ST1A3;HAST1/HAST2;sulfotransferase family, cytosolic, 1A, phenol-preferring, member 1;ST1A1;STP1;P-PST

Research Background

Sulfate conjugation catalyzed by cytosolic sulfotransferase (SULT) enzymes. The SULTs are Phase II drug-metabolizing enzymes that catalyze the addition of a sulfonyl moiety to both endogenous compounds, including steroids and neurotransmitters, and certain xenobiotics, including N-hydroxy-2-acetylaminoflourine and phenolic compounds, like alpha-naphthol. SULTs may be involved in the individual genetic disposition, species differences, and organotropisms for toxicological effects of chemicals. Particularly SULT1A1 (Sulfotransferase family, cytosolic, 1A, phenol-preferring, member 1), a member of the sulfotransferase 1 subfamily, which is a major pathway for drug metabolism in humans. Humans have at least 10 functional SULT genes. There has been an explosion in information on sulfotransferase polymorphisms and their functional consequences. An Arg213His polymorphism in SULT1A1 has a strong influence on the level of enzyme protein and activity in platelets, which have been widely used for phenotyping. Statistically significant associations were observed between the SULT1A1 genotype (Arg213His) and age, obesity and certain neoplasias (mammary, pulmonary, esophageal and urothelial cancer). Furthermore, the polymorphism of the SULT1A1 may be closely associated with breast cancer.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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