

Product datasheet

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ARG43612 anti-OGT antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes OGT

Tested Reactivity Hu, Ms, Rat

Tested Application ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB

Host Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Target Name OGT

Species Human

Immunogen Synthetic peptide derived from Human OGT.

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names UDP-N-acetylglucosamine--peptide N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 110 kDa subunit; O-GLCNAC; EC

2.4.1.255; OGT; HRNT1; HINCUT-1; O-linked N-acetylglucosamine transferase 110 kDa subunit; O-

GlcNAc transferase subunit p110

Application Instructions

Application	Dilution
ICC/IF	1:20 - 1:100
IHC-P	1:20 - 1:50
WB	1:500 - 1:1000
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
A549	
110-120 kDa	
	ICC/IF IHC-P WB * The dilutions indicate recomm should be determined by the sci

Properties

Form Liquid

Purification Affinity purified.

Buffer 50 mM Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.01% Sodium azide, 40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA.

Preservative 0.01% Sodium azide

Stabilizer 40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA

Concentration Batch dependent

Storage instruction For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol

OGT

Gene Full Name

O-linked N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) transferase

Background

This gene encodes a glycosyltransferase that catalyzes the addition of a single N-acetylglucosamine in O-glycosidic linkage to serine or threonine residues. Since both phosphorylation and glycosylation compete for similar serine or threonine residues, the two processes may compete for sites, or they may alter the substrate specificity of nearby sites by steric or electrostatic effects. The protein contains multiple tetratricopeptide repeats that are required for optimal recognition of substrates. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009]

Function

Catalyzes the transfer of a single N-acetylglucosamine from UDP-GlcNAc to a serine or threonine residue in cytoplasmic and nuclear proteins resulting in their modification with a beta-linked Nacetylglucosamine (O-GlcNAc). Glycosylates a large and diverse number of proteins including histone H2B, AKT1, EZH2, PFKL, KMT2E/MLL5, MAPT/TAU and HCFC1. Can regulate their cellular processes via cross-talk between glycosylation and phosphorylation or by affecting proteolytic processing. Involved in insulin resistance in muscle and adipocyte cells via glycosylating insulin signaling components and inhibiting the 'Thr-308' phosphorylation of AKT1, enhancing IRS1 phosphorylation and attenuating insulin signaling. Involved in glycolysis regulation by mediating glycosylation of 6-phosphofructokinase PFKL, inhibiting its activity (PubMed:22923583). Component of a THAP1/THAP3-HCFC1-OGT complex that is required for the regulation of the transcriptional activity of RRM1. Plays a key role in chromatin structure by mediating O-GlcNAcylation of 'Ser-112' of histone H2B: recruited to CpG-rich transcription start sites of active genes via its interaction with TET proteins (TET1, TET2 or TET3) (PubMed:22121020, PubMed:23353889). As part of the NSL complex indirectly involved in acetylation of nucleosomal histone H4 on several lysine residues (PubMed:20018852). O-GlcNAcylation of 'Ser-75' of EZH2 increases its stability, and facilitating the formation of H3K27me3 by the PRC2/EED-EZH2 complex (PubMed:24474760). Regulates circadian oscillation of the clock genes and glucose homeostasis in the liver. Stabilizes clock proteins ARNTL/BMAL1 and CLOCK through O-glycosylation, which prevents their ubiquitination and subsequent degradation. Promotes the CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1-mediated transcription of genes in the negative loop of the circadian clock such as PER1/2 and CRY1/2 (PubMed:12150998, PubMed:18288188, PubMed:19377461, PubMed:19451179, PubMed:20018868, PubMed:20200153, PubMed:21285374, PubMed:15361863).

Isoform 2: the mitochondrial isoform (mOGT) is cytotoxic and triggers apoptosis in several cell types including INS1, an insulinoma cell line. [UniProt]

Research Area

Neuroscience antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody

Calculated Mw

117 kDa

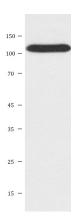
PTM

Ubiquitinated, leading to its proteasomal degradation.

Phosphorylation on Ser-3 or Ser-4 by GSK3-beta positively regulates its activity.

Cellular Localization

Cell membrane, Cell projection, Cytoplasm, Membrane, Mitochondrion, Nucleus



ARG43612 anti-OGT antibody WB image

Western blot: Human A549 whole cell lysates stained with ARG43612 anti-OGT antibody at 1:1000 dilution.