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B4GALT7/GlcNAc beta Antibody Blocking Peptide

Catalog Number: bs-9728P
Activity: Not tested
Purification: HPLC
Storage: Shipped at 4°C. Stored at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Background: β-1,4-galactosyltransferases (β-1,4-Gal-T) are type II membrane-bound glycoproteins that are substrate-specific and function to transfer galactose in a β-1,4 linkage to an acceptor sugar. There are seven members of the β-1,4-Gal-T family, all of which are directed to the golgi apparatus through a hydrophobic sequence at the N-terminus. β-1,4-Gal-T7, also known as B4GALT7 or XGALT1, is a 327 amino acid single-pass type II membrane protein that is expressed at high levels in heart, pancreas and liver. β-1,4-Gal-T7 uses manganese to catalyze the UDP-dependent biosynthesis of glycosphingolipids. The gene encoding β-1,4-Gal-T7 is mutated in Ehlers-Danlos syndrome progeroid type (EDSP), a variant form of Ehlers-Danlos syndrome characterized by progeroid facies, mild mental retardation, short stature, skin hyperextensibility, moderate skin fragility, joint hypermobility principally in digits.β-1,4-galactosyltransferases (β-1,4-Gal-T) are type II membrane-bound glycoproteins that are substrate-specific and function to transfer galactose in a ∫-1,4 linkage to an acceptor sugar. There are seven members of the β-1,4-Gal-T family, all of which are directed to the golgi apparatus through a hydrophobic sequence at the N-terminus. β-1,4-Gal-T7, also known as B4GALT7 or XGALT1, is a 327 amino acid single-pass type II membrane protein that is expressed at high levels in heart, pancreas and liver. β-1,4-Gal-T7 uses manganese to catalyze the UDP-dependent biosynthesis of glycosphingolipids. The gene encoding β-1,4-Gal-T7 is mutated in Ehlers-Danlos syndrome progeroid type (EDSP), a variant form of Ehlers-Danlos syndrome characterized by progeroid facies, mild mental retardation, short stature, skin hyperextensibility, moderate skin fragility, joint hypermobility principally in digits.-1,4-galactosyltransferases (β-1,4-Gal-T) are type II membrane-bound glycoproteins that are substrate-specific and function to transfer galactose in a ∫-1,4 linkage to an acceptor sugar. There are seven members of the β-1,4-Gal-T family, all of which are directed to the golgi apparatus through a hydrophobic sequence at the N-terminus. β-1,4-Gal-T7, also known as B4GALT7 or XGALT1, is a 327 amino acid single-pass type II membrane protein that is expressed at high levels in heart, pancreas and liver. β-1,4-Gal-T7 uses manganese to catalyze the UDP-dependent biosynthesis of glycosphingolipids. The gene encoding β-1,4-Gal-T7 is mutated in Ehlers-Danlos syndrome progeroid type (EDSP), a variant form of Ehlers-Danlos syndrome characterized by progeroid facies, mild mental retardation, short stature, skin hyperextensibility, moderate skin fragility, joint hypermobility principally in

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