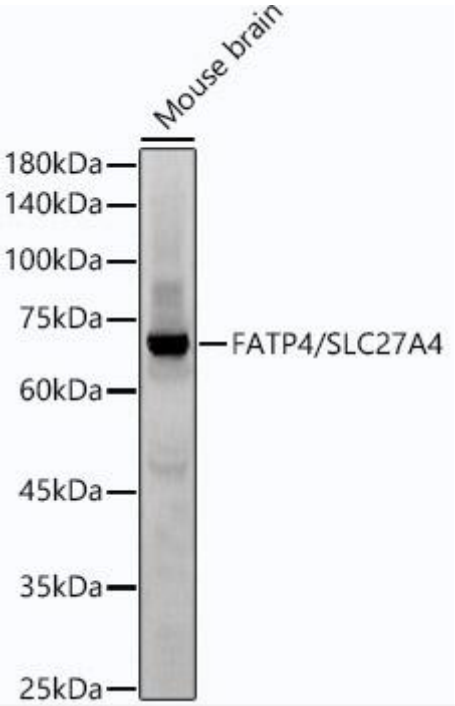
FATP4/SLC27A4 Mouse mAb

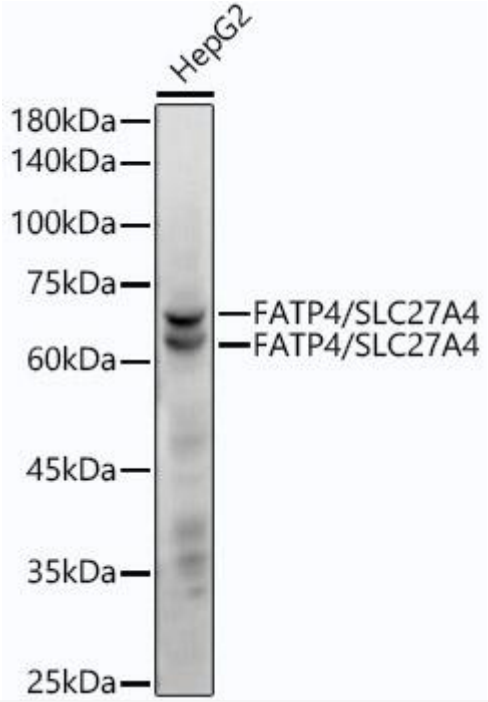
Catalog No	YP-mAb-18465
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	
Protein Name	
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 43-237 of human FATP4/SLC27A4 (NP_005085.2).
Specificity	
Formulation	
Source	
Purification	Affinity purification
Dilution	WB 1:1000 - 1:5000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	IPS; FATP4; ACSVL4; FATP4/SLC27A4
Observed Band	65kDa/70kDa
Cell Pathway	Endoplasmic reticulum . Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, muscle, kidney and pancreas. Expressed in skin fibroblasts (at protein level).
Function	Catalytic subunit of the oligosaccharyl transferase (OST) complex that catalyzes the initial transfer of a defined glycan (Glc(3)Man(9)GlcNAc(2) in eukaryotes) from the lipid carrier dolichol-pyrophosphate to an asparagine residue within an Asn-X-Ser/Thr consensus motif in nascent polypeptide chains, the first step in protein N-glycosylation . N-glycosylation occurs cotranslationally and the complex associates with the Sec61 complex at the channel-forming translocon complex that mediates protein translocation across the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). All subunits are required for a maximal enzyme activity. This subunit contains the active site and the acceptor peptide and donor lipid-linked oligosaccharide (LLO) binding pockets (By similarity). STT3B is present in a small subset of OST complexes and mediates both cotranslational and post-translational N-glycosylation of target proteins: STT3B-containing complexes are required for efficient post-translational glycosylation and while they are less competent than STT3A-containing complexes for cotranslational glycosylation, they have the ability to mediate glycosylation of some nascent sites that are not accessible for

	STT3A. STT3B-containing complexes also act post-translationally and mediate modification of skipped glycosylation sites in unfolded proteins. Plays a role in ER-associated degradation (ERAD) pathway that mediates ubiquitin-dependent degradation of misfolded endoplasmic reticulum proteins by mediating N-glycosylation of unfolded proteins, which are then recognized by the ERAD pathway and targeted for degradation. Mediates glycosylation of the disease variant AMYL-TTR 'Asp-38' of TTR at 'Asn-118', leading to its degradation .
Background	This gene encodes a member of a family of fatty acid transport proteins, which are involved in translocation of long-chain fatty acids cross the plasma membrane. This protein is expressed at high levels on the apical side of mature enterocytes in the small intestine, and appears to be the principal fatty acid transporter in enterocytes. Clinical studies suggest this gene as a candidate gene for the insulin resistance syndrome. Mutations in this gene have been associated with ichthyosis prematurity syndrome.
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of extracts of Mouse brain, using FATP4/SLC27A4 antibody (A21969) at1:2000 dilution. Secondary antibody: HRP Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) (AS014) at 1:10000 dilution. Lysates/proteins: 25μ g per lane. Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST. Detection: ECL Basic Kit (RM00020). Exposure time: 60s



Western blot analysis of extracts of HepG2 cells, using FATP4/SLC27A4 antibody (A21969) at1:2000 dilution. Secondary antibody: HRP Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) (AS014) at 1:10000 dilution. Lysates/proteins: 25μ g per lane. Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST. Detection: ECL Enhanced Kit (RM00021). Exposure time: 60s