

PIG-T (h): 293T Lysate: sc-112231

BACKGROUND

Phosphatidylinositol-glycans (PIGs) are multi-pass transmembrane proteins that localize to the endoplasmic reticulum. PIGs exhibit various functions but all are crucial for the biosynthesis of the glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchor. Some PIG proteins are components of the GPI transamidase (GPIT) complex and play a role in the recognition of either the GPI attachment signal or the lipid portion of GPI. Other PIGs belong to the glycosyltransferase complex and function in the transfer of N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) to phosphatidylinositol (PI). A variety of other PIGs play distinct roles in GPI synthesis. PIG-T is a component of GPIT, a multi-subunit membrane-bound complex that recognizes the C-terminal signal sequences on proproteins, cleaves them and replaces them with specific GPI lipids. PIG-T is disulfide-linked to PIG-K and functions to stabilize the complex and promote GPIT activity. Overexpression of PIG-T is associated with breast cancer.

REFERENCES

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STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PIGT (human) mapping to 20q13.12.

PRODUCT

PIG-T (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human PIG-T transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

PIG-T (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive PIG-T antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.