

UDP-GlcDH (m): 293T Lysate: sc-124442

BACKGROUND

UDP-GlcDH (also called UDP-glucose 6-dehydrogenase, UGDH or UDPGDH) is a member of the UDP-glucose/GDP-mannose dehydrogenase family. UDP-GlcDH converts UDP-glucose to UDP-glucuronic acid, which is a crucial component in the biosynthesis of the glycosaminoglycans, hyaluronan, heparan sulfate and chondroitin sulfate. Found as common components of the extracellular matrix, these glycosaminoglycans are significant in signal transduction, cell migration, cancer growth and cancer metastasis. UDP-glucuronic acid (UDP-GlcA) is needed in the liver for the excretion of toxic compounds.

UDP-GlcDH is a ubiquitously expressed protein most abundant in the liver. The protein structure of UDP-GlcDH was first analyzed in cow liver and found to be a homohexamer. This structure is well conserved between species and phyla with an overall 97% sequence identity shared between different species of mammals. Research indicates that UDP-GlcDH expression is upregulated by TGF β and downregulated by hypoxia.

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: Ugdh (mouse) mapping to 5 C3.1.

PRODUCT

UDP-GlcDH (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse UDP-GlcDH transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

UDP-GlcDH (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive UDP-GlcDH antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l 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.