

SULT1A1 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-174235

BACKGROUND

The soluble sulfotransferases contribute to the elimination of xenobiotics, the activation of procarcinogens and the regulation of hormones by catalyzing the sulfate conjugation of these substances. Members of the three groups comprising this superfamily (namely SULT1, SULT2 and SULT3) show selectivity to certain substrate compounds. SULT1A1 (sulfotransferase family, cytosolic, 1A, phenol-preferring, member 1), also known as STP or STP1, is a 295 amino acid protein that localizes to the cytoplasm and belongs to the sulfotransferase family. Functioning as a homodimer that is expressed in brain, liver, skin and lung tissue, SULT1A1 catalyzes the sulfate conjugation of catecholamines, phenolic drugs and neurotransmitters and, via this catalytic activity, plays a role in the elimination of a variety of compounds from the body. Additionally, SULT1A1 may be involved in the activation of carcinogenic N-hydroxyarylamines, indicating a possible role in carcinogenesis.

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: SULT1A1 (human) mapping to 16p11.2.

PRODUCT

SULT1A1 (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human SULT1A1 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

SULT1A1 (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive SULT1A1 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.