



HS6ST3 Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 26-377



Antibody used in WB on Human Brain at
0.2-1 ug/ml.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse, Rat
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, WB
APPLICATIONS:	HS6ST3 antibody can be used for detection of HS6ST3 by ELISA at 1:312500. HS6ST3 antibody can be used for detection of HS6ST3 by western blot at 1 ug/mL, and HRP conjugated secondary antibody should be diluted 1:50,000 - 100,000.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. XBL-10123 - Fetal Brain Tissue Lysate
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	55 kDa
IMMUNOGEN:	Antibody produced in rabbits immunized with a synthetic peptide corresponding a region of human HS6ST3.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Antibody is purified by peptide affinity chromatography method.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Lyophilized
BUFFER:	Antibody is lyophilized in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. Add 50 uL of distilled water. Final antibody concentration is 1 mg/mL.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/ml
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	For short periods of storage (days) store at 4°C. For longer periods of storage, store HS6ST3 antibody at -20°C. As with any antibody avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	HS6ST3, DKFZp761K2315, HS6ST-3
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_703157
PROTEIN GI NO.:	45580707

OFFICIAL SYMBOL: HS6ST3

GENE ID: 266722

Background

BACKGROUND: Heparan sulfate (HS) sulfotransferases, such as HS6ST3, modify HS to generate structures required for interactions between HS and a variety of proteins. These interactions are implicated in proliferation and differentiation, adhesion, migration, inflammation, blood coagulation, and other diverse processes. Heparan sulfate (HS) sulfotransferases, such as HS6ST3, modify HS to generate structures required for interactions between HS and a variety of proteins. These interactions are implicated in proliferation and differentiation, adhesion, migration, inflammation, blood coagulation, and other diverse processes (Habuchi et al., 2000 [PubMed 10644753]).

REFERENCES: 1) Nagai, N., J. Cell. Sci. 117 (PT 15), 3331-3341 (2004).

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

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