

# Human GLT25D2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 12542-H08B



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

## General Information

### Gene Name Synonym:

C1orf17; GLT25D2; AI427652; D730024P12; Glt25d2

### Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human GLT25D2 (Q8IYK4) (Met 1-Ser 622) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

**Source:** Human

**Expression Host:** Baculovirus-Insect Cells

## QC Testing

**Purity:** > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

### Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

### Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

**Predicted N terminal:** Met 1

### Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human GLT25D2 consists of 632 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 73.8 kDa. It migrates as an approximately 68 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

### Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 10% gly, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

## Usage Guide

### Storage:

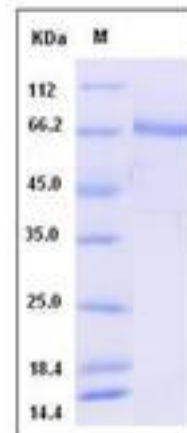
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

**Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

### Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

## SDS-PAGE:



## Protein Description

Glycosyl transferase 25 domain 2 (GLT25D2) is a glucosyltransferase enzyme expressed only at low levels in the nervous system. Glycosyltransferases are enzymes that act as a catalyst for the transfer of a monosaccharide unit from an activated nucleotide sugar (also known as the "glycosyl donor") to a glycosyl acceptor molecule, usually an alcohol. Glycosyl transferases transfer glycosyl groups onto their substrate. Localization partially defines their function. Glt25D2 enzyme showed a strong galactosyltransferase activity toward various types of collagen and toward the serum mannose-binding lectin MBL which contains a collagen domain.

## References

1. Schegg B, *et al.* (2009) Core glycosylation of collagen is initiated by two beta (1-O) galactosyltransferases. *Mol Cell Biol.* 29 (4): 943-52.
2. Sricholpech M, *et al.* (2011) Lysyl hydroxylase 3 glucosylates galactosylhydroxylysine residues in type I collagen in osteoblast culture. *J Biol Chem.* 286 (11): 8846-56.
3. O'Connor DH, *et al.* (2009) Reverse engineering the mouse brain. *Nature.* 461 (7266): 923-9.

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Fax :+86-10-51029969 • Tel:+86-400-890-9989 • <http://www.sinobiological.com>