

## Product datasheet for **RC213879L1V**

### **B4GALT1 (NM\_001497) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	B4GALT1 (NM_001497) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	B4GALT1
Synonyms:	B4GAL-T1; beta4Gal-T1; CDG2D; GGTB2; GT1; GTB
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001497
ORF Size:	1194 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC213879).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. <a href="#">More info</a>
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NM_001497.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	4080 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1197 bp
Locus ID:	2683
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P15291</a>
Cytogenetics:	9p21.1
Domains:	Galactosyl_T_2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane



[View online »](#)

<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Galactose metabolism, Glycosphingolipid biosynthesis - lacto and neolacto series, Keratan sulfate biosynthesis, Metabolic pathways, N-Glycan biosynthesis
<b>MW:</b>	43.7 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	<p>This gene is one of seven beta-1,4-galactosyltransferase (beta4GalT) genes. They encode type II membrane-bound glycoproteins that appear to have exclusive specificity for the donor substrate UDP-galactose; all transfer galactose in a beta1,4 linkage to similar acceptor sugars: GlcNAc, Glc, and Xyl. Each beta4GalT has a distinct function in the biosynthesis of different glycoconjugates and saccharide structures. As type II membrane proteins, they have an N-terminal hydrophobic signal sequence that directs the protein to the Golgi apparatus and which then remains uncleaved to function as a transmembrane anchor. By sequence similarity, the beta4GalTs form four groups: beta4GalT1 and beta4GalT2, beta4GalT3 and beta4GalT4, beta4GalT5 and beta4GalT6, and beta4GalT7. This gene is unique among the beta4GalT genes because it encodes an enzyme that participates both in glycoconjugate and lactose biosynthesis. For the first activity, the enzyme adds galactose to N-acetylglucosamine residues that are either monosaccharides or the nonreducing ends of glycoprotein carbohydrate chains. The second activity is restricted to lactating mammary tissues where the enzyme forms a heterodimer with alpha-lactalbumin to catalyze UDP-galactose + D-glucose <math>\rightleftharpoons</math> UDP + lactose. The two enzymatic forms result from alternate transcription initiation sites and post-translational processing. Two transcripts, which differ only at the 5' end, with approximate lengths of 4.1 kb and 3.9 kb encode the same protein. The longer transcript encodes the type II membrane-bound, trans-Golgi resident protein involved in glycoconjugate biosynthesis. The shorter transcript encodes a protein which is cleaved to form the soluble lactose synthase. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>