

PIGH Antibody (aa137-186)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS15512**Specification**

PIGH Antibody (aa137-186) - Product Information

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	Q14442
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	21kDa KDa

PIGH Antibody (aa137-186) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 5283**Other Names**

Phosphatidylinositol N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase subunit H, 2.4.1.198,
Phosphatidylinositol-glycan biosynthesis class H protein, PIG-H, PIGH

Target/Specificity

PIGH Antibody detects endogenous levels of total PIGH protein.

Reconstitution & Storage

Store at -20°C for up to one year.

Precautions

PIGH Antibody (aa137-186) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PIGH Antibody (aa137-186) - Protein Information**Name** PIGH ([HGNC:8964](#))**Function**

Part of the glycosylphosphatidylinositol-N- acetylglucosaminyltransferase (GPI-GnT) complex that catalyzes the transfer of N-acetylglucosamine from UDP-N-acetylglucosamine to phosphatidylinositol and participates in the first step of GPI biosynthesis.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

Volume

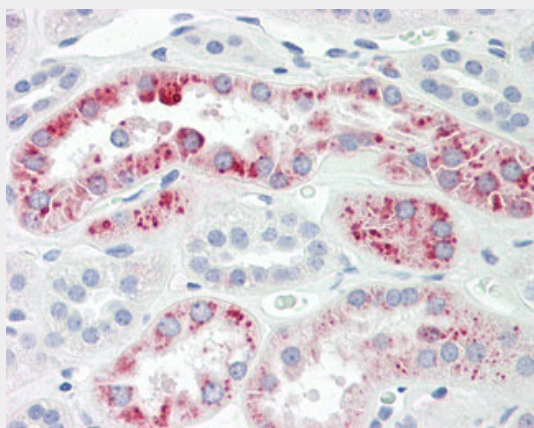
50 µl

PIGH Antibody (aa137-186) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

PIGH Antibody (aa137-186) - Images



Anti-PIGH antibody IHC of human kidney.

PIGH Antibody (aa137-186) - Background

Part of the complex catalyzing the transfer of N- acetylglucosamine from UDP-N-acetylglucosamine to phosphatidylinositol, the first step of GPI biosynthesis.

PIGH Antibody (aa137-186) - References

- Kamitani T.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 268:20733-20736(1993).
Kalnine N.,et al.Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Watanabe R.,et al.EMBO J. 17:877-885(1998).