Store at

938

## O-GlcNAc (CTD110.6) Mouse mAb (HRP Conjugate)



Orders:877-616-CELL (2355)<br/>orders@cellsignal.comSupport:877-678-TECH (8324)Web:info@cellsignal.com<br/>cellsignal.com

3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Product Usage InformationApplication Western BlottingDilution 1:1000StorageSupplied in 136 mM NaCl, 2.6 mM KCl, 12 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.4) dibasic, 2 mg/ml BSA, and S0% gilycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.Specificity/SensitivityO-CicNAC (CTD 110.6) Mouse mAb (HPP Conjugate) specifically recognizes endogenous levels of O- GicNAC on proteins in P-O-Qivcosidic linkage to both serine and threonine.Source / PurificationMonoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a peptide containing serine-O-linked N- acetylglucosamine (O-GiCNAC).DescriptionThis Cell Signaling Technology <sup>®</sup> antibody is conjugated to the carbohydrate groups of horseradish species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated O-GicNAC (CTD 110.6) Mouse mAb #9875.BackgroundA distinct form of protein glycosylation, beta-linked N-acetyl-glucosamine (OiCNAC) moleties can be added to serine or threonine residues of proteins (1.2). This differs from other forms of glycosylation, as it typically is a single molety rather than the complex branched sugars that are more commonly studied. It is thought that these modifications happen in a much more dynamic cycle more reminiscent of phosphorylation modifies trackarse activity in a sub as dickAce activity that can be inhibited using the Thismet of ChicNAC group during indusion and fragmentation, but methods and technologies such as electron transfer disoction (FTD) are optical in outces study these modifications. O-GicNAC could play an important role in mary cellular processes, including methods and technologies such as electron transfer disoction, and trany play a critical role in cancer (3). CicrNAC could play an important role in mary cellular processes, including methods and technology to the store threas the store of phosphosis transfer disoction	Applications: W	<b>Reactivity:</b> All	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	Source/Isotype: Mouse IgM	
Storage Supplied in 136 mM NaCl. 2.6 mM KCl. 12 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.4) dibasic, 2 mg/ml BSA, and S9% glycerol. Store at ~20°C. Do not aliquot the antibodies.   Specificity/Sensitivity O-GiCNAC (CTD110.6) Mouse mAb (HRP Conjugate) specifically recognizes endogenous levels of O-GiCNAC on proteins in P-O-glycosidic linkage to both serine and throenine.   Source / Purification Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a peptide containing serine-O-linked N-acceyjglucosamine (O-GiCNAC).   Description This Cell Signaling Technology® antibody is conjugated to the carbohydrate groups of horseradish peroxidase (HRP) via its amine groups. The HRP conjugated antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated O-GiCNAC (CTD110.6) Mouse mAb #9875.   Background A distinct form of protein glycosylation, beta-linked N-acceyj-glucosamine (GiCNAC) mostlife proteins (12). This differs from other forms of glycosylation, beta-linked N-accey-glucosamine (GiCNAC) mostlife proteins (12). This differs from other of protein sand are more commonly studied. It is though that these modifications happe in a much ome dynamic cycle more reminiscent of phosphorylation modifications. GicNAC modified proteins are found cycle more reminiscent on study these modifications. ColGNAC constratorses (OGT) as well as ICNAccea exclivity that can be inhibited using the Thiamet-G (TMG) inhibitor. Mass spectromery analysis of this modification has been complicated due to tho loss of the GicNAC group during ionization and fragmentation, but methods and technologies such as electron transfer dissociation (ETD) are opening up new avenues to study these modifications. O-GiCNAC constrator to remarker and transmetation. Socistudy these cancer 11, 678-84.	Product Usage Information		Application Western Blotting	<b>Dilution</b> 1:1000	
Specificity/Sensitivity O-GICNAc (CT0110.6) Mouse mAb (HRP Conjugate) specifically recognizes endogenous levels of O-GICNAc on proteins in β-O-glycosidic linkage to both serine and threonine.   Source / Purification Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a peptide containing serine-O-linked N-acetylglucosamine (O-GICNAc).   Description This Cell Signaling Technology <sup>®</sup> antibody is conjugated to the carbohydrate groups of horseradish peroxidase (HRP) via is amine groups. The HRP conjugated Antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated O-GICNAC (CT0110.6) Mouse mAb #9875.   Background A distinct form of protein glycosylation, beta-linked N-acetyl-glucosamine (GICNA) moieties can be added to serine or thronine residues of proteins (12, 17). This differs from other forms of glycosylation, as it typically is a single moiety rather than the complex branched sugars that are more commonly studied. It is thought that these modifications happen in a much more dynamic cycle more embiniscent of phosphorylation modifications. GICNAC modified proteins are found in the cytoplasm and nucleus and are modulated by means of specific O-GICNAC ransferases (OGT) as well as GICNAcease activity that these modifications. D-GICNAC could play an important role in many plays of this modification haps been complicated due to the loss of the GICNAC group during ionization and fragmentation. During these modifications. O-GICNAC could play an important role in many plays a critical role in cancer (3).   Background References 1. Comer, F.I. et al. (2001) Anal Biochem 293, 169-77.   Species Reactivity Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).	Storage		Supplied in 136 mM NaCl, 2 50% glycerol. Store at –20°0	.6 mM KCI, 12 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.4) dibasic, 2 mg/ml BSA, and Do not aliquot the antibodies.	
Source / PurificationMonoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a peptide containing serine-O-linked N-acetylglucosamine (O-GlcNAc).DescriptionThis Cell Signaling Technology® antibody is conjugated to the carbohydrate groups of horseradish peroxidase (HRP) via its amine groups. The HRP conjugated antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated O-GlcNAc (CTD1106) Mouse mAb #9875.BackgroundA distinct form of protein glycosylation, beta-linked N-acetyl-glucosamine (GlcNAc) moieties can be added to serine or threonine residues of proteins (1,2). This differs from other come commonly studied. It is thought that these modifications happen in a much more dynamic cycle more reminiscent of phosphorylation modifications. GlcNAc modifiers from otherse and uncleus and are modulated by means of specific O-GlcNAc transferaces (OGT) as well as GlcNAcase activity that can be inhibited using the Thiamet G (MO) inhibitor. Mass spectrometry analysis of this modification has been complicated due to the loss of the GlcNAc group during lonization and fragmentation, but methods and technologies such as electron transfer dissociation (ETD) are opening up new avenues to study these modifications. O-GlcNAc could play an important role in mary cellular processes, including metabolism, growth, morphogenesis, apoptosis, transcription, and it may play a critical role in cancer (3).Background References1. Comer, F.I. et al. (2011) <i>Cell</i> 144, 376-88.Species ReactivitySpecies reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).Western Blot BufferIMPORTANT; For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.Applications KeyW: Western BlottingCross-Reactivity	Specificity/Sensitivity		O-GlcNAc (CTD110.6) Mouse mAb (HRP Conjugate) specifically recognizes endogenous levels of O-GlcNAc on proteins in $\beta$ -O-glycosidic linkage to both serine and threonine.		
DescriptionThis Cell Signaling Technology® antibody is conjugated to the carbohydrate groups of horseradish peroxidase (HRP) via its amine groups. The HRP conjugated antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated O-GicNAc (CTD110.6) Mouse mAb #975.BackgroundA distinct form of protein glycosylation, beta-linked N-acetyl-glucosamine (GIcNAc) motelies can be added to serine or threnoine residues of proteins (1.2). This differs from other forms of glycosylation, as it typically is a single molety rather than the complex branched sugars that are more commonly studied. It is thought that these modifications happen in a much more dynamic cycle more reminiscent can be benhibited using the Thiamet-G (TMG) inhibitor. Mass spectrometry analysis of this modification has been complicated due to the loss of the GicNAc transferases (OGT) as well as GicNAc acet the methods and technologies such as electron transfer dissociation (ETD) are opening up new avenues to study these modifications. O-GicNAc could play an important role in many cellular processes, including metabolism, growth, morphogenesis, apoptosis, transcription, and it may play a critical role in cancer (3).Background References1. Comer, F.L. et al. (2001) Anal Biochem 293, 169-77. 2. Slawson, C. and Harr, G.W. (2011) Nat Rev Cancer 11, 678-84, 3. Capotosti, F. et al. (2011) Cell 144, 376-88.Species ReactivitySpecies reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).Western Blot BufferIMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.Applications KeyW: Western BlottingCell Signaling Technology is a trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc. All other trad	Source / Purification		Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a peptide containing serine-O-linked N- acetylglucosamine (O-GlcNAc).		
BackgroundA distinct form of protein glycosylation, beta-linked N-acetyl-glucosamine (GICNAC) moleties can be added to serice or threonine residues of proteins (1.2). This differs from other forms of glycosylation, as it typically is a single molety rather than the complex branched sugars that are more commonly studied. It is thought that these modifications happen in a much more dynamic cycle more reminiscent 	Description		This Cell Signaling Technolc peroxidase (HRP) via its am species cross-reactivity as t	gy <sup>®</sup> antibody is conjugated to the carbohydrate groups of horseradish ne groups. The HRP conjugated antibody is expected to exhibit the same ne unconjugated O-GlcNAc (CTD110.6) Mouse mAb #9875.	
Background References 1. Comer, F.I. et al. (2001) Anal Biochem 293, 169-77.   2. Slawson, C. and Hart, G.W. (2011) Nat Rev Cancer 11, 678-84.   3. Capotosti, F. et al. (2011) Cell 144, 376-88.   Species Reactivity   Species Reac	Background		A distinct form of protein g added to serine or threonin as it typically is a single mo studied. It is thought that th of phosphorylation modific and are modulated by mea can be inhibited using the T has been complicated due to methods and technologies study these modifications. If metabolism, growth, morph (3).	ycosylation, beta-linked N-acetyl-glucosamine (GlcNAc) moieties can be e residues of proteins (1,2). This differs from other forms of glycosylation, ety rather than the complex branched sugars that are more commonly nese modifications happen in a much more dynamic cycle more reminiscent ations. GlcNAc modified proteins are found in the cytoplasm and nucleus ns of specific O-GlcNAc transferases (OGT) as well as GlcNAcase activity that thiamet-G (TMG) inhibitor. Mass spectrometry analysis of this modification o the loss of the GlcNAc group during ionization and fragmentation, but such as electron transfer dissociation (ETD) are opening up new avenues to D-GlcNAc could play an important role in many cellular processes, including nogenesis, apoptosis, transcription, and it may play a critical role in cancer	
Species ReactivitySpecies reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).Western Blot BufferIMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.Applications KeyW: Western BlottingCross-Reactivity KeyAll: All Species ExpectedTrademarks and PatentsCell Signaling Technology is a trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Visit cellsignal.com/trademarks for more information.Limited UsesExcept as otherwise expressly agreed in a writing signed by a legally authorized representative of CST, the following terms apply to Products provided by CST, its affiliates or its distributors. Any Customer's terms and conditions that are in addition to, or different from, those contained herein, unless separately accepted in writing by a legally authorized representative of CST, are rejected and are of no force or effect.	Background References		1. Comer, F.I. et al. (2001) <i>Anal Biochem</i> 293, 169-77. 2. Slawson, C. and Hart, G.W. (2011) <i>Nat Rev Cancer</i> 11, 678-84. 3. Capotosti, F. et al. (2011) <i>Cell</i> 144, 376-88.		
Western Blot BufferIMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.Applications KeyW: Western BlottingCross-Reactivity KeyAll: All Species ExpectedTrademarks and PatentsCell Signaling Technology is a trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Visit cellsignal.com/trademarks for more information.Limited UsesExcept as otherwise expressly agreed in a writing signed by a legally authorized representative of CST, the following terms apply to Products provided by CST, its affiliates or its distributors. Any Customer's separately accepted in writing by a legally authorized representative of CST, are rejected and are of no force or effect.	Species Reactivity		Species reactivity is determ	ned by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).	
Applications KeyW: Western BlottingCross-Reactivity KeyAll: All Species ExpectedTrademarks and PatentsCell Signaling Technology is a trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Visit cellsignal.com/trademarks for more information.Limited UsesExcept as otherwise expressly agreed in a writing signed by a legally authorized representative of CST, the following terms apply to Products provided by CST, its affiliates or its distributors. Any Customer's separately accepted in writing by a legally authorized representative of roc or effect.	Western Blot Buff	er	IMPORTANT: For western b TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°0	ots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X C with gentle shaking, overnight.	
Cross-Reactivity KeyAll: All Species ExpectedTrademarks and PatentsCell Signaling Technology is a trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Visit cellsignal.com/trademarks for more information.Limited UsesExcept as otherwise expressly agreed in a writing signed by a legally authorized representative of CST, the following terms apply to Products provided by CST, its affiliates or its distributors. Any Customer's separately accepted in writing by a legally authorized representative of roc or different from, those contained herein, unless separately accepted in writing by a legally authorized representative of CST, to reffect.	Applications Key		W: Western Blotting		
Trademarks and PatentsCell Signaling Technology is a trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Visit cellsignal.com/trademarks for more information.Limited UsesExcept as otherwise expressly agreed in a writing signed by a legally authorized representative of CST, the following terms apply to Products provided by CST, its affiliates or its distributors. Any Customer's separately accepted in writing by a legally authorized representative of CST, are rejected and are of no force or effect.	Cross-Reactivity K	ey	All: All Species Expected		
All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Visit cellsignal.com/trademarks for more information.Limited UsesExcept as otherwise expressly agreed in a writing signed by a legally authorized representative of CST, the following terms apply to Products provided by CST, its affiliates or its distributors. Any Customer's terms and conditions that are in addition to, or different from, those contained herein, unless separately accepted in writing by a legally authorized representative of CST, are rejected and are of no force or effect.	Trademarks and P	atents	Cell Signaling Technology is	a trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.	
Limited Uses Except as otherwise expressly agreed in a writing signed by a legally authorized representative of CST, the following terms apply to Products provided by CST, its affiliates or its distributors. Any Customer's terms and conditions that are in addition to, or different from, those contained herein, unless separately accepted in writing by a legally authorized representative of CST, are rejected and are of no force or effect.			All other trademarks are the more information.	e property of their respective owners. Visit cellsignal.com/trademarks for	
	Limited Uses		Except as otherwise express the following terms apply to terms and conditions that a separately accepted in writi force or effect.	by agreed in a writing signed by a legally authorized representative of CST, Products provided by CST, its affiliates or its distributors. Any Customer's re in addition to, or different from, those contained herein, unless ng by a legally authorized representative of CST, are rejected and are of no	

Products are labeled with For Research Use Only or a similar labeling statement and have not been approved, cleared, or licensed by the FDA or other regulatory foreign or domestic entity, for any purpose. Customer shall not use any Product for any diagnostic or therapeutic purpose, or otherwise in any manner that conflicts with its labeling statement. Products sold or licensed by CST are provided for Customer as the end-user and solely for research and development uses. Any use of Product for diagnostic, prophylactic or therapeutic purposes, or any purchase of Product for resale (alone or as a component) or other commercial purpose, requires a separate license from CST. Customer shall (a) not sell, license, loan, donate or otherwise transfer or make available any Product to any third party, whether alone or in combination with other materials, or use the Products to manufacture any commercial products, (b) not copy, modify, reverse engineer, decompile, disassemble or otherwise attempt to discover the underlying structure or technology of the Products, or use the Products for the purpose of developing any products or services that would compete with CST products or services, (c) not alter or remove from the Products any trademarks, trade names, logos, patent or copyright notices or markings, (d) use the Products solely in accordance with CST Product Terms of Sale and any applicable documentation, and (e) comply with any license, terms of service or similar agreement with respect to any third party products or services used by Customer in connection with the Products.