

**FUT3 antibody - C-terminal region**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AI15042****Specification**

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**FUT3 antibody - C-terminal region - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P21217</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NM_000149</a> , <a href="#">NP_000140</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human, Bovine, Dog</b>
Predicted	<b>Human, Bovine</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Calculated MW	<b>42kDa KDa</b>

**FUT3 antibody - C-terminal region - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2525**Alias Symbol** **CD174, FT3B, FucT-III, LE, Les, MGC131739****Other Names**

Galactoside 3(4)-L-fucosyltransferase, 2.4.1.65, Blood group Lewis alpha-4-fucosyltransferase, Lewis FT, Fucosyltransferase 3, Fucosyltransferase III, FucT-III, FUT3, FT3B, LE

**Format**

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-FUT3 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

FUT3 antibody - C-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**FUT3 antibody - C-terminal region - Protein Information****Name** FUT3 ([HGNC:4014](#))**Synonyms** FT3B, LE**Function**

Catalyzes the transfer of L-fucose, from a guanosine diphosphate-beta-L-fucose, to both the subterminal N-acetyl glucosamine (GlcNAc) of type 1 chain (beta-D-Gal-(1-&gt;3)-beta-D-GlcNAc) glycolipids and oligosaccharides via an alpha(1,4) linkage, and the subterminal glucose (Glc) or GlcNAc of type 2 chain (beta-D-Gal-(1-&gt;4)-beta-D- GlcNAc) oligosaccharides via an alpha(1,3) linkage, independently of the presence of terminal alpha-L-fucosyl-(1,2) moieties on the terminal galactose of these acceptors (PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11058871"&gt;

target="\_blank">11058871</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12668675" target="\_blank">12668675</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1977660" target="\_blank">1977660</a>). Through its catalytic activity, participates in the synthesis of antigens of the Lewis blood group system, i.e. Lewis a (Le(a)), lewis b (Le(b)), Lewis x/SSEA-1 (Le(x)) and lewis y (Le(y)) antigens (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11058871" target="\_blank">11058871</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12668675" target="\_blank">12668675</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1977660" target="\_blank">1977660</a>). Also catalyzes the transfer of L-fucose to subterminal GlcNAc of sialyl- and disialyl-lactotetraosylceramide to produce sialyl Lewis a (sLe(a)) and disialyl Lewis a via an alpha(1,4) linkage and therefore may regulate cell surface sLe(a) expression and consequently regulates adhesive properties to E-selectin, cell proliferation and migration (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11058871" target="\_blank">11058871</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12668675" target="\_blank">12668675</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27453266" target="\_blank">27453266</a>). Catalyzes the transfer of an L-fucose to 3'-sialyl-N-acetyllactosamine by an alpha(1,3) linkage, which allows the formation of sialyl-Lewis x structure and therefore may regulate the sialyl-Lewis x surface antigen expression and consequently adhesive properties to E-selectin (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11058871" target="\_blank">11058871</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29593094" target="\_blank">29593094</a>). Prefers type 1 chain over type 2 acceptors (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7721776" target="\_blank">7721776</a>). Type 1 tetrasaccharide is a better acceptor than type 1 disaccharide suggesting that a beta anomeric configuration of GlcNAc in the substrate is preferred (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7721776" target="\_blank">7721776</a>). Lewis- positive (Le(+)) individuals have an active enzyme while Lewis-negative (Le(-)) individuals have an inactive enzyme (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1977660" target="\_blank">1977660</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Golgi apparatus, Golgi stack membrane; Single- pass type II membrane protein  
Note=Membrane-bound form in trans cisternae of Golgi

#### Tissue Location

Highly expressed in stomach, colon, small intestine, lung and kidney and to a lesser extent in salivary gland, bladder, uterus and liver.

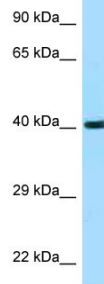
### FUT3 antibody - C-terminal region - Protocols

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](#)

### FUT3 antibody - C-terminal region - Images





WB Suggested Anti-FUT3 Antibody Titration: 1.0  $\mu$ g/ml

Positive Control: 721\_B Whole Cell FUT3 is supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in 721\_B

### **FUT3 antibody - C-terminal region - References**

- Kukowska-Latallo J.F., et al. *Genes Dev.* 4:1288-1303(1990).  
Cameron H.S., et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* 270:20112-20122(1995).  
Rahim I., et al. Submitted (FEB-1999) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Matzhold E.M., et al. Submitted (SEP-2008) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Grimwood J., et al. *Nature* 428:529-535(2004).