SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571-56623320 Fax:0086-571-56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

[Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-Endoglucanase 25 antibody

Catalog Number: SL2222R

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	Endoglucanase 25
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from Arabidopsis thaliana Endoglucanase 25: 101-200/621
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000 IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 ELISA=1:5000-10000 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	(predicted: Arabidopsis Thaliana)
Predicted MW.:	69kDa
Background:	Cellulase is any of several enzymes produced chiefly by fungi, bacteria, and protozoans that catalyze cellulolysis, the decomposition of cellulose and of some related polysaccharides. Cellulases break down the cellulose molecule into monosaccharides ("simple sugars") such as beta-glucose, or shorter polysaccharides and oligosaccharides. Cellulose breakdown is of considerable economic importance, because it makes a major constituent of plants available for consumption and use in chemical reactions. The specific reaction involved is the hydrolysis of the 1,4-beta-D-glycosidic linkages in cellulose, hemicellulose, lichenin, and cereal beta-D-glucans. Because cellulose molecules bind strongly to each other, cellulolysis is relatively difficult compared to the breakdown of other polysaccharides such as starch.

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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	Function: Required for cellulose microfibrils formation. Involved in cell wall assembly during cell elongation and cell plate maturation in cytokinesis. Required for secondary cell wall formation in the developing xylem. May cycle through different intracellular compartments, including plasma membrane. **Subcellular Location:** Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Note=Cell plate. **Tissue Specificity:** Highly expressed in roots and stems, at intermediate levels in leaves and flowers, and at lower levels in siliques. Expressed in xylem (at protein level). **Post-translational modifications:** Glycosylated. N-glycosylation of KOR in the endoplasmic reticulum followed by N-glycan modifications in the Golgi are essential for catalytic activity. **Similarity:** Belongs to the glycosyl hydrolase 9 (cellulase E) family. **Database links:** Cellulase (cellulase) It is an enzyme directly related to abscission; cellulase activity increases when leaves of kidney bean, cotton, and citrus abscise. Two cellulases, pI9.5 and pI4.5 (referred to as 9.5 or 4.5 cellulase, respectively), were isolated from the abscission zone of kidney bean petioles; the former is related to cell wall lignification and is regulated by IAA; the latter is related to cell wall degradation and is regulated by ethylene. Determination of cellulase activity in different segments of the abscission zone of citrus leaflets showed that the site with the highest enzyme activity was at the proximal end of the abscission zone (0.22 mm near the stem), so cellulase activity is not necessarily directly related to the separation of abscission layer cells, but may be more directly related to the development of the protective layer after abscission layer separation

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