Anti-Branched-galactan [LM26]

Catalogue number: 157927
Sub-type:
Images:

Contributor

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Institute: University of Leeds
Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Anti-Branched-galactan [LM26]

Alternate name: ?-1,6-galactosyl substitution of ?-1,4-galactan requiring more than three backbone residues for optimized recognition

Class: Monoclonal
Conjugate: Unconjugated
Description: The mechanistic basis of primary cell wall heterogeneity in the context of cell type differentiation and cell function is a poorly understood factor in plant development. Plant cell walls are cellulosic composites that underpin and control many aspects of plant cell and organ growth by virtue of the presence of adherent cell surfaces that ramify throughout developing and mature organs. In addition to cellulosic fibers that provide structural strength to cell walls, several sets of noncellulosic matrix polysaccharides are present (Burton et al., 2010; Doblin et al., 2010). These are often structurally hypervariable and are important factors in cell wall biogenesis, cell extension, and cell function. Not all cell surfaces are the same in terms of precise structures of individual polysaccharides, and cell-wall glycan molecular configurations display developmental dynamics and cell type specificities (Burton et al., 2010; Knox 2008; Lee et al., 2012; Torode et al., 2016).
Purpose:
Parental cell:
Organism:
Tissue:
Model:
Gender:
Isotype:
Reactivity:
Selectivity:
Host: Rat
Immunogen:

Lime pectin with a degree of methyl-esterification (DE) of 22.9%, a degree of amidation of 27.3% and an average molecular mass of 84 kDa.
Immunogen UNIPROT ID:
Sequence:
Growth properties:
Production details:
Formulation:
Recommended controls: IgG
Bacterial resistance:
Selectable markers:
Additional notes:

Target details

Target: Branched-galactan

Target alternate names:

Target background: The mechanistic basis of primary cell wall heterogeneity in the context of cell type differentiation and cell function is a poorly understood factor in plant development. Plant cell walls are cellulosic composites that underpin and control many aspects of plant cell and organ growth by virtue of the presence of adherent cell surfaces that ramify throughout developing and mature organs. In addition to cellulosic fibers that provide structural strength to cell walls, several sets of noncellulosic matrix polysaccharides are present (Burton et al., 2010; Doblin et al., 2010). These are often structurally hypervariable and are important factors in cell wall biogenesis, cell extension, and cell function. Not all cell surfaces are the same in terms of precise structures of individual polysaccharides, and cell-wall glycan molecular configurations display developmental dynamics and cell type specificities (Burton et al., 2010; Knox 2008; Lee et al., 2012; Torode et al., 2016).

Molecular weight:

Ic50:

Applications

Application:
Application notes:

Handling

Format: Liquid
Concentration:
Passage number:
Growth medium:
Temperature:
Atmosphere:

Volume:
Storage medium:
Storage buffer:
Storage conditions:
Shipping conditions: Shipping at 4° C

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References: Willats et al. 2004. Planta. 218(4):673-81. PMID: 14618325.