

Anti-Xyloglucan [LM25]

Catalogue number: 157888

Sub-type:

Images:

Contributor

Inventor: Paul Knox

Institute: University of Leeds

Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Anti-Xyloglucan [LM25]

Alternate name: α -(1-4) Xyloglucan

Class: Monoclonal

Conjugate: Unconjugated

Description: Glycans are crucial for plant life and are used for storage, defense, and signaling and as structural cell wall components. Plant oligo- and polysaccharides are also important components of food and feed and have numerous industrial applications. Starch is the most common carbohydrate in the human diet, whereas plant cell walls provide bulk materials including timber, paper, and cloth, as well as fine chemicals, food ingredients, and biofuel feedstocks. The complexity and diversity of plant polysaccharides underpin their biological roles and many of their industrially important characteristics, but also produce challenges for research and optimal utilization. A detailed knowledge of the structures, functions, interactions, and occurrence of plant glycans is essential for understanding their complex contributions to plant life and to fully exploit their commercial potential. However, unlike proteins and nucleotides, complex carbohydrates are not readily amenable to sequencing or synthesis, and existing biochemical techniques for glycan analysis, although powerful, are usually low throughput.

Purpose:

Parental cell:

Organism:

Tissue:

Model:

Gender:

Isotype: IgM

Reactivity: Land plants

Selectivity:

Host: Rat

Immunogen:

Generated using a neoglycoprotein incorporating a mixture of galactosylated oligosaccharides from tamarind xyloglucan (XXLG/XLLG-BSA)

Immunogen UNIPROT ID:

Sequence:

Growth properties:

Production details:

Formulation:

Recommended controls: IgG2a

Bacterial resistance:

Selectable markers:

Additional notes:

Target details

Target: XLLG, XXLG and XXXG oligosaccharides of xyloglucan. It can bind to xyloglucan polymers in several species.

Target alternate names:

Target background: Glycans are crucial for plant life and are used for storage, defense, and signaling and as structural cell wall components. Plant oligo- and polysaccharides are also important components of food and feed and have numerous industrial applications. Starch is the most common carbohydrate in the human diet, whereas plant cell walls provide bulk materials including timber, paper, and cloth, as well as fine chemicals, food ingredients, and biofuel feedstocks. The complexity and diversity of plant polysaccharides underpin their biological roles and many of their industrially important characteristics, but also produce challenges for research and optimal utilization. A detailed knowledge of the structures, functions, interactions, and occurrence of plant glycans is essential for understanding their complex contributions to plant life and to fully exploit their commercial potential. However, unlike proteins and nucleotides, complex carbohydrates are not readily amenable to sequencing or synthesis, and existing biochemical techniques for glycan analysis, although powerful, are usually low throughput.

Molecular weight:

Ic50:

Applications

Application: IF, ELISA

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: Pedersen et al. 2012. J Biol Chem. 287(47):39429-38. PMID: 22988248.

CancerTools.org