

SULT1A1 Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21023a**Specification**

SULT1A1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P50225
Other Accession	P50226
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG

SULT1A1 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 6817**Other Names**

Sulfotransferase 1A1, ST1A1, Aryl sulfotransferase 1, HAST1/HAST2, Phenol sulfotransferase 1, Phenol-sulfating phenol sulfotransferase 1, P-PST 1, ST1A3, Thermostable phenol sulfotransferase, Ts-PST, SULT1A1, STP, STP1

Target/Specificity

This SULT1A1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 246-279 amino acids of human SULT1A1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

SULT1A1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SULT1A1 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** SULT1A1**Synonyms** STP, STP1

Function Sulfotransferase that utilizes 3'-phospho-5'-adenylyl sulfate (PAPS) as sulfonate donor to catalyze the sulfate conjugation of a wide variety of acceptor molecules bearing a hydroxyl or an amine group. Sulfonation increases the water solubility of most compounds, and therefore their renal excretion, but it can also result in bioactivation to form active metabolites. Displays broad substrate specificity for small phenolic compounds. Plays an important role in the sulfonation of endogenous molecules such as steroid hormones and 3,3'-diiodothyronine (PubMed:[10199779](#), PubMed:[12471039](#), PubMed:[16221673](#), PubMed:[21723874](#), PubMed:[22069470](#), PubMed:[7834621](#)). Mediates the sulfate conjugation of a variety of xenobiotics, including the drugs acetaminophen and minoxidil (By similarity). Also mediates the metabolic activation of carcinogenic N-hydroxyarylamines leading to highly reactive intermediates capable of forming DNA adducts, potentially resulting in mutagenesis (PubMed:[7834621](#)). May play a role in gut microbiota-host metabolic interaction. O-sulfonates 4-ethylphenol (4-EP), a dietary tyrosine-derived metabolite produced by gut bacteria. The product 4-EPS crosses the blood-brain barrier and may negatively regulate oligodendrocyte maturation and myelination, affecting the functional connectivity of different brain regions associated with the limbic system (PubMed:[35165440](#)). Catalyzes the sulfate conjugation of dopamine (PubMed:[8093002](#)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location

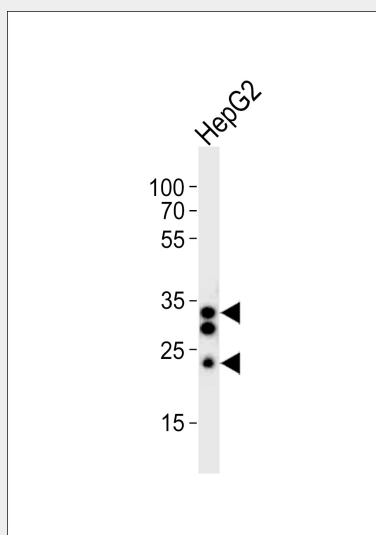
Liver, lung, adrenal, brain, platelets and skin.

SULT1A1 Antibody (C-term) - 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](#)

SULT1A1 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysate from HepG2 cell line, using SULT1A1 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP21023a). AP21023a was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 20ug.

SULT1A1 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Sulfotransferase that utilizes 3'-phospho-5'-adenylyl sulfate (PAPS) as sulfonate donor to catalyze the sulfate conjugation of catecholamines, phenolic drugs and neurotransmitters. Has also estrogen sulfotransferase activity. responsible for the sulfonation and activation of minoxidil. Is Mediates the metabolic activation of carcinogenic N- hydroxyarylamines to DNA binding products and could so participate as modulating factor of cancer risk.

SULT1A1 Antibody (C-term) - References

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Wilborn T.W.,et al.Mol. Pharmacol. 43:70-77(1993).
Yamazoe Y.,et al.Chem. Biol. Interact. 92:107-117(1994).
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