

Product datasheet for **KN310062RB**

Mgat5 Mouse Gene Knockout Kit (CRISPR)

Product data:

Product Type:	Knockout Kits (CRISPR)
Format:	2 gRNA vectors, 1 RFP-BSD donor, 1 scramble control
Donor DNA:	RFP-BSD
Symbol:	Mgat5
Locus ID:	107895
Components:	<p>KN310062G1, Mgat5 gRNA vector 1 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002)</p> <p>KN310062G2, Mgat5 gRNA vector 2 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002)</p> <p>KN310062RBD, donor DNA containing left and right homologous arms and RFP-BSD functional cassette.</p> <p>GE100003, scramble sequence in pCas-Guide vector</p>
Disclaimer:	<p>These products are manufactured and supplied by OriGene under license from ERS. The kit is designed based on the best knowledge of CRISPR technology. The system has been functionally validated for knocking-in the cassette downstream the native promoter. The efficiency of the knock-out varies due to the nature of the biology and the complexity of the experimental process.</p>
RefSeq:	<u>NM_145128</u>
UniProt ID:	<u>Q8R4G6</u>
Synonyms:	4930471A21Rik; 5330407H02Rik; AI480971; GlcNAc-TV



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Summary:

Catalyzes the addition of N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) in beta 1-6 linkage to the alpha-linked mannose of biantennary N-linked oligosaccharides (PubMed:10700233, PubMed:14561752, PubMed:22715095). Catalyzes an important step in the biosynthesis of branched, complex-type N-glycans, such as those found on EGFR, TGFR (TGF-beta receptor) and CDH2 (PubMed:12122020, PubMed:10700233, PubMed:14561752, PubMed:15459394, PubMed:22715095). Via its role in the biosynthesis of complex N-glycans, plays an important role in the activation of cellular signaling pathways, reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton, cell-cell adhesion and cell migration (PubMed:10700233, PubMed:14561752, PubMed:15459394). MGAT5-dependent EGFR N-glycosylation enhances the interaction between EGFR and LGALS3 and thereby prevents rapid EGFR endocytosis and prolongs EGFR signaling (PubMed:15459394). Required for efficient interaction between TGFB1 and its receptor (PubMed:15459394). Enhances activation of intracellular signaling pathways by several types of growth factors, including FGF2, PDGF, IGF, TGFB1 and EGF (PubMed:15459394). MGAT5-dependent CDH2 N-glycosylation inhibits CDH2-mediated homotypic cell-cell adhesion and contributes to the regulation of downstream signaling pathways (PubMed:14561752). Promotes cell migration (PubMed:14561752, PubMed:15459394). Contributes to the regulation of the inflammatory response (PubMed:11217864, PubMed:15459394). MGAT5-dependent TCR N-glycosylation enhances the interaction between TCR and LGALS3, limits agonist-induced TCR clustering, and thereby dampens TCR-mediated responses to antigens (PubMed:11217864). Required for normal leukocyte evasion and accumulation at sites of inflammation (PubMed:15459394). Inhibits attachment of monocytes to the vascular endothelium and subsequent monocyte diapedesis (By similarity).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

Product images:
