



## N-acetylglucosamine [HRP] (DAGB338)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	Each conjugate comprises antigen covalently bound to horseradish peroxidase and is suitable as a tracer in immunoassay development.
<b>Species</b>	N/A
<b>Conjugate</b>	HRP
<b>Applications</b>	IA
<b>Format</b>	The conjugate is supplied as a concentrate. Dilute as required and use working strength conjugate immediately after dilution
<b>Size</b>	1 mg
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	2 - 8°C for up to 3 months / -20°C for long term storage

### BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	N-Acetylglucosamine (N-acetyl-D-glucosamine, or GlcNAc, or NAG) is a monosaccharide and a derivative of glucose. It is an amide between glucosamine and acetic acid. It has a molecular formula of C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>15</sub> NO <sub>6</sub> , a molar mass of 221.21 g/mol, and it is significant in several biological systems. It is part of a biopolymer in the bacterial cell wall, built from alternating units of GlcNAc and N-acetylmuramic acid (MurNAc), cross-linked with oligopeptides at the lactic acid residue of MurNAc. This layered structure is called peptidoglycan (formerly called murein). GlcNAc is the monomeric unit of the polymer chitin, which forms the outer coverings of insects and crustaceans. It is the main component of the radulas of mollusks, the beaks of cephalopods, and a major component of the cell walls of most fungi.
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