

1 MGAT4A

Homo sapiens mannosyl (alpha-1,3-)-glycoprotein beta-1,4-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase, isozyme A (MGAT4A). This gene encodes a key glycosyltransferase that regulates the formation of tri- and multi-antennary branching structures in the Golgi apparatus. The encoded protein, in addition to the related isoenzyme B, catalyzes the transfer of N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) from UDP-GlcNAc in a beta-1,4 linkage to the Man-alpha-1,3-Man-beta-1,4-GlcNAc arm of R-Man-alpha-1,6(GlcNAc-beta-1,2-Man-alpha-1,3)Man-beta-1, 4-GlcNAc-beta-1,4-GlcNAc-beta-1-Asn. The encoded protein may play a role in regulating the availability of serum glycoproteins, oncogenesis, and differentiation.

This gene shows little expression in bat cells, but normal expression in human cells, where there is also a massive drop in expression 23 h after Ebola infection.

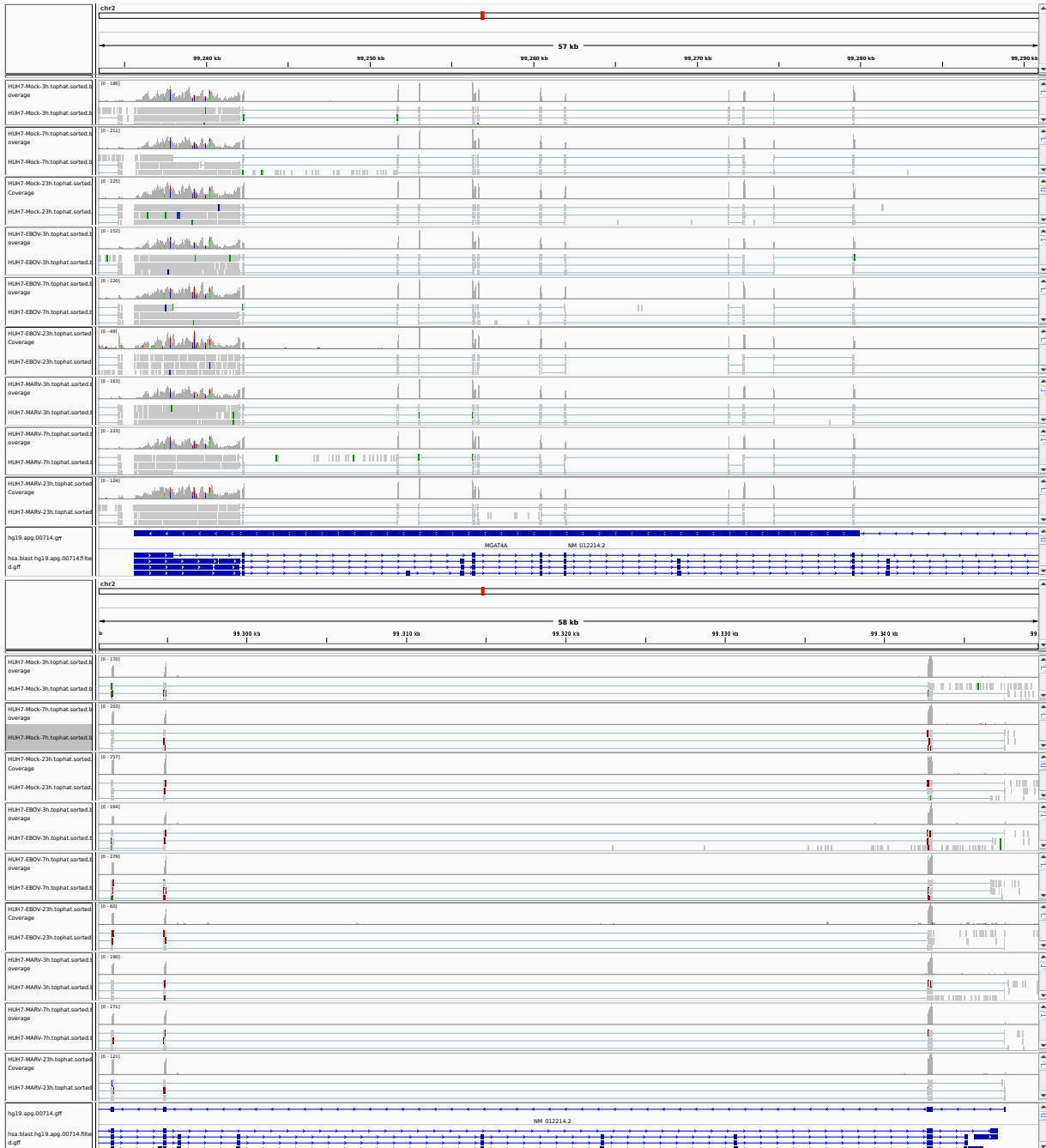


Figure 1: IGV Genome Browser screenshot of gene MGAT4A.



Figure 2: Sashimi plot of gene MGAT4A.

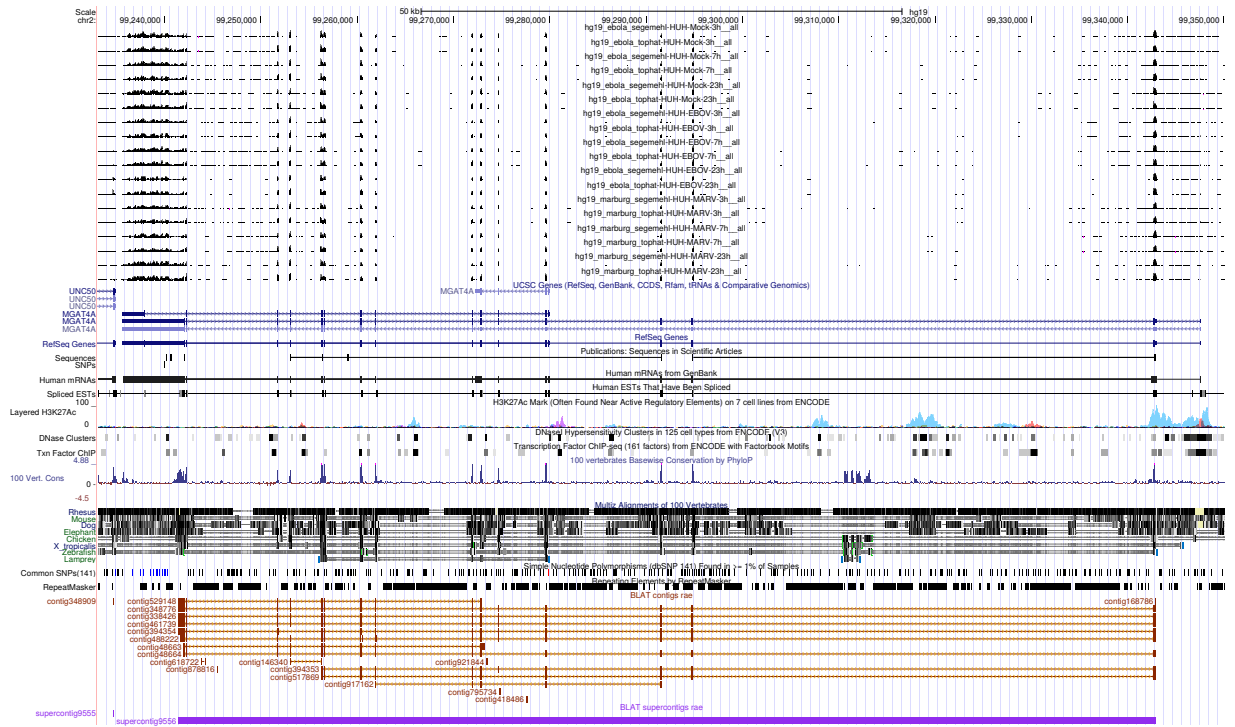


Figure 3: UCSC Genome Browser screenshot of gene MGAT4A.