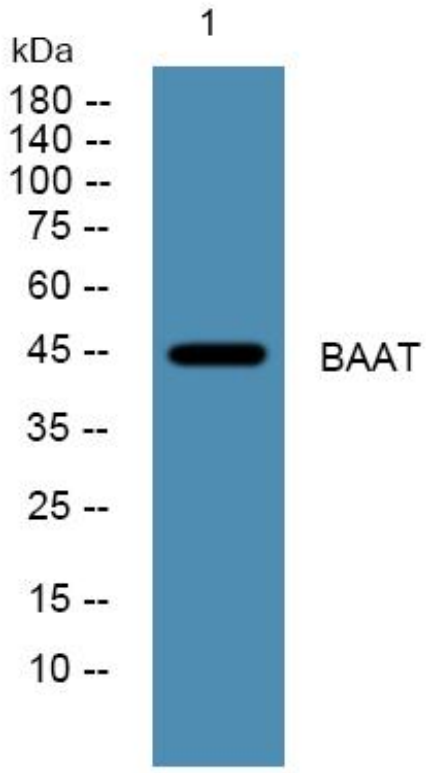
BAAT Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-05380
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB
Gene Name	BAAT
Protein Name	Bile acid-CoA:amino acid N-acyltransferase (BACAT) (BAT) (EC 2.3.1.65) (Glycine N-choloyltransferase) (Long-chain fatty-acyl-CoA hydrolase) (EC 3.1.2.2)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	BAAT Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	45kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm, cytosol . Peroxisome .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in the gallbladder mucosa and pancreas (PubMed:2037576, PubMed:12810727). Expressed in hepatocytes (at protein level) (PubMed:2037576, PubMed:12810727, PubMed:23415802).
Function	catalytic activity:Choloyl-CoA + glycine = CoA + glycocholate.,catalytic activity:Palmitoyl-CoA + H(2)O = CoA + palmitate.,disease:Defects in BAAT are involved in familial hypercholanemia (FHCA) [MIM:607748]. FHCA is a disorder characterized by elevated serum bile acid concentrations, itching, and fat malabsorption.,function:Involved in bile acid metabolism. In liver hepatocytes catalyzes the second step in the conjugation of C24 bile acids (choloneates) to glycine and taurine before excretion into bile canaliculi. The major components of bile are cholic acid and chenodeoxycholic acid. In a first step the bile acids are converted to an acyl-CoA thioester, either in peroxisomes (primary bile acids deriving from the cholesterol pathway), or cytoplasmic at the endoplasmic reticulum (secondary bile acids). May catalyze the conjugation of primary or secondary bile acids, or both. The conjugat

Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a liver enzyme that catalyzes the transfer of C24 bile acids from the acyl-CoA thioester to either glycine or taurine, the second step in the formation of bile acid-amino acid conjugates. The bile acid conjugates then act as a detergent in the gastrointestinal tract, which enhances lipid and fat-soluble vitamin absorption. Defects in this gene are a cause of familial hypercholanemia (FHCA). Two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using BAAT Monoclonal Antibody