Anti-BAAT antibody

Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to BAAT

Model	STJ190610
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Gene ID	570
Gene Symbol	BAAT
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	BAAT Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in liver, gallbladder mucosa and pancreas.
Purification	BAAT antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Bile acid-CoA:amino acid N-acyltransferase BACAT BAT Glycine N-choloyltransferase Long-chain fatty-acyl-CoA hydrolase
Molecular Weight	45 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG

Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol,and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:932OMIM:602938
Alternative Names	Bile acid-CoA:amino acid N-acyltransferase BACAT BAT Glycine N-choloyltransferase Long-chain fatty-acyl-CoA hydrolase
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 conjugation increases the detergent properties of bile acids in the intestine, which facilitates lipid and fat-soluble vitamin absorption. In turn, bile acids are deconjugated by bacteria in the intestine and are recycled back to the liver for reconjugation (secondary bile acids). May also act as an acyl-CoA thioesterase that regulates intracellular levels of free fatty acids. In vitro, catalyzes the hydrolysis of long- and very long-chain saturated acyl-CoAs to the free fatty acid and coenzyme A (CoASH), and conjugates glycine to these acyl-CoAs.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm