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BAAT Antibody (monoclonal) (M02)

Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant BAAT.
Catalog # AT1257a

Specification

BAAT Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) - Product Information

Application	**WB, E**
Primary Accession	Q14032
Other Accession	NM_001701
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1 Kappa**
Calculated MW	**46299**

BAAT Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) - Additional Information

Gene ID 570

Other Names
Bile acid-CoA:amino acid N-acyltransferase, BACAT, BAT, Glycine N-choloyltransferase, Long-chain fatty-acyl-CoA hydrolase, BAAT

Target/Specificity
BAAT (NP_001692, 258 a.a. ~ 355 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.

Dilution
WB~~1:500~1000

Format
Clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2 .

Storage
Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Precautions
BAAT Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BAAT Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot

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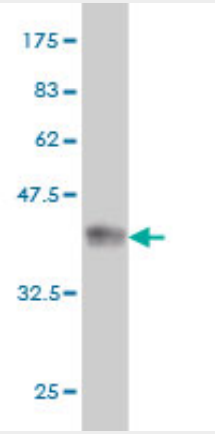
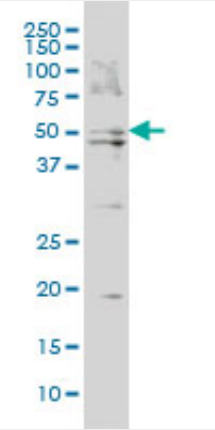
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

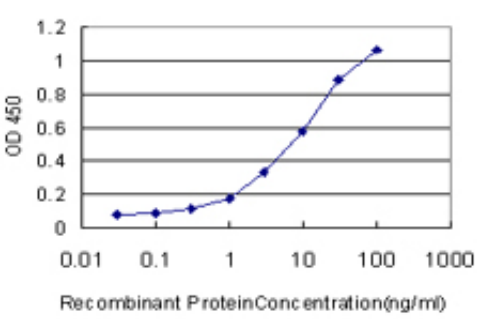
BAAT Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) - Images



Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein.Western Blot detection against Immunogen (36.52 KDa) .



BAAT monoclonal antibody (M02), clone 5B6 Western Blot analysis of BAAT expression in HepG2 ((Cat # AT1257a)



Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged BAAT is approximately 0.3ng/ml as a capture antibody.

BAAT Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) - Background

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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.

BAAT Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) - References

An approach based on a genome-wide association study reveals candidate loci for narcolepsy. Shimada M, et al. Hum Genet, 2010 Oct. PMID 20677014.High-resolution mass spectrometry analysis of protein oxidations and resultant loss of function. Barnes S, et al. Biochem Soc Trans, 2008 Oct. PMID 18793185.Genetic polymorphism of bile acid CoA: amino acid N-acyltransferase in Japanese individuals. Tougou K, et al. Drug Metab Pharmacokinet, 2007 Apr. PMID 17495420.Human and rat bile acid-CoA:amino acid N-acyltransferase are liver-specific peroxisomal enzymes: implications for intracellular bile salt transport. Pellicoro A, et al. Hepatology, 2007 Feb. PMID 17256745.Identification of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma related genes by comparison with normal liver tissues using expressed sequence tags. Wang AG, et al. Biochem Biophys Res Commun, 2006 Jul 7. PMID 16712791.