

Rabbit BAAT Polyclonal Antibody | anti-BAAT antibody

BAAT antibody - N-terminal region

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA199594	Rabbit	Cow, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat	Western Blot

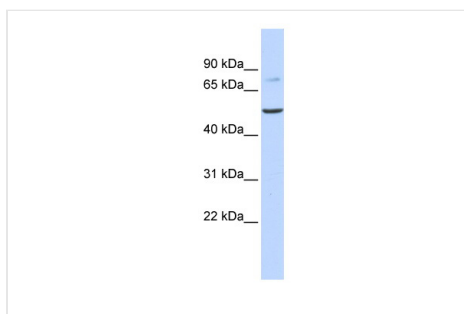
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

BAAT; Polyclonal Antibody; BAAT antibody - N-terminal region; anti-BAAT antibody

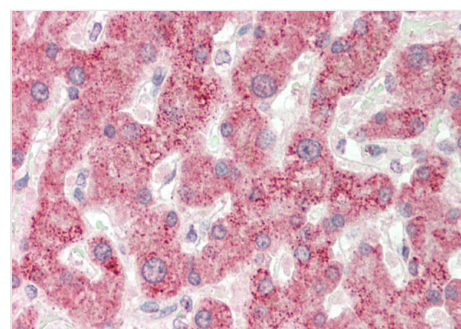
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Cow, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity/Purification	Affinity Purified
Form/Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Sequence	Synthetic peptide with the following region: IQ LTATPVSA LVDEPVHIRTG LIPFQMVSFQ ASLEDENGDM FYSQAHYR
Sequence Length	418
Applicable Applications for anti-BAAT antibody	WB (Western Blot)
Homology	Cow: 86%; Dog: 93%; Guinea Pig: 86%; Horse: 100%; Human: 100%; Mouse: 93%; Rabbit: 100%; Rat: 93%
Immunogen	The immunogen is a synthetic peptide directed towards the N terminal region of human BAAT
Preparation and Storage	For short term use, store at 2-8 degree C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



WB (Western Blot)

WB Suggested Anti-BAAT Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 ug/ml
ELISA Titer: 1:62500
Positive Control: Human Liver


IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Rabbit Anti-BAAT antibody
Formalin Fixed Paraffin Embedded Tissue: Human Liver
Primary antibody Concentration: 1:100
Secondary Antibody: Donkey anti-Rabbit-Cy3
Secondary Antibody Concentration: 1:200
Magnification: 20x
Exposure Time: 0.5-2.0sec

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-BAAT antibody	This is a rabbit polyclonal antibody against BAAT. It was validated on Western Blot using a cell lysate as a positive control. Target Description: BAAT 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). 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.
Product Categories/Family for anti-BAAT antibody	Polyclonal; Drugs and Drug Metabolism; Disease Related

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4502351
NCBI GeneID	570
NCBI Accession #	NP_001692
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001701
UniProt Accession #	Q14032
Molecular Weight	46kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	bile acid-CoA:amino acid N-acyltransferase
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	bile acid-CoA:amino acid N-acyltransferase
NCBI Official Symbol	BAAT
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	BAT; BACAT
NCBI Protein Information	bile acid-CoA:amino acid N-acyltransferase
UniProt Protein Name	Bile acid-CoA:amino acid N-acyltransferase
UniProt Gene Name	BAAT
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	BACAT; BAT
UniProt Entry Name	BAAT_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.