

Rabbit anti-Human BAAT Polyclonal Antibody | anti-BAAT antibody

BAAT Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA232836	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, ELISA

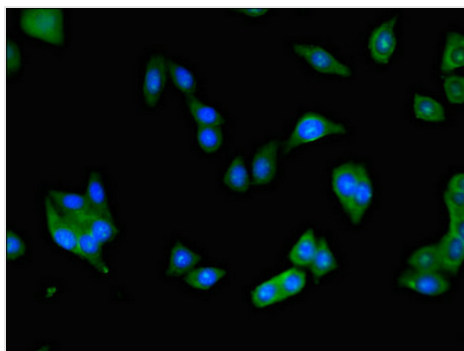
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

BAAT; Polyclonal Antibody; BAAT Antibody; Bile acid-CoA: amino acid N-acyltransferase1 Publication; Glycine N-choloyltransferase; Long-chain fatty-acyl-CoA hydrolase1; anti-BAAT antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

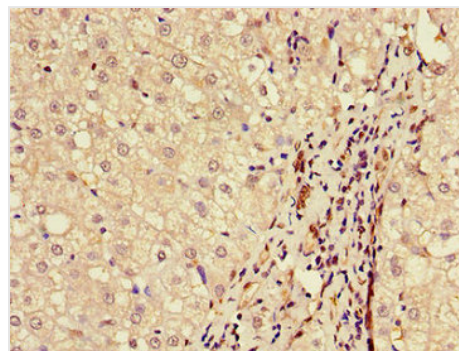
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	>95%, Protein G purified
Form/Format	Liquid
Sequence Length	418
Applicable Applications for anti-BAAT antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Immunogen	Recombinant human Bile acid-CoA: amino acid N-acyltransferase protein (313-400AA)
Preservative	0.03% Proclin 300
Constituents	50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, PH 7.4
Conjugation	Non-conjugated
Preparation and Storage	Shipped at 4 degree C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20 degree C or -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze.

IMAGES



IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescent analysis of HepG2 cells using AAA232836 at a dilution of 1:100 and Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L)



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer using AAA232836 at dilution of 1:100

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-BAAT antibody	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.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	189083866
NCBI GeneID	570
NCBI Accession #	NP_001121082.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001127610.1
UniProt Accession #	Q14032; Q3B7W9; Q96L31
Molecular Weight	46,299 Da
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	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.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/baat-antibody-immunofluorescence-immunohistochemistry-elisa/232836>