

BAAT antibody - N-terminal region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI12606**Specification**

BAAT antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q14032
Other Accession	NM_001701 , NP_001692
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Horse, Bovine, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	46kDa KDa

BAAT antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information**Gene ID 570**Alias Symbol **BACAT, BAT, FLJ20300, MGC104432****Other Names**

Bile acid-CoA:amino acid N-acyltransferase, BACAT, BAT, 2.3.1.65, Glycine N-choloyltransferase, Long-chain fatty-acyl-CoA hydrolase, 3.1.2.2, BAAT

Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-BAAT antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

BAAT antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BAAT antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information**Name BAAT****Function**

Catalyzes the amidation of bile acids (BAs) with the amino acids taurine and glycine (PubMed:12239217, PubMed:12810727, PubMed:2037576, PubMed:8034703). More than 95% of the BAs are N-acyl amidates with glycine and taurine (PubMed:<a

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8034703> target="_blank">8034703). Amidation of BAs in the liver with glycine or taurine prior to their excretion into bile is an important biochemical event in bile acid metabolism (PubMed:12810727). This conjugation (or amidation) plays several important biological roles in that it promotes the secretion of BAs and cholesterol into bile and increases the detergent properties of BAs in the intestine, which facilitates lipid and vitamin absorption (PubMed:12810727). May also act as an acyl-CoA thioesterase that regulates intracellular levels of free fatty acids (PubMed:12239217, PubMed:12810727, PubMed:8034703). 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 (PubMed:12810727).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Peroxisome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q63276}

Tissue Location

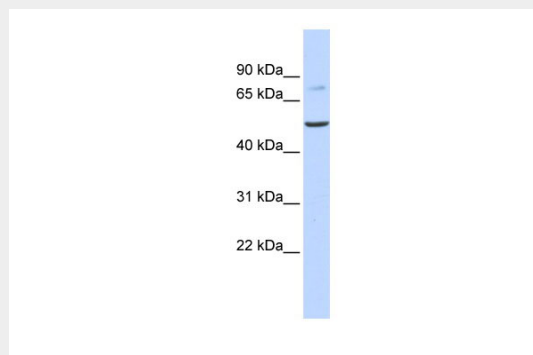
Expressed in the gallbladder mucosa and pancreas (PubMed:12810727, PubMed:2037576).
Expressed in hepatocytes (at protein level) (PubMed:12810727, PubMed:2037576, PubMed:23415802)

BAAT antibody - N-terminal region - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

BAAT antibody - N-terminal region - Images



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

BAAT antibody - N-terminal region - References

Tougou, K., (2007) Drug Metab. Pharmacokinet. 22(2), 125-128 Reconstitution and Storage: For short term use, store at 2-8°C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles. Publications: Aleksunes, L.M., Yeager, R.L., Wen, X., Cui, J.Y. & Klaassen, C.D. Repression of hepatobiliary transporters and differential regulation of classic and alternative bile acid pathways in mice during pregnancy. Toxicol. Sci. 130, 257-68 (2012). WB, Horse, Rabbit, Human, Mouse, Dog, Rat, Bovine, Guinea pig 22903823