

**ACSVL6 Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP68278**Specification****ACSVL6 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9Y2P5</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**ACSVL6 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 10998

**Other Names**

SLC27A5; ACSB; ACSVL6; FACVL3; FATP5; Bile acyl-CoA synthetase; BACS; Bile acid-CoA ligase; BA-CoA ligase; BAL; Cholate--CoA ligase; Fatty acid transport protein 5; FATP-5; Fatty-acid-coenzyme A ligase; very long-chain 3; Solute carrier fam

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**ACSVL6 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

Name SLC27A5

Synonyms ACSB, ACSVL6, FACVL3, FATP5

**Function**

May mediate the import of long-chain fatty acids (LCFA) by facilitating their transport across cell membranes (PubMed: [20448275](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20448275), PubMed: [20530735](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20530735)). Also catalyzes the ATP-dependent formation of fatty acyl-CoA using LCFA and very-long-chain fatty acids (VLCFA) as substrates (PubMed: [10479480](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10479480)). Mainly functions as a bile acyl-CoA synthetase catalyzing the activation of bile acids via ATP-dependent formation of bile acid CoA thioesters which is necessary for their subsequent conjugation with glycine or taurine (PubMed: [10749848](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10749848), PubMed: [11980911](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11980911)). Both primary bile acids (cholic acid and chenodeoxycholic acid)

and secondary bile acids (deoxycholic acid and lithocholic acid) are the principal substrates (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10749848" target="\_blank">10749848</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11980911" target="\_blank">11980911</a>). In vitro, activates 3-alpha,7-alpha,12-alpha- trihydroxy-5-beta-cholestanate ((25R)-3alpha,7alpha,12alpha-trihydroxy- 5beta-cholestan-26-oate or THCA), the C27 precursor of cholic acid deriving from the de novo synthesis from cholesterol (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11980911" target="\_blank">11980911</a>). Plays an important role in hepatic fatty acid uptake and bile acid reconjugation and recycling but not in de novo synthesis of bile acids (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Microsome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9ES38}. Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q4LDG0}; Multi-pass membrane protein

#### Tissue Location

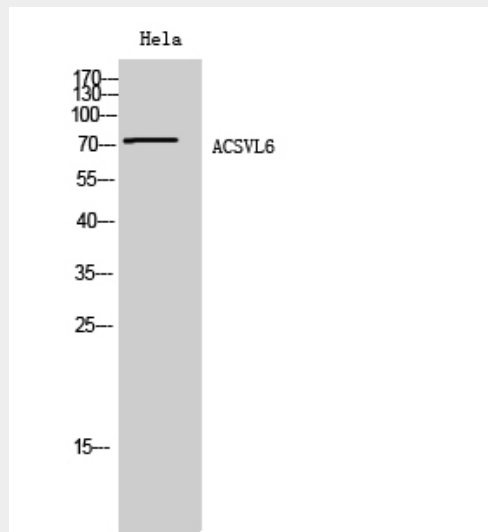
Predominantly expressed in liver.

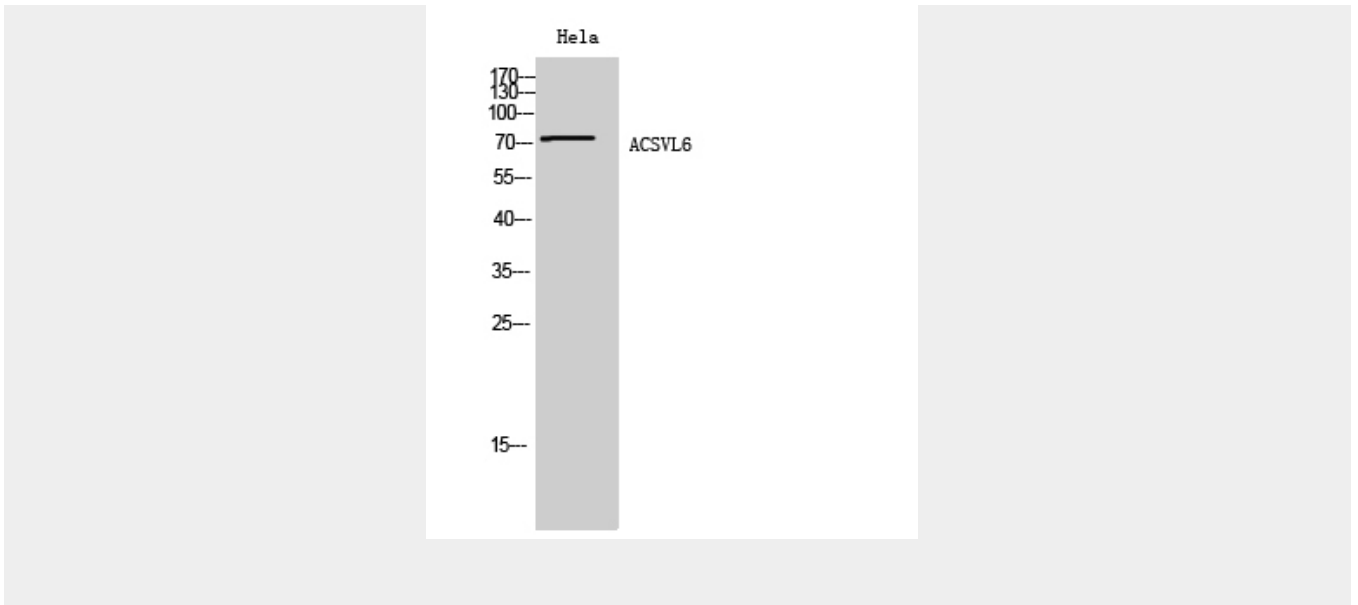
### ACSVL6 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

### ACSVL6 Polyclonal Antibody - Images





### ACSVL6 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Acyl-CoA synthetase involved in bile acid metabolism. Proposed to catalyze the first step in the conjugation of C24 bile acids (choloneates) to glycine and taurine before excretion into bile canaliculi by activating them to their CoA thioesters. Seems to activate secondary bile acids entering the liver from the enterohepatic circulation. In vitro, also activates 3-alpha,7-alpha,12-alpha-trihydroxy-5-beta-cholestanate (THCA), the C27 precursor of cholic acid deriving from the de novo synthesis from cholesterol.