



Datasheet for ABIN708776  
**anti-BAAT antibody (AA 101-200)**



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3 Images

Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	BAAT
Binding Specificity:	AA 101-200
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This BAAT antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p)), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro))

Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human BAAT
Isotype:	IgG
Predicted Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Horse,Rabbit
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

Target Details

Target:	BAAT
Alternative Name:	Baat ( <a href="#">BAAT Products</a> )

## Target Details

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Background:	<p>Synonyms: BAT, BACAT, Bile acid-CoA:amino acid N-acyltransferase, Glycine N-choloyltransferase, Long-chain fatty-acyl-CoA hydrolase, BAAT</p> <p>Background: 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.</p>
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Gene ID:	570
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UniProt:	<a href="#">Q14032</a>
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## Application Details

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Application Notes:	WB 1:300-5000 ELISA 1:500-1000 IHC-P 1:200-400 IHC-F 1:100-500 IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200 IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200 IF(ICC) 1:50-200
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Restrictions:	For Research Use only
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## Handling

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Format:	Liquid
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Concentration:	1 µg/µL
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Buffer:	0.01M TBS( pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.02 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
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Preservative:	ProClin
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## Handling

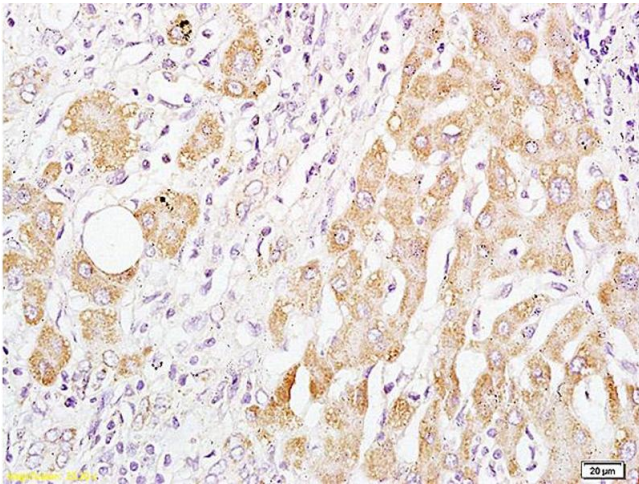
Precaution of Use: This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.

Storage: 4 °C, -20 °C

Storage Comment: Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

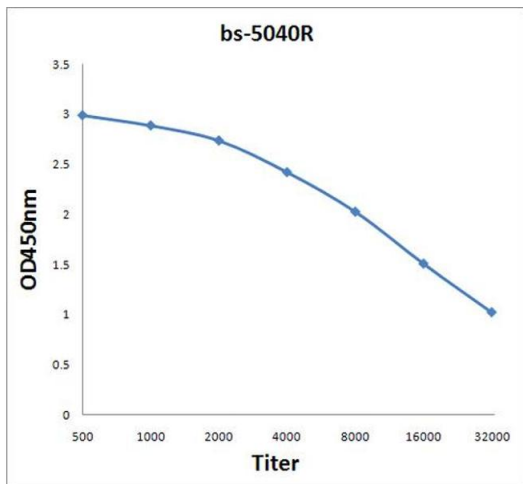
Expiry Date: 12 months

## Images



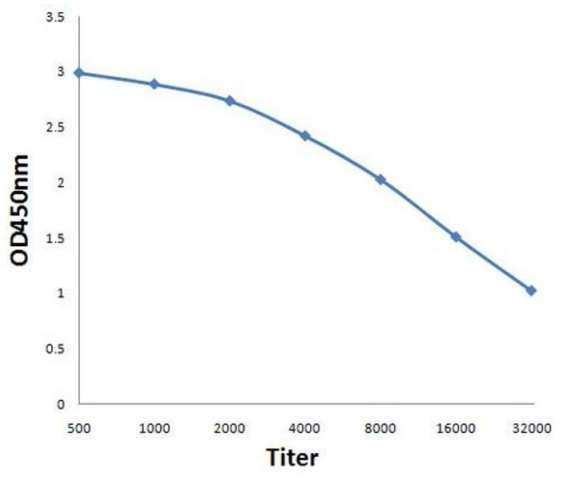
### Immunohistochemistry

**Image 1.** Formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded human liver carcinoma labeled with Anti-BAAT Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (ABIN708776) at 1:200 followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining.



### ELISA

**Image 2.** Antigen: 2 μg/100 μL Primary: Antiserum, 1:500, 1:1000, 1:2000, 1:4000, 1:8000, 1:16000, 1:32000; Secondary: HRP conjugated Rabbit Anti-Goat IgG at 1: 5000; TMB staining Read the data in Microplate Reader by 450nm.



### ELISA

**Image 3.** Antigen: 0.2ug/100ul, Primary: Antiserum, 1:500, 1:1000, 1:2000, 1:4000, 1:8000, 1:16000, 1:32000, Secondary: HRP conjugated Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1: 5000, TMB staining, Read the data in MicroplateReader by 450nm