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Rabbit Anti-DGAT2 antibody

SL12998R

Product Name:	DGAT2
Chinese Name:	甘油二酯酰基转移酶2抗体
Alias:	DGAT2; DGAT2_HUMAN; Diacylglycerol O acyltransferase like protein 2; Diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase 2; Diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase homolog 2 (mouse); Diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase homolog 2; Diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase-like protein 2 isoform 1; Diglyceride acyltransferase 2; DKFZp686A15125; GS1999full; HMFN1045.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	44kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human DGAT2:251-360/388
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Glucose and insulin are anabolic signals which upregulate the transcriptions of a series of lipogenic enzymes to convert excess carbohydrate into triglycerides for efficient energy storage. Acyl-coenzyme A:diacylglycerol acyltransferase, also known as

DGAT1 and ARGP1, is a microsomal enzyme that assists in the synthesis of fatty acids into triglycerides. DGAT1 catalyzes the terminal and only committed step in triacylglycerol synthesis by using diacylglycerol (DAG) and fatty acyl CoA as substrates. DGAT1 plays a fundamental role in the metabolism of cellular diacylglycerol and is important in higher eukaryotes for physiologic processes involving triacylglycerol metabolism, such as intestinal fat absorption, lipoprotein assembly, adipose tissue form-ation and lactation. DGAT2, which has no homology to DGAT1, differs from DGAT1 in that its activity has been shown to be inhibited by MgCl in an in vitro assay. DGAT2 is expressed primarily in liver and white adipose tissue, which suggests that it plays an important role in mammalian triglyceride metabolism.

Function:
Essential acyltransferase that catalyzes the terminal and only committed step in triacylglycerol synthesis by using diacylglycerol and fatty acyl CoA as substrates. Required for synthesis and storage of intracellular triglycerides. Probably plays a central role in cytosolic lipid accumulation.

Subunit:
Forms multimeric complexes consisting of several DGAT2 subunits (By similarity).

Subcellular Location:
Endoplasmic reticulum membrane.

Tissue Specificity:
Predominantly expressed in liver and white adipose tissue. Expressed at lower level in mammary gland, testis and peripheral blood leukocytes. Expressed in sebaceous glands of normal skin but decreased psoriatic skin.

Similarity:
Belongs to the diacylglycerol acyltransferase family.

SWISS:
Q96PD7

Gene ID:
84649

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 404129Cow

Entrez Gene: 84649Human

Entrez Gene: 67800Mouse

Entrez Gene: 252900Rat

	SwissProt: Q70VZ8Cow SwissProt: Q96PD7Human SwissProt: Q9DCV3Mouse SwissProt: Q5FVP8Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.