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Rabbit Anti-ASBT/SLC10A2 antibody

SL23146R

Product Name:	ASBT/SLC10A2
Chinese Name:	顶膜钠依赖性胆盐转运体蛋白抗体
Alias:	SLC10A2; Apical sodium dependent bile acid transporter; Apical sodium- dependent bile acid transporter; IBAT; ileal apical sodium-dependent bile acid transporter; Ileal sodium dependent bile acid transporter; Ileal sodium-dependent bile acid transporter; Ileal sodium/bile acid cotransporter; ISBT; Na+ bile acid cotransporter; Na+ dependent ileal bile acid transporter; NTCP2; Sodium/taurocholate cotransporting polypeptide, ileal; solute carrier family 10 (sodium/bile acid cotransporter family); Solute carrier family 10 member 2.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	38kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ASBT/SLC10A2:131-230/348<Extracellular>
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:	SLC10A2 plays a critical role in reabsorption of bile acids from the the small intestine

lumen. Passive flow of sodium ions down their concentration gradient is coupled to bile acid movement, resulting in an increase in the concentration of bile acids in the interior of the cell. This action conserves the body's pool of re-circulating bile acid. SLC10A2 also plays a key role in cholesterol metabolism as cholesterol is the precursor molecule in bile acid synthesis mediated by CYP7A and FXR.

Function:
Plays a critical role in the sodium-dependent reabsorption of bile acids from the lumen of the small intestine. Plays a key role in cholesterol metabolism.

Subunit:
Monomer and homodimer.

Subcellular Location:
Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

DISEASE:
Primary bile acid malabsorption (PBAM) [MIM:613291]: An intestinal disorder associated with chronic watery diarrhea, excess fecal bile acids, steatorrhea and interruption of the enterohepatic circulation of bile acids. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:9109432}. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Similarity:
Belongs to the bile acid:sodium symporter (BASS) (TC 2.A.28) family.

SWISS:
Q12908

Gene ID:
6555

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 6555Human

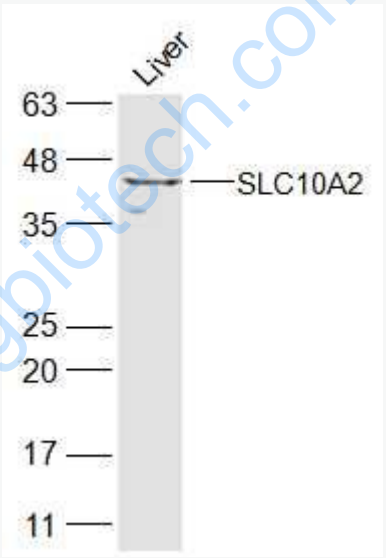
Entrez Gene: 20494Mouse

Entrez Gene: 29500Rat

Omim: 601295Human

SwissProt: Q12908Human

SwissProt: P70172Mouse

	SwissProt: Q62633Rat Unigene: 194783Human Unigene: 3500Mouse Unigene: 85891Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	 Sample: Liver (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-SLC10A2 (SL23146R) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 38 kD Observed band size: 43 kD