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Rabbit Anti-ASBT antibody

SL4189R

Product Name:	ASBT
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.
文献引用 PubMed :	**Specific References(2)**|SL4189R has been referenced in 2 publications. **[IF=2.97]**Wu, Hao, et al. "The antihypercholesterolemic effect of jatrorrhizine isolated from Rhizoma Coptidis." Phytomedicine (2014).**WB;** PubMed:24894270 **[IF=1.48]**Ding, Long, et al. "Bile acid promotes liver regeneration via farnesoid X receptor signaling pathways in rats." Molecular medicine reports 11.6 (2015): 4431-4437.**other;**
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Horse,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000 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: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.