顶膜钠依赖性胆盐转运体蛋白抗体

产品货号： mlR23146

英文名称： ASBT/SLC10A2

中文名称： 顶膜钠依赖性胆盐转运体蛋白抗体

别　　名： 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.

研究领域： 肿瘤　免疫学　信号转导　通道蛋白

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Cow, Horse, Rabbit,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 38kDa

细胞定位： 细胞膜

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ASBT/SLC10A2:131-230/348 <Extracellular>

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： 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

产品介绍 ： 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

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

产品图片