ARG41581
anti-Aspartate Aminotransferase antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Aspartate Aminotransferase
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Aspartate Aminotransferase
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 244-413 of Human Aspartate Aminotransferase (NP_002070.1).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Cysteine transaminase, cytoplasmic; cAspAT; GIG18; Glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase 1; cCAT; EC 2.6.1.3; Cysteine aminotransferase, cytoplasmic; ASTQTL1; AST1; EC 2.6.1.1; Transaminase A; Aspartate aminotransferase, cytoplasmic

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
WB	1:500 - 1:2000

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	HepG2
Observed Size	~ 43 kDa

Properties

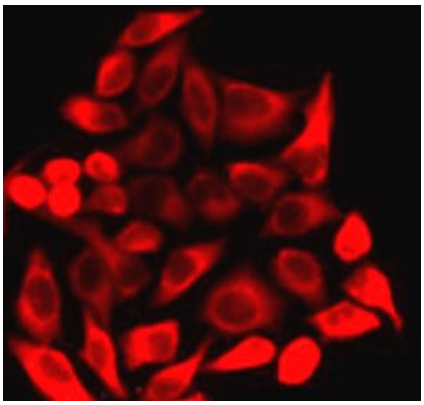
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw

	cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

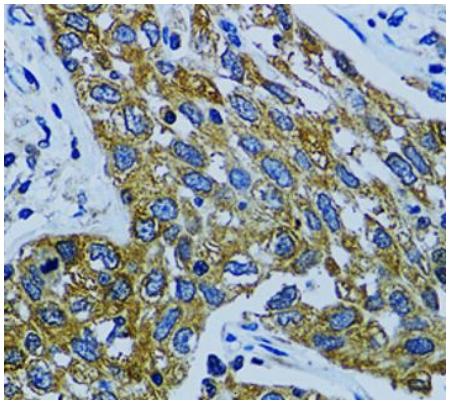
Gene Symbol	GOT1
Gene Full Name	glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase 1, soluble
Background	Glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase is a pyridoxal phosphate-dependent enzyme which exists in cytoplasmic and mitochondrial forms, GOT1 and GOT2, respectively. GOT plays a role in amino acid metabolism and the urea and tricarboxylic acid cycles. The two enzymes are homodimeric and show close homology. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Biosynthesis of L-glutamate from L-aspartate or L-cysteine. Important regulator of levels of glutamate, the major excitatory neurotransmitter of the vertebrate central nervous system. Acts as a scavenger of glutamate in brain neuroprotection. The aspartate aminotransferase activity is involved in hepatic glucose synthesis during development and in adipocyte glyceroneogenesis. Using L-cysteine as substrate, regulates levels of mercaptopyruvate, an important source of hydrogen sulfide. Mercaptopyruvate is converted into H(2)S via the action of 3-mercaptopyruvate sulfurtransferase (3MST). Hydrogen sulfide is an important synaptic modulator and neuroprotectant in the brain. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	46 kDa
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. [UniProt]

Images



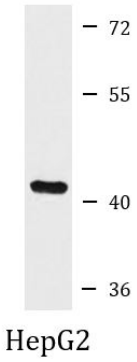
ARG41581 anti-Aspartate Aminotransferase antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: U2OS cells stained with ARG41581 anti-Aspartate Aminotransferase antibody.



ARG41581 anti-Aspartate Aminotransferase antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer tissue stained with ARG41581 anti-Aspartate Aminotransferase antibody at 1:100 dilution.



ARG41581 anti-Aspartate Aminotransferase antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 µg of HepG2 cell lysate stained with ARG41581 anti-Aspartate Aminotransferase antibody at 1:1000 dilution.