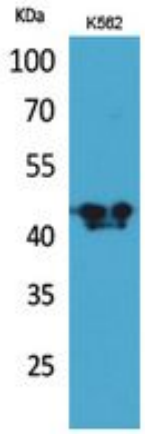
ECA39 Polyclonal Antibody

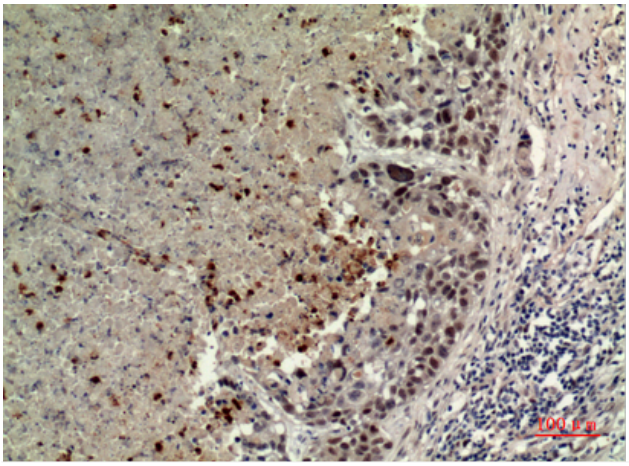
Catalog No	BYab-02870
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	BCAT1
Protein Name	Branched-chain-amino-acid aminotransferase, cytosolic
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human BCAT1. AA range:231-280
Specificity	ECA39 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ECA39 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1/100-1/300. ELISA: 1/20000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	BCAT1; BCT1; ECA39; Branched-chain-amino-acid aminotransferase, cytosolic; BCAT(c); Protein ECA39
Observed Band	43kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm.
Tissue Specificity	During embryogenesis, expressed in the brain and kidney. Overexpressed in MYC-induced tumors such as Burkitt's lymphoma.
Function	catalytic activity:2-oxoglutaric acid + L-isoleucine = (S)-3-methyl-2-oxopentanoic acid + L-glutamic acid.,catalytic activity:2-oxoglutaric acid + L-valine = 3-methyl-2-oxobutanoic acid + L-glutamic acid.,catalytic activity:L-leucine + 2-oxoglutarate = 4-methyl-2-oxopentanoate + L-glutamate.,cofactor:Pyridoxal phosphate.,function:Catalyzes the first reaction in the catabolism of the essential branched chain amino acids leucine, isoleucine, and valine.,similarity:Belongs to the class-IV pyridoxal-phosphate-dependent aminotransferase family.,subunit:Homodimer.,tissue specificity:During embryogenesis, expressed in the brain and kidney. Overexpressed in C-myc induced tumors such as Burkitt's lymphoma.,

Background	branched chain amino acid transaminase 1(BCAT1) Homo sapiens This gene encodes the cytosolic form of the enzyme branched-chain amino acid transaminase. This enzyme catalyzes the reversible transamination of branched-chain alpha-keto acids to branched-chain L-amino acids essential for cell growth. Two different clinical disorders have been attributed to a defect of branched-chain amino acid transamination: hypervalinemia and hyperleucine-isoleucinemia. As there is also a gene encoding a mitochondrial form of this enzyme, mutations in either gene may contribute to these disorders. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. [provided by RefSeq, May 2010],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of K562 cells using ECA39 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-lung, antibody was diluted at 1:100