

# Elabscience®

#### A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

# **BCAT1 Polyclonal Antibody**

catalog number: E-AB-91506

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

#### Description

Reactivity Human; Mouse; Rat

**Immunogen** Recombinant fusion protein of human BCAT1

Host Rabbit Isotype IgG

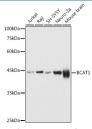
**Purification** Affinity purification

**Buffer** Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

## **Applications** Recommended Dilution

**WB** 1:500-1:2000 **IF** 1:50-1:200

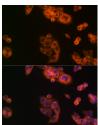
#### Data



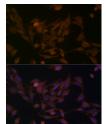
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using BCAT1 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

#### Observed-MW:43 kDa

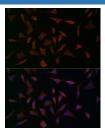
Calculated-MW:36 kDa/38 kDa/42 kDa/44 kDa



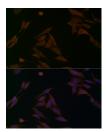
Immunofluorescence analysis of HepG2 cells using BCAT1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of PC-12 cells using BCAT1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using BCAT1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells using BCAT1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

#### For Research Use Only

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

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## **Preparation & Storage**

Storage Storage Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

**Shipping** The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the

temperature recommended.

## Background

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

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