PROTEIN BIOTECHNOLOGIES

BRANCHED CHAN AMINO ACID TRANSFERASE, MITOCHONDRIAL RABBIT POLYCLONAL ANTIBODY

Catalog Number: **PBT-3004**

Description: Branched chain amino acid transferases catalyze reversible transamination of the branched chain amino acids to their respective α-keto acids. In mammals there are two isoenzymes-mitochondrial (BCATm) and cytosolic (BCATc). The mitochondrial isoform is ubiquitously expressed and alternate splice variants have been reported. The branched-chain amino acids (BCAAs) leucine, isoleucine and valine are essential amino acids that are required for body protein synthesis. BCAA metabolism is tightly regulated to maintain levels high enough to support these important functions, but at the same time excesses are prevented via stimulation of irreversible disposal pathways. It is well known from inborn errors of BCAA metabolism that dysregulation of the BCAA catabolic pathways that leads to excess BCAAs and their alpha-keto acid metabolites results in neural dysfunction. Mature BCATm, minus its mitochondrial targeting sequence, has a predicted molecular weight and pI of 41.3 kDa and 8.2, respectively.

Size: 100 µg
The vial is provided with a 10% overfill. Maximum recovery can be obtained by centrifuging the vial briefly to collect any solution on the cap and tube sides.

Species Cross-Reactivity: Humans, primates

Application/Dilutions: Western blot: 0.2 – 1.0 µg /ml

Source: Rabbits were immunized with a synthetic peptide, n-CADLQLEMTQKPHKK-c, based on amino acids 35-48 of human BCATm.

Form/Storage: 100 ug of peptide affinity purified IgG with 50% glycerol, 1 mg/ml BSA and 0.01% sodium azide. Store at -20º C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

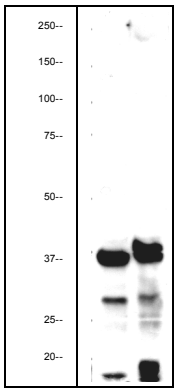

Fig. 1 – Anti-BCATm (0.5 mg/ml) detection in HeLa (left) and MCF-7 (right) cell lysates.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

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