

Product datasheet for R1087BS

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GOT1 Sheep Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western blot: 1/500-1/3,000. ELISA: 1/5,000-1/25,000. This antibody has been assayed against 1.0 µg of aspartate transaminase [porcine heart] in a standard capture ELISA using peroxidase conjugated streptavidin and ABTS as a substrate for 30 minutes at room temperature. A working dilution of 1/4,000 to 1/20,000 of the reconstitution concentration is suggested.
Reactivity:	Porcine
Host:	Sheep
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Aspartate aminotransferase / GOT1 from porcine heart
Specificity:	This antibody detects porcine GOT1. Immunoelectrophoresis give a single precipitin arc against anti-biotin and anti-sheep serum as well as purified and partially purified aspartate transaminase / GOT1 [porcine heart].
Formulation:	0.02M Potassium phosphate, 0.15M Sodium chloride, pH 7.2 Label: Biotin State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction Stabilizer: 10 mg/ml BSA (immunoglobulin and protease free) Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 0.1 ml of deionized water (or equivalent).
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer
Conjugation:	Biotin



Storage:	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 396967 Pig P00503
Background:	Aspartate aminotransferase (Glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase / GOT1) is a ubiquitous pyridoxal phosphate-dependent enzyme which exists in both mitochondrial and cytosolic forms. The enzyme plays an important role in amino acid metabolism and in the urea and tricarboxylic acid cycles. The 2 isoenzymes are homodimeric. In liver about 80% of the enzyme activity is mitochondrial in origin, whereas in serum the enzyme activity is largely cytosolic. Although the mitochondrial and soluble forms of GOT are coded by different chromosomes, the 2 show close homology in amino acid sequence and were presumably derived from a common ancestral gene. Serum GOT (with SGPT) levels are usually elevated in states of hepatocellular injury (injury to the liver cells), the highest levels are associated with hepatitis of a viral origin. High levels are also found after myocardial infarction, when SGPT levels are lower.
Synonyms:	Aspartate aminotransferase, Transaminase A
Note:	Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) is also referred to as glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase (GOT).