

Product datasheet for **TP506664**

Baat (NM_007519) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse bile acid-Coenzyme A: amino acid N-acyltransferase (Baat), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR206664 representing NM_007519 Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s) MAKLTAVPLSALVDEPVHIQVTGLAPFQVVCLQASLKDEKGNLFSSQAFYRASEVGEVDLEHDPSLGGDY MGVHPMGLFWSLKPEKLLGRLIKRDVMNSPYQIHIKACHPYFPLQDIVVSPPLDSLTLERWYVAPGVKRI QVKESRIRGALFLPPGEGPFGVIDLFGGAGGLMEFRASLLASRGFATLALAYWNYDDLPSRLEKVDLEY FEEGVEFLLRHPKVLGPGVGILSVICIGAEIGLSMAINLKQIRATVLINGPNFVSQSPHVVHGQVYPPVPS NEEFVVTNALGLVEFYRTFQETADKDSKYCFPIEKAHGHFLFVVGEDDKNLNSKVHANQAIAQLMKNGKK NWTLLSYPGAGHLIEPPYTPLCQASRMPIPLPSLWGGEVIPHAAQEHWSKEIQKFLKQHLLPDLSSQL TR TRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	46.5 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C after receiving vials.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_031545
Locus ID:	12012
UniProt ID:	Q91X34


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RefSeq Size:	1961
Cytogenetics:	4 26.51 cM
RefSeq ORF:	1260
Synonyms:	AI118337; AI158864; BAT
Summary:	<p>Involved in bile acid metabolism. In liver hepatocytes catalyzes the second step in the conjugation of C24 bile acids (choloneates) to taurine before excretion into bile canaliculi. The major components of bile are cholic acid and chenodeoxycholic acid. In a first step the bile acids are converted to an acyl-CoA thioester, either in peroxisomes (primary bile acids deriving from the cholesterol pathway), or cytoplasmic at the endoplasmic reticulum (secondary bile acids). May catalyze the conjugation of primary or secondary bile acids, or both. The conjugation increases the detergent properties of bile acids in the intestine, which facilitates lipid and fat-soluble vitamin absorption. In turn, bile acids are deconjugated by bacteria in the intestine and are recycled back to the liver for re-conjugation (secondary bile acids). May also act as an acyl-CoA thioesterase that regulates intracellular levels of free fatty acids. In vitro, catalyzes the hydrolysis of long- and very long-chain saturated acyl-CoAs to the free fatty acid and coenzyme A (CoASH), and conjugates glycine to these acyl-CoAs. [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]</p>