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ACSVL6 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP68278

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, ICC, E
Primary Accession	Q9Y2P5
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	75385

Additional Information

Gene ID	10998
Other Names	SLC27A5; ACSB; ACSVL6; FACVL3; FATP5; Bile acyl-CoA synthetase; BACS; Bile acid-CoA ligase; BA-CoA ligase; BAL; Cholate--CoA ligase; Fatty acid transport protein 5; FATP-5; Fatty-acid-coenzyme A ligase; very long-chain 3; Solute carrier fam
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

Protein Information

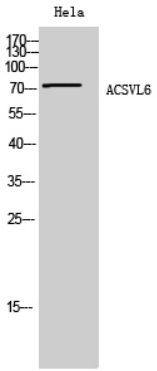
Name	SLC27A5
Synonyms	ACSB, ACSVL6, FACVL3, FATP5
Function	May mediate the import of long-chain fatty acids (LCFA) by facilitating their transport across cell membranes (PubMed:20448275, PubMed:20530735). Also catalyzes the ATP-dependent formation of fatty acyl-CoA using LCFA and very-long-chain fatty acids (VLCFA) as substrates (PubMed:10479480). Mainly functions as a bile acyl-CoA synthetase catalyzing the activation of bile acids via ATP-dependent formation of bile acid CoA thioesters which is necessary for their subsequent conjugation with glycine or taurine (PubMed:10749848, PubMed:11980911). Both primary bile acids (cholic acid and chenodeoxycholic acid) and secondary bile acids (deoxycholic acid and lithocholic acid) are the principal substrates (PubMed:10749848, PubMed:11980911). In vitro, activates 3-alpha,7-alpha,12-alpha-trihydroxy-5-beta-cholestanate ((25R)-3alpha,7alpha,12alpha-trihydroxy-

	5beta-cholestan-26-oate or THCA), the C27 precursor of cholic acid deriving from the de novo synthesis from cholesterol (PubMed:11980911). Plays an important role in hepatic fatty acid uptake and bile acid reconjugation and recycling but not in de novo synthesis of bile acids (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Microsome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9ES38}. Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q4LDG0}; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Predominantly expressed in liver.

Background

Acyl-CoA synthetase involved in bile acid metabolism. Proposed to catalyze the first step in the conjugation of C24 bile acids (choloneates) to glycine and taurine before excretion into bile canaliculi by activating them to their CoA thioesters. Seems to activate secondary bile acids entering the liver from the enterohepatic circulation. In vitro, also activates 3-alpha,7- alpha,12-alpha-trihydroxy-5-beta-cholestanate (THCA), the C27 precursor of cholic acid deriving from the de novo synthesis from cholesterol.

Images



Western Blot analysis of Hela cells using ACSVL6 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1：1000

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.