

SLC27A2 Rabbit pAb

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # AP93288

Product Information

Application	E
Primary Accession	O14975
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Predicted	Human, Rabbit, Pig
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	70312
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SLC27A2/ACSVL1
Epitope Specificity	401-500/620
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer SUBCELLULAR LOCATION SIMILARITY Important Note Background Descriptions	 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Peroxisome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Belongs to the ATP-dependent AMP-binding enzyme family. This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. SLC27A2 is an isozyme of long-chain fatty-acid-coenzyme A ligase family. Although differing in substrate specificity, subcellular localization, and tissue distribution, all isozymes of this family convert free long chain fatty acids into fatty acyl-CoA esters, and thereby may play a key role in lipid biosynthesis and fatty acid degradation. This isozyme activates long-chain, branched-chain and very-long-chain fatty acids containing 22 or more carbons to their CoA derivatives.

Additional Information

Gene ID	11001
Other Names	ACSVL1; FACVL1; FATP 2; FATP2; Fatty acid coenzyme A ligase, very long chain 1; Fatty acid transport protein 2; hFACVL1; HsT17226; Long chain fatty acid CoA ligase; Solute carrier family 27 (fatty acid transporter), member 2; Solute carrier family 27 member 2; THCA CoA ligase; Very long chain acyl CoA synthetase; Very long chain fatty acid CoA ligase; Very long chain fatty acid coenzyme A ligase 1; VLACS; VLCS; S27A2_HUMAN.
Target/Specificity	Expressed in liver, kidney, placenta and pancreas.
Dilution	ELISA=1:5000-10000

Format

Storage

0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information	
Name	SLC27A2
Synonyms	ACSVL1, FACVL1, FATP2, VLACS
Function	Mediates the import of long-chain fatty acids (LCFA) into the cell by facilitating their transport across cell membranes, playing an important role in hepatic fatty acid uptake (PubMed:10198260, PubMed:10749848, PubMed:11980911, PubMed:20530735, PubMed:22022213, PubMed:24269233). Also functions as an acyl-CoA ligase catalyzing the ATP-dependent formation of fatty acyl-CoA using LCFA and very-long- chain fatty acids (VLCFA) as substrates, which prevents fatty acid efflux from cells and might drive more fatty acid uptake (PubMed:10198260, PubMed:10749848, PubMed:11980911, PubMed:20530735, PubMed:22022213, PubMed:24269233). Plays a pivotal role in regulating available LCFA substrates from exogenous sources in tissues undergoing high levels of beta-oxidation or triglyceride synthesis (PubMed:20530735). Can also activate branched-chain fatty acids such as phytanic acid and pristanic acid (PubMed:10198260). May contribute to the synthesis of sphingosine-1-phosphate (PubMed:24269233). Does not activate C24 bile acids, cholate and chenodeoxycholate (PubMed:11980911). In vitro, 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 (PubMed:11980911). However, it is not critical for THCA activation and bile synthesis in vivo (PubMed:20530735).
Cellular Location	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Peroxisome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Microsome
Tissue Location	[Isoform 1]: Expressed in liver, kidney, placenta, intestine, brain, heart, and colon (PubMed:10198260, PubMed:21768100, PubMed:24269233). Predominantly expressed in liver (PubMed:20530735)

Background

SLC27A2 is an isozyme of long-chain fatty-acid-coenzyme A ligase family. Although differing in substrate specificity, subcellular localization, and tissue distribution, all isozymes of this family convert free long chain fatty acids into fatty acyl-CoA esters, and thereby may play a key role in lipid biosynthesis and fatty acid degradation. This isozyme activates long-chain, branched-chain and very-long-chain fatty acids containing 22 or more carbons to their CoA derivatives.

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