

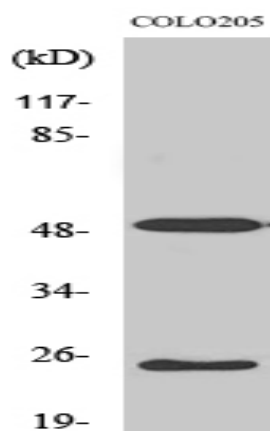
## LRAT Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT2587
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	LRAT
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Retinol metabolism;>>Metabolic pathways;>>Vitamin digestion and absorption
<b>Gene Name :</b>	LRAT
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Lecithin retinol acyltransferase
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	9227
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	O95237
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	79235
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q9JI60
<b>Rat Gene Id :</b>	64047
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q9JI61
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human LRAT. AA range:111-160
<b>Specificity :</b>	LRAT Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of LRAT protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

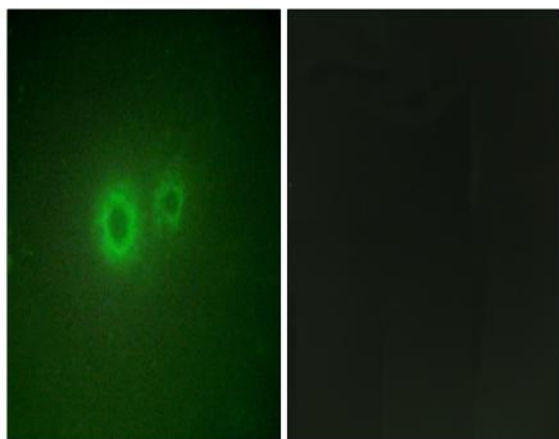
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	27kD
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	Retinol metabolism;
<b>Background :</b>	lecithin retinol acyltransferase (phosphatidylcholine--retinol O-acyltransferase)(LRAT) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum, where it catalyzes the esterification of all-trans-retinol into all-trans-retinyl ester. This reaction is an important step in vitamin A metabolism in the visual system. Mutations in this gene have been associated with early-onset severe retinal dystrophy and Leber congenital amaurosis 14. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2014],
<b>Function :</b>	catalytic activity:Phosphatidylcholine + retinol--[cellular-retinol-binding-protein] = 2-acylglycerophosphocholine + retinyl-ester--[cellular-retinol-binding-protein].,disease:Defects in LRAT are a cause of severe early-onset retinal dystrophy (RD) [MIM:604863].,enzyme regulation:Inhibited by all-trans-retinyl alpha-bromoacetate and N-boc-L-biocytinyl-11-aminoundecane chloro-methyl ketone (BACMK).,function:Transfers the acyl group from the sn-1 position of phosphatidylcholine to all-trans retinol, producing all-trans retinyl esters. Retinyl esters are storage forms of vitamin A. LRAT plays a critical role in vision. It provides the all-trans retinyl ester substrates for the isomerohydrolase which processes the esters into 11-cis-retinol in the retinal pigment epithelium; due to a membrane-associated alcohol dehydrogenase, 11 cis-retinol is oxidized and converted into 11-cis-retinaldehyde
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein . Rough endoplasmic reticulum . Endosome, multivesicular body . Cytoplasm, perinuclear region . Present in the rough endoplasmic reticulum and multivesicular body in hepatic stellate cells. Present in the rough endoplasmic reticulum and perinuclear region in endothelial cells (By similarity). .
<b>Expression :</b>	Hepatic stellate cells and endothelial cells (at protein level). Found at high levels in testis and liver, followed by retinal pigment epithelium, small intestine, prostate, pancreas and colon. Low expression observed in brain. In fetal tissues, expressed in retinal pigment epithelium and liver, and barely in the brain.
<b>Sort :</b>	9237
	1

**No4 :**

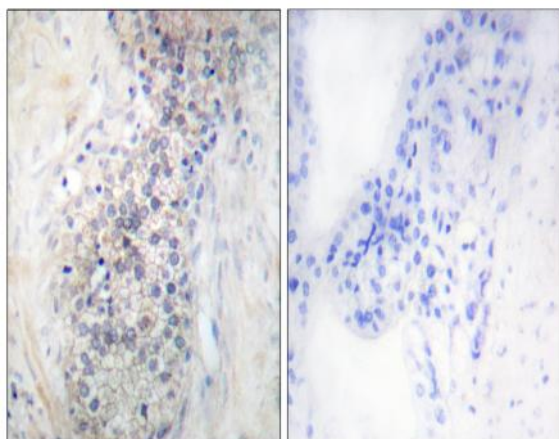
## Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using LRAT Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500



Immunofluorescence analysis of HUVEC cells, using LRAT Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human prostate carcinoma tissue, using LRAT Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

