

Anti-DGAT2 Polyclonal Antibody 2

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Rat (predicted:Mouse,Dog,Cow,Horse,Sheep)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 44 kDa. Actual: 44 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

1. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human liver); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Incubation with (DGAT2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-05111) at 1: 200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining.

Verified Activity:

2. Sample:

Lane 1: Rat Liver tissue lysates

Primary: Anti-DGAT2 (TMAB-05111) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 44 kDa

Observed band size: 44 kDa

Application: WB,IHC-P,IHC-Fr,IF

Recommended WB: 1:500-2000; IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human DGAT2
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	84649
Uniprot ID:	Q96PD7

Research Background

Glucose and insulin are anabolic signals which upregulate the transcriptions of a series of lipogenic enzymes to convert excess carbohydrate into triglycerides for efficient energy storage. Acyl-coenzyme A:diacylglycerol acyltransferase, also known as DGAT1 and ARGP1, is a microsomal enzyme that assists in the synthesis of fatty acids into triglycerides. DGAT1 catalyzes the terminal and only committed step in triacylglycerol synthesis by using diacylglycerol (DAG) and fatty acyl CoA as substrates. DGAT1 plays a fundamental role in the metabolism of cellular diacylglycerol and is important in higher eukaryotes for physiologic processes involving triacylglycerol metabolism, such as intestinal fat absorption, lipoprotein assembly, adipose tissue formation and lactation. DGAT2, which has no homology to DGAT1, differs from DGAT1 in that its activity has been shown to be inhibited by MgCl in an in vitro

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assay. DGAT2 is expressed primarily in liver and white adipose tissue, which suggests that it plays an important role in mammalian triglyceride metabolism.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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