

Product name:	LRAT Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN13400
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human LRAT. AA range:111-160
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
Molecular Weight:	27kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

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],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 which is the chromophore for rhodopsin and the cone photopigments.,induction:LRAT activity is up-regulated by dietary vitamin A. Under conditions of vitamin A depletion, LRAT expression in the liver is induced by retinoic acid.,pathway:Cofactor metabolism; retinol metabolism.,similarity:Belongs to the H-rev107 family.,tissue specificity: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.,