



Polyclonal Anti- Na⁺-taurocholate cotransporting polypeptide, NTCP (Sepharose Bead Conjugate)

Catalogue No. PA1238-S

Lot No. 0121112053860

Ig type: rabbit IgG

Size: 100µg/vial

Specificity

Human, rat, mouse. No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

(Immunoprecipitation(IP))

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminal of human NTCP, different from the rat sequence by one amino acid.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Formulation

50% slurry in PBS pH 7.2 with 0.01mg NaN₃ preservative.

Storage

Store at 4°C for frequent use.

Description:

This Antagene antibody is immobilized via covalent binding of primary amino groups to N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS)-activated sepharose beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation assays

BACKGROUND

Na⁺-taurocholate cotransporting polypeptide (NTCP), also known as SLC10A1 (Solute carrier family 10, member 1) is the major bile acid uptake system in human hepatocytes. NTCP and the ileal transporter ASBT (apical sodium-dependent bile acid transporter) are two sodium-dependent transporters critical for the enterohepatic circulation of bile acids. The hASBT gene is known to be activated by the glucocorticoid receptor (GR).¹ Ho RH et al. indicates functionally important polymorphisms in NTCP exist and that the likelihood of being carriers of such polymorphisms is dependent on ethnicity.²

REFERENCE

1. Eloranta JJ, Jung D, Kullak-Ublick GA (2006). "The human Na⁺-taurocholate cotransporting polypeptide gene is activated by glucocorticoid receptor and peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-gamma coactivator-1alpha, and suppressed by bile acids via a small heterodimer partner-dependent mechanism.". *Mol. Endocrinol.* 20 (1): 65–79.
2. Ho RH, Leake BF, Roberts RL, et al. (2004). "Ethnicity-dependent polymorphism in Na⁺-taurocholate cotransporting polypeptide (SLC10A1) reveals a domain critical for bile acid substrate recognition.". *J. Biol. Chem.* 279 (8): 7213–22.