



Product Information Sheet

Polyclonal Anti- Na⁺-taurocholate cotransporting polypeptide, **NTCP**

Catalogue No. PA1238

Lot No. 0121112053860

Ig type rabbit IgG

Size 100µg/vial

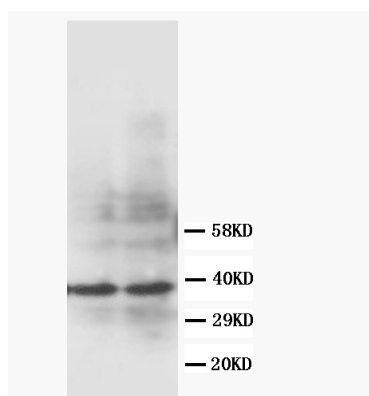
Specificity

Human, rat.

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

Western blot



Lane 1 : Rat liver tissue Lysate
Lane 2 : Rat liver tissue Lysate

Immunogen

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

Purity

Immunogen affinity purified.

Application

	Concentration	Tested Species	Concluded Species	Antigen Retrieval
WB	1µg/ml	Hu, Rat	Ms	-
IHC-P	-	-	-	-
IHC-F	-	-	-	-
ICC	-	-	-	-

Other applications have not been tested.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Reconstitution

0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500µg/ml.

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for longer time.

To reorder contact us at:

Antagene, Inc.

Toll Free: 1(866)964-2589

email: Info@antageneinc.com

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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.