



# Human aspartate aminotransferase (>95%) (DAGA-963)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Antigen Description</b>	Aspartate transaminase (AST) or aspartate aminotransferase, also known as AspAT/ASAT/AAT or serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT), is a pyridoxal phosphate (PLP)-dependent transaminase enzyme that was first described by Arthur Karmen and colleagues in 1954. AST catalyzes the reversible transfer of an $\alpha$ -amino group between aspartate and glutamate and, as such, is an important enzyme in amino acid metabolism. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells. Serum AST level, serum ALT (alanine transaminase) level, and their ratio (AST/ALT ratio) are commonly measured clinically as biomarkers for liver health. The tests are part of blood panels.
<b>Purity</b>	>95% by SDS-PAGE
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	Controls, Calibrators & Standards Immunoassays Clinical Chemistry Testing/Assay Validation
<b>Format</b>	Lyophilized
<b>Concentration</b>	Batch dependent - please inquire should you have specific requirements
<b>Buffer</b>	3.2 M ammonium sulfate with 0.05 M tris chloride, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT and 0.1 mM pyridoxal-5'-phosphate, pH 8.0.
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	2-8°C

## BACKGROUND

<b>Keywords</b>	Aspartate Transaminase;Glutamate Oxaloacetate;AST;GOT;sGOT;AspAT;ASAT;AAT;serum
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