



ASPARTATE TRANSAMINASE MITOCHONDRIAL (M-AST)

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Source:	Human	Purity:	Partially Purified
Form:	Liquid	Storage:	≤-20°C

Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/GOT/SGOT) exists in human tissue as two genetically and immunologically distinct isoenzymes, one associated with the cytoplasm (c-AST) and the other with the mitochondrial (m-AST). Both dimers are composed of two identical polypeptide subunits of about 400 amino acid residues, containing a highly conserved Lys-259 residue that covalently binds the prosthetic group Pyridoxal-5'-Phosphate. The molecular masses of the holo-enzymes are 93,000 Da for c-AST and 90,400 Da for m-AST, making it difficult to differentiate on polyacrylamide gels. The AST activity measured in serum is the sum of c-AST and m-AST. The main sources of AST are found in striated muscle, myocardium, and liver tissue. Elevated levels of m-AST in these tissues have been found to be correlated with myocardial infarctions and early phase muscular dystrophy. In addition, an increased ratio between m-AST and total AST would be highly suggestive of chronic alcoholism, independent of the presence of liver disease.



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