

ASPARTATE TRANSAMINASE

AST is divided into two isozymes based on its location in the cell: cytoplasmic aspartate aminotransferase (s-AST) and mitochondrial aspartate aminotransferase (m-AST). Because m-AST is located in the mitochondria, it is not easy to release into the blood. When the hepatocytes are necrotic, the m-AST is released from the mitochondria, making the AST in the serum higher.

Determination of serum aspartate aminotransferase is helpful to determine whether there is necrosis and damage to the heart and liver cells. The increase of AST is common in acute and chronic severe hepatitis, cirrhosis, liver cirrhosis, myocarditis, myocardial infarction, nephritis, cholangitis, dermatomyositis and pancreatitis.

Description	Abbr.	Cat No.	Remarks
Mitochondrial aspartate aminotransferase	mAST	SDZ900221	Control
Rabbit anti-human Cytosolic aspartate aminotransferase polyclonal antibodies	pAb<cAST>RB IgG	SDZ700220	EIA / WB