

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Recombinant Phospho-Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase (Ser79) Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN301391L

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Reactivity Human; Mouse; Rat

Immunogen A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues around (Ser79) of Human Phospho-

Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase

 Host
 Rabbit

 Isotype
 IgG,κ

 Clone
 B1158

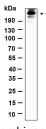
 Purification
 Protein A

Buffer PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications Recommended Dilution

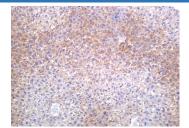
IHC 1:200-1:1000 WB 1:1000-1:15000

Data



Western Blot with Recombinant Phospho-Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase (Ser79) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000 dilution. Lane A: C6.

Observed-MW:266 kDa Calculated-MW:266 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse liver using Recombinant Phospho-Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase (Ser79) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Shipping Ice bag

Background

Acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) is a complex multifunctional enzyme system. ACC is a biotin-containing enzyme which catalyzes the carboxylation of acetyl-CoA to malonyl-CoA, the rate-limiting step in fatty acid synthesis. ACC-beta is thought to control fatty acid oxidation by means of the ability of malonyl-CoA to inhibit carnitine-palmitoyl-CoA transferase I, the rate-limiting step in fatty acid uptake and oxidation by mitochondria. ACC-beta may be involved in the regulation of fatty acid oxidation, rather than fatty acid biosynthesis. There is evidence for the presence of two ACC-beta isoforms.

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