

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

catalog number: AN301391L

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

Description

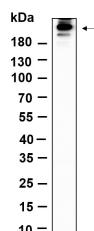
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues around (Ser79) of Human Phospho-Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	B1158
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

IHC	1:200-1:1000
WB	1:1000-1:15000
IF	1:200-1:1000
ELISA	1:5000-1:20000
IP	1:50-1:200

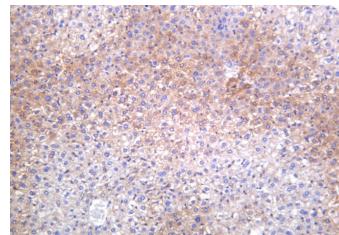
Data



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.

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623

Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086

Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

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