

ACACA Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number:E-AB-66498

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

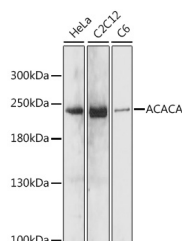
Description

Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human ACACA
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.01% thiomersal,50% glycerol,pH7.3.

Applications Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:200

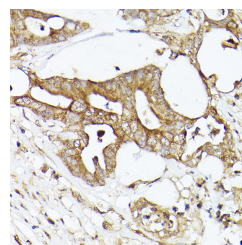
Data



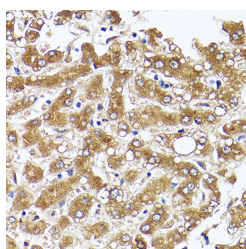
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using ACC1 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

Observed MW:240kDa

Calculated Mw:257kDa/259kDa/265kDa/269kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma using ACC1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50 (40x lens).Perform high pressure antigen retrieval with 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human liver using ACC1 Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:50 (40x lens).Perform high pressure antigen retrieval with 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

For Research Use Only

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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. There are two ACC forms, alpha and beta, encoded by two different genes. ACC-alpha is highly enriched in lipogenic tissues. The enzyme is under long term control at the transcriptional and translational levels and under short term regulation by the phosphorylation/dephosphorylation of targeted serine residues and by allosteric transformation by citrate or palmitoyl-CoA. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants divergent in the 5' sequence and encoding distinct isoforms have been found for this gene.

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