

Recombinant Acetyl Coenzyme A Carboxylase Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300810L

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

Description

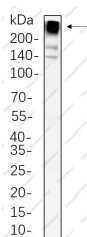
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Human Acetyl Coenzyme A Carboxylase protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C110434
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

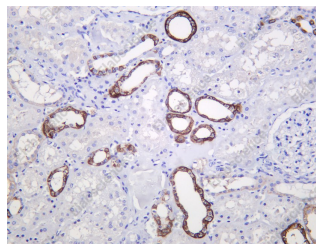
IHC	1:200-1:1000
WB	1:2000-1:10000
IF	1:200-1:1000
ELISA	1:5000-1:20000
IP	1:50-1:200

Data



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-8% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: PC-12 Predicted band size: 277kDa

Observed band size: 277kDa



Human kidney was stained with anti-Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase Rabbit antibody

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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

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