

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Recombinant Aconitase 1/ACO1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN301871L

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

Description

Reactivity Human; Rat; Mouse

Immunogen Recombinant human Aconitase 1/ACO1 fragment

 Host
 Rabbit

 Isotype
 IgG, κ

 Clone
 A583

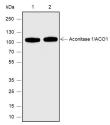
Purification Protein Apurified

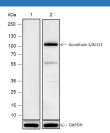
Buffer PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications Recommended Dilution

WB 1:500-1:2000

Data





Western Blot with Aconitase 1/ACO1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. Lane 1: Mouse kidney, Lane 2: Rat

kidney

Observed-MW:105 kDa Calculated-MW:98 kDa

Western Blot with Aconitase 1/ACO1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. Lane 1: Human liver tissue lysate, the Aconitase1/ACO1 Rabbit mAb pre-adsorbed with 3µM of the synthetic peptides, Lane 2: Human liver tissue lysate, the Aconitase 1/ACO1 Rabbit mAb with no peptide blocking.

Observed-MW:105 kDa Calculated-MW:98 kDa

Preparation & Storage

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

Shipping Ice bag

Background

Aconitase 1 is a bifunctional, cytosolic protein that functions as an essential enzyme in the TCA cycle and interacts with mRNA to control the levels of iron inside cells. When cellular iron levels are high, this protein binds to a 4Fe-4S cluster and functions as an aconitase. Aconitases are iron-sulfur proteins that function to catalyze the conversion of citrate to isocitrate. When cellular iron levels are low, the protein binds to iron-responsive elements (IREs), which are stem-loop structures found in the 5' UTR of ferritin mRNA, and in the 3' UTR of transferrin receptor mRNA.