

ACCα (K86) polyclonal antibody

Catalog: BCP00132 Host: Rabbit Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig

BackGround:

Acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) is a complex multifunctional enzyme system which catalyzes the carboxylation of acetyl-CoA to malonyl-CoA, the ratelimiting step in fatty acid synthesis. Exercise diminishes the activity of acetyl- CoA carboxylase in human muscle. ACCa (ACC1) is the rate-limiting enzyme in the biogenesis of long-chain fatty acids, and ACCB (ACC2) may control mitochondrial fatty acid oxidation. These two isoforms of ACC control the amount of fatty acids in the cells. The catalytic function of ACCa is regulated by phosphorylation (inactive) and dephosphorylation (active) of targeted Serine residues and by allosteric transformation by citrate or palmitoyl-CoA, which serve as the short-term regulatory mechanism of the enzyme. The gene encoding ACC α , which maps to human chromosome 17, encodes the 265 kDa α form of ACC, which is the major ACC in lipogenic tissues. The catalytic core of ACCB is homologous to that of ACCa except for an additional peptide of about 150 amino acids at the N-terminus.

Product:

Rabbit IgG, 1mg/ml in PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.2

Molecular Weight:

~ 265 kDa

Swiss-Prot:

Q13085

Purification&Purity:

The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen and the purity is > 95% (by SDS-PAGE).

Applications:

WB: 1:500~1:1000 IHC: 1:50~1:200

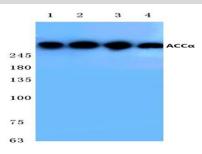
Storage&Stability:

Store at $4 \,\mathrm{C}$ short term. Aliquot and store at $-20 \,\mathrm{C}$ long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Specificity:

ACC α (H74) polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of ACC α protein.

DATA:



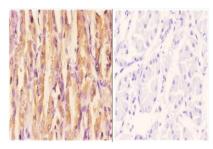
Western blot (WB) analysis of ACC α (K86) polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution

Lane1:Hela cell lysate

Lane2:Jurkat cell lysate

Lane3:NIH-3T3 cell lysate

Lane4:PC12 cell lysate



Immunohistochemistry (IHC) analyzes of ACC α (K86) pAb in paraffin-embeddedhuman stomach carcinoma tissue at 1:50.showing cell membrane, cytoplasmicstaining. Negative control (the right)Using PBS instead of primary antibody, secondary antibody is Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG-biotin followed by avidin-peroxidase.

Note:

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedure.