Acetyl Coenzyme A Carboxylase Recombinant antibody

Cat:B35062D

Company： HaoKebio

Uniprot ID:O00763

Organism: Rabbit

Species reactivity: Human

Molecular Weight Calculation: 277 kDa

Observed Molecular Weight: 277 kDa

Applications: IHC:1:200-1:500

IHC-Polymer:1:800-1:2000

IHC-TSA:1:1000-1:2500

WB:1:1000-1:5000

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. 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.

Protein full name:

Acetyl Coenzyme A

Synonyms:

ACC; ACAC; ACC1; ACCA; ACACAD

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein

Isotype:

IgG

Subcellular location:

Cytoplasm,Nucleus

Purity:

Affinity purification

Form:

Liquid

Storage Buffer:

PBS with 0.02%sodium azide,100 μg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.

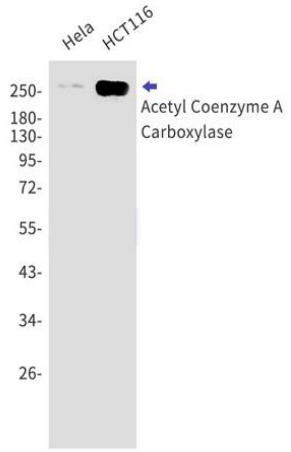
Storage:

Store at -20 ℃ for one year.

Experimental procedure:

Antigen retrieval: Citrate buffer (pH 9.0) , Medium high heat for 8 minutes, stop for 7 minutes, medium high heat for 8 minutes.Incubate antibody, 4℃ overnight.Secondary antibody: Poly-HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit & Mouse Universal Secondary Antibody, RT, 1h.

Images:



Dilution of 1:5000 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours.

Source of Reagents:

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