ACC1 polyclonal antibody

Catalog: BS90018 Host: Rabbit Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

BackGround:

Acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) is a complex multifunctional enzyme system which catalyzes the carboxylation of acetyl-CoA to malonyl-CoA, the rate-limiting step in fatty acid synthesis. Exercise diminishes the activity of acetyl-CoA carboxylase in human muscle. ACCα (ACC1) is the rate-limiting enzyme in the biogenesis of long-chain fatty acids, and ACCβ (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 ACCα 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 enzyme's short-term regulatory mechanism. The gene encoding ACCα maps to human chromosome 17 and encodes a form of ACC, which is the major ACC in lipogenic tissues. The catalytic core of ACCβ is homologous to that of the ACCα, 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 Human;Q5SWU9 Mouse;P11497 Rat

Purification&Purity:

Protein affinity purified.

Applications:

WB:1:500

ICC:1:50-1:200

IHC:1:50-1:200

FC:1:50-1:100

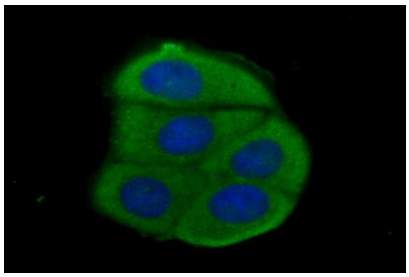
Storage&Stability:

Store at +4℃ after thawing. Aliquot store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

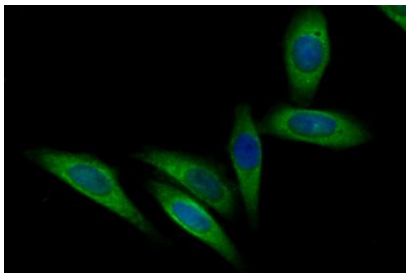
Specificity:

ACC1 polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of ACC1 protein.

DATA:



ICC staining Acetyl CoA Carboxylase 1 (ACC1) in MCF-7 cells (green). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 1% Blocker BSA for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with ER1803-80 at a dilution of 1:100 for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluorc™ 488 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/100 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).



ICC staining Acetyl CoA Carboxylase 1 (ACC1) in SiHa cells (green). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 1% Blocker BSA for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with ER1803-80 at a dilution of 1:200 for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluorc™ 488 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/100 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

Note:

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

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