

ACACA

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications: WB IF IP

Recommended Dilution: WB 1:200 - 1:2000 IF 1:50 - 1:200 IP 1:20 - 1:50

Calculated MW: 275kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human ACACA

Storage Buffer:

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonym:

ACC; ACAC; ACC1; ACCA; ACACAD;

Catalog #: A0110

Antibody Type:

Monoclonal Antibody

Species: Mouse

Gene ID: 31

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot: Q13085

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

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.

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