acetyl-ACC1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

CAB15606

Product Information

Size:

20uL, 50uL, 100uL, 200uL

Observed MW:

240kDa

Calculated MW:

257kDa/259kDa/265kDa/269 kDa

Applications:

WB IF

Reactivity:

Human, Mouse, Rat

Antibody Information

Recommended dilutions:
WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IF 1:50 - 1:200

Source:
Rabbit

Isotype:
IgG

Purification:
Affinity purification

Protein 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.

Immunogen information

Gene ID:
31

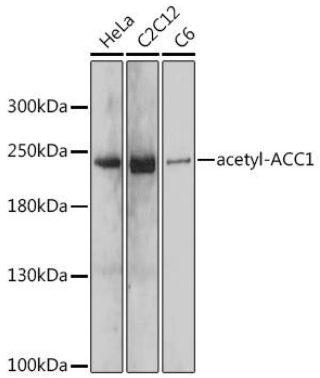
Uniprot
Q13085

Synonyms:
ACACA; ACAC; ACACAD; ACC; ACC1; ACCA

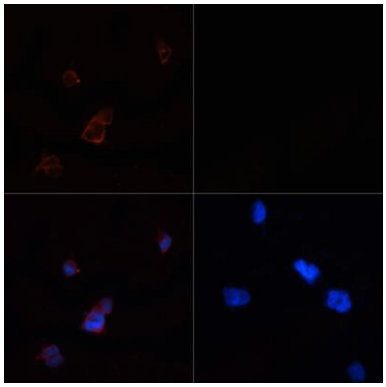
Immunogen:
A synthetic peptide of human acetyl-CoA carboxylase alpha.

Storage:
Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

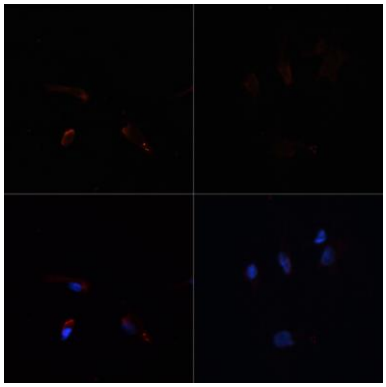
Product Images



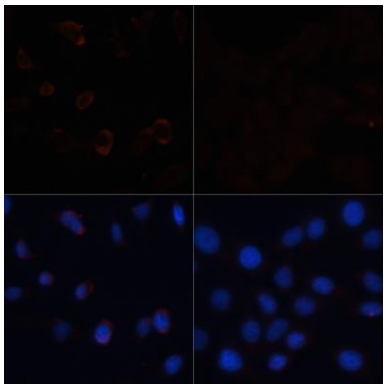
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using acetyl-ACC1 antibody (CAB15606) at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody: HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (CABS014) at 1:10000 dilution. Lysates/proteins: 25ug per lane. Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST. Detection: ECL Basic Kit (CABM00020). Exposure time: 30s.



Immunofluorescence analysis of 293T cells using acetyl-ACC1 antibody (CAB15606) at dilution of 1:100. 293T cells were treated by Hydrogen Peroxide (2 nM) at 37'C for 15 minutes after serum-starvation overnight(left). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of C6 cells using acetyl-ACC1 antibody (CAB15606) at dilution of 1:100. C6 cells were treated by Hydrogen Peroxide (2 nM) at 37'C for 15 minutes after serum-starvation overnight(left). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using acetyl-ACC1 antibody (CAB15606) at dilution of 1:100. HeLa cells were treated by Hydrogen Peroxide (2 nM) at 37'C for 15 minutes after serum-starvation overnight(left). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.