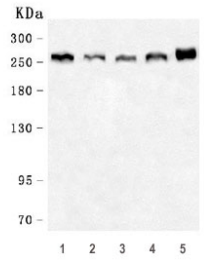
ACACA Antibody / ACC / Acetyl CoA Carboxylase 1 (RQ7316)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ7316	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	Q13085
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml
Limitations	This ACACA antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot testing of 1) human HeLa, 2) human A549, 3) rat brain, 4) mouse brain and 5) mouse NIH 3T3 cell lysate with ACACA antibody. Observed molecular weight ~260 kDa.

Description

Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1 also known as ACC-alpha or ACCa is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the ACACA gene. 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.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the ACACA antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Amino acids DSIIHMTQHISPTQRAEVIR were used as the immunogen for the ACACA antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the ACACA antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.