SCD1 Antibody / Stearoyl-CoA desaturase (FY12521)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY12521	Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 ug/ml	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-2 days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Lyophilized
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Buffer	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
UniProt	O00767
Applications	ELISA : 0.1-0.5ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/million cells Immunoprecipitation : 2-4ug/500ug of lysate Immunofluorescence : 5ug/ml Immunocytochemistry : 5ug/ml Western Blot : 0.25-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This SCD1 antibody is available for research use only.

Description

SCD1 antibody detects Stearoyl-CoA desaturase, an endoplasmic reticulum enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of saturated fatty acids into monounsaturated fatty acids, primarily oleate and palmitoleate. This reaction is essential for maintaining membrane fluidity, lipid signaling, and triglyceride synthesis. The SCD1 antibody is widely used in metabolism and lipid biology research to explore fatty acid desaturation and metabolic regulation.

SCD1 is encoded by the SCD gene located on human chromosome 10q24.31. The enzyme is approximately 41 kilodaltons and contains four transmembrane domains that anchor it to the ER membrane, where it introduces a cis-double bond between the ninth and tenth carbon atoms of saturated fatty acyl-CoAs. The desaturation reaction requires oxygen, NADH, and cytochrome b5, forming the core step in the synthesis of monounsaturated fatty acids.

The SCD1 antibody typically detects a 40Â–42 kilodalton band by western blot and reveals reticular ER staining in immunofluorescence microscopy. SCD1 plays a vital role in lipid homeostasis by controlling the ratio of saturated to

unsaturated fatty acids, influencing membrane composition, lipoprotein secretion, and energy storage.

Upregulation of SCD1 promotes lipogenesis and is associated with obesity, insulin resistance, and hepatic steatosis. Conversely, inhibition or genetic deletion of SCD1 enhances fatty acid oxidation and protects against metabolic disease. SCD1 expression is regulated by sterol regulatory element-binding protein 1c (SREBP1c) and peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs), linking it to dietary and hormonal control of lipid metabolism.

Beyond metabolism, SCD1 influences inflammation, cancer cell proliferation, and stem cell maintenance. High SCD1 expression correlates with poor prognosis in several cancers due to its role in sustaining membrane synthesis and redox balance. NSJ Bioreagents provides a validated SCD1 antibody optimized for western blot, immunohistochemistry, and metabolic pathway analysis, supporting research into fatty acid metabolism, energy regulation, and disease mechanisms.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the SCD1 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

E.coli-derived human SCD recombinant protein (Position: R26-S358) was used as the immunogen for the SCD1 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the SCD1 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.