
Summary

Production Name	ACC α Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IHC, WB, ELISA
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	ACACA
Alternative Names	ACACA; ACAC; ACC1; ACCA; Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1; ACC1; ACC-alpha
Gene ID	31.0
SwissProt ID	Q13085. The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ACC1. AA range: 46-95

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:5000..
Molecular Weight	265kD

Background

Product Name: ACC α Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab06479

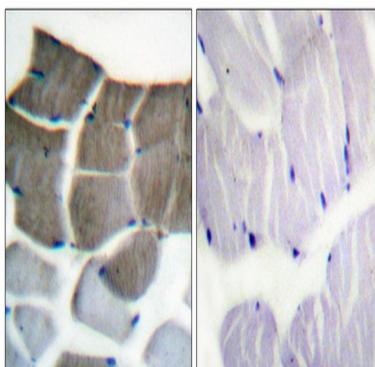


Acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) is a complex multifunctional enzyme system. ACC is a biotin-containing enzyme which catalyzes the carboxylation of acetyl-CoA to malonyl-CoA, the rate-limiting step in fatty acid synthesis. There are two ACC forms, alpha and beta, encoded by two different genes. ACC-alpha 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],catalytic activity:ATP + acetyl-CoA + HCO(3)(-) = ADP + phosphate + malonyl-CoA.,catalytic activity:ATP + biotin-carboxyl-carrier protein + CO(2) = ADP + phosphate + carboxybiotin-carboxyl-carrier protein.,cofactor:Binds 2 manganese ions per subunit.,cofactor:Biotin.,disease:Defects in ACACA are a cause of ACACA deficiency [MIM:200350]; also called ACAC or ACC deficiency. ACACA deficiency is an inborn error of de novo fatty acid synthesis. The disorder is associated with severe brain damage, persistent myopathy and poor growth.,enzyme regulation:By phosphorylation.,function:Catalyzes the rate-limiting reaction in the biogenesis of long-chain fatty acids. Carries out three functions: biotin carboxyl carrier protein, biotin carboxylase and carboxyltransferase.,online information:Acetyl-CoA carboxylase entry,pathway:Lipid metabolism; malonyl-CoA biosynthesis; malonyl-CoA from acetyl-CoA: step 1/1.,PTM:Phosphorylation on Ser-1263 is required for interaction with BRCA1.,similarity:Contains 1 ATP-grasp domain.,similarity:Contains 1 biotin carboxylation domain.,similarity:Contains 1 biotinyl-binding domain.,similarity:Contains 1 carboxyltransferase domain.,subunit:Interacts in its inactive phosphorylated form with the BRCT domains of BRCA1 which prevents ACACA dephosphorylation and inhibits lipid synthesis.,tissue specificity:Expressed in brain, placental, skeletal muscle, renal, pancreatic and adipose tissues; expressed at low level in pulmonary tissue; not detected in the liver.,

Research Area

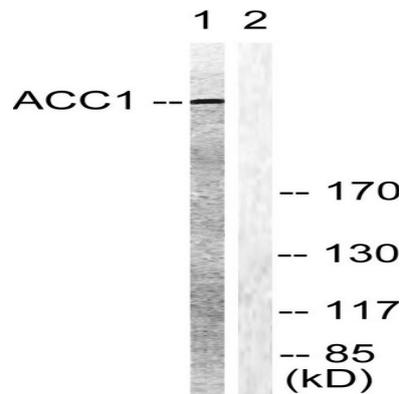
Fatty acid biosynthesis;Pyruvate metabolism;Propanoate metabolism;Insulin_Receptor;

Image Data

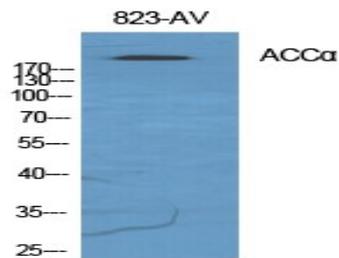


Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human skeletal muscle tissue, using ACC1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

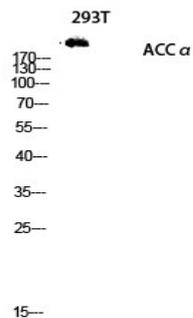
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Western blot analysis of lysates from NIH/3T3 cells, treated with PMA 125ng/ml 30', using ACC1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

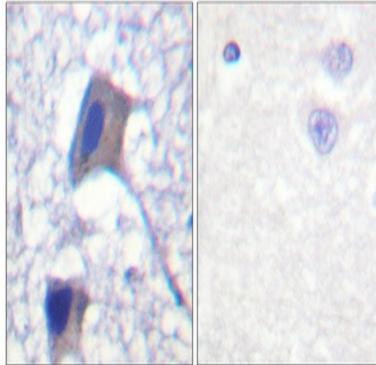


Western Blot analysis of various cells using ACC α Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 1000



Western blot analysis of 293T lysis using ACC α antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:1000

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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100 (4 $^{\circ}$, overnight) . High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative control (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.

Note

For research use only.