Product Name: ACSL6 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab06535
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000
Molecular Weight	78kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	ACSL6
Alternative Names	ACSL6; ACS2; FACL6; KIAA0837; LACS5; Long-chain-fatty-acid--CoA ligase 6; Long-chain acyl-CoA synthetase 6; LACS 6
Gene ID	23305.0
SwissProt ID	Q9UKU0
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ACSL6. AA range:499-548

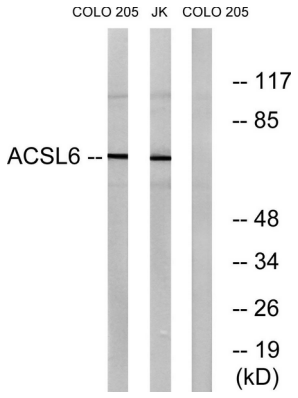
Background

The protein encoded by this gene catalyzes the formation of acyl-CoA from fatty acids, ATP, and CoA, using magnesium as a cofactor. The encoded protein plays a major role in fatty acid metabolism in the brain. Translocations with the ETV6 gene are causes of myelodysplastic syndrome with basophilia, acute myelogenous leukemia with eosinophilia, and acute eosinophilic leukemia. Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Apr 2011],catalytic activity:ATP + a long-chain carboxylic acid + CoA = AMP + diphosphate + an acyl-CoA.,cofactor:Magnesium.,developmental stage:Expression is low at earlier stages of erythroid development but is very high in reticulocytes.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ACSL6 may be a cause of acute eosinophilic leukemia (AEL). Translocation t(5;12)(q31;p13) with ETV6.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ACSL6 may be a cause of acute myelogenous leukemia with eosinophilia. Translocation t(5;12)(q31;p13) with ETV6.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ACSL6 may be a cause of myelodysplastic syndrome with basophilia. Translocation t(5;12)(q31;p13) with ETV6.,function:Activation of long-chain fatty acids for both synthesis of cellular lipids, and degradation via beta-oxidation. Plays an important role in fatty acid metabolism in brain and the acyl-CoAs produced may be utilized exclusively for the synthesis of the brain lipid.,similarity:Belongs to the ATP-dependent AMP-binding enzyme family.,tissue specificity:Expressed predominantly in erythrocyte precursors, in particular in reticulocytes, fetal blood cells derived from fetal liver, haemopoietic stem cells from cord blood, bone marrow, and brain.,

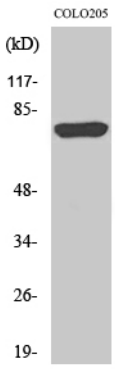
Research Area

Fatty acid metabolism;PPAR;Adipocytokine;

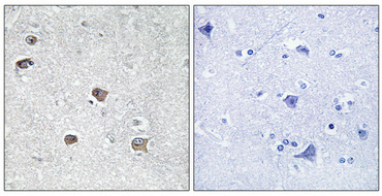
Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO and Jurkat cells, using ACSL6 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using ACSL6 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 1000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100（4°,overnight）. High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negetive contrl （right） obtaned from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.