

---

**Product Name: MCAD Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody****Catalog #: APRab13701**

For research use only.

**Summary**

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

**Application**

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:50-1:300
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	46kDa

**Antigen Information**

<b>Gene Name</b>	ACADM
<b>Alternative Names</b>	ACADM; Medium-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase, mitochondrial; MCAD
<b>Gene ID</b>	34.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P11310
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MCAD. AA range:134-183

**Background**

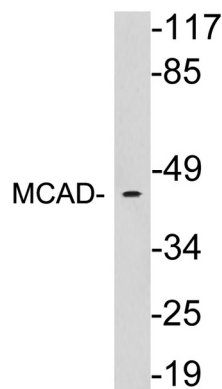
This gene encodes the medium-chain specific (C4 to C12 straight chain) acyl-Coenzyme A dehydrogenase. The homotetramer

enzyme catalyzes the initial step of the mitochondrial fatty acid beta-oxidation pathway. Defects in this gene cause medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, a disease characterized by hepatic dysfunction, fasting hypoglycemia, and encephalopathy, which can result in infantile death. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],catalytic activity:Acyl-CoA + acceptor = 2,3-dehydroacyl-CoA + reduced acceptor.,cofactor:FAD.,disease:Defects in ACADM are the cause of medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (MCAD deficiency) [MIM:201450]. It is an autosomal recessive disease which causes fasting hypoglycemia, hepatic dysfunction, and encephalopathy, often resulting in death in infancy. The disease frequency is one in 13000.,function:This enzyme is specific for acyl chain lengths of 4 to 16.,miscellaneous:A number of straight-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenases of different substrate specificities are present in mammalian tissues.,miscellaneous:Utilizes the electron transfer flavoprotein (ETF) as electron acceptor that transfers the electrons to the main mitochondrial respiratory chain via ETF-ubiquinone oxidoreductase (ETF dehydrogenase).,pathway:Lipid metabolism; mitochondrial fatty acid beta-oxidation.,similarity:Belongs to the acyl-CoA dehydrogenase family.,subunit:Homotetramer. Interacts with the heterodimeric electron transfer flavoprotein ETF.,

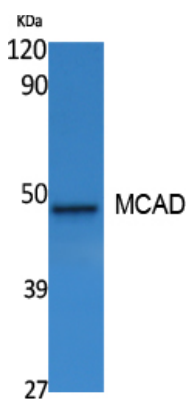
## Research Area

Fatty acid metabolism;Valine; leucine and isoleucine degradation;beta-Alanine metabolism;Propanoate metabolism;PPAR;

## Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa cells, using MCAD antibody.



Western Blot analysis of extracts from A549 cells, using MCAD Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000