
Product Name: ABCD1 / ALD (12L9) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**Catalog #: AMRe06414**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ICC/IF,FC
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	0.5mg/ml. The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent.
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:1000-1:2000,ICC/IF 1:100-1:200,FC 1:20-1:50
Molecular Weight	83kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	ABCD1
Alternative Names	ABC42; Abcd1; ALD; Aldgh; ALDP; AMN;
Gene ID	215.0
SwissProt ID	P33897
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human ABCD1

Background

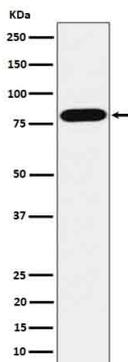
Probable transporter. The nucleotide-binding fold acts as an ATP-binding subunit with ATPase activity. ATP-dependent

transporter of the ATP-binding cassette (ABC) family involved in the transport of very long chain fatty acid (VLCFA)- CoA from the cytosol to the peroxisome lumen (PubMed:11248239, PubMed:15682271, PubMed:16946495, PubMed:18757502, PubMed:21145416, PubMed:23671276, PubMed:29397936, PubMed:33500543). Coupled to the ATP- dependent transporter activity has also a fatty acyl-CoA thioesterase activity (ACOT) and hydrolyzes VLCFA-CoA into VLCFA prior their ATP- dependent transport into peroxisomes, the ACOT activity is essential during this transport process (PubMed:33500543, PubMed:29397936). Thus, plays a role in regulation of VLCFAs and energy metabolism namely, in the degradation and biosynthesis of fatty acids by beta-oxidation, mitochondrial function and microsomal fatty acid elongation (PubMed:23671276, PubMed:21145416). Involved in several processes; namely, controls the active myelination phase by negatively regulating the microsomal fatty acid elongation activity and may also play a role in axon and myelin maintenance. Controls also the cellular response to oxidative stress by regulating mitochondrial functions such as mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation and depolarization. And finally controls the inflammatory response by positively regulating peroxisomal beta-oxidation of VLCFAs (By similarity).

Research Area

ABC transporters;

Image Data



Western blot analysis of ABCD1 / ALD in HepG2 cell lysate.