

Acetyl CoA Carboxylase 1(ACC1) Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #HW227

Package Size: #HW227-1 50ul #HW227-2 100ul

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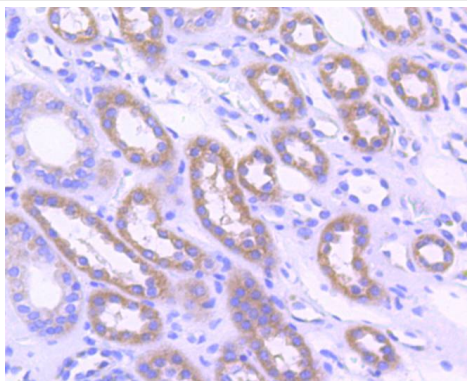
Description

Product Name	Acetyl CoA Carboxylase 1(ACC1) Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	ST53-08
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Other Names	ACAC antibody ACACA antibody ACACA_HUMAN antibody ACACB antibody ACC alpha antibody ACC antibody ACC beta antibody ACC-alpha antibody ACC1 antibody ACC2 antibody ACCA antibody ACCB antibody Acetyl CoA carboxylase 1 antibody Acetyl CoA carboxylase 2 antibody Acetyl CoA carboxylase alpha antibody Acetyl CoA carboxylase beta antibody Acetyl Coenzyme A carboxylase alpha antibody Acetyl Coenzyme A carboxylase beta antibody Biotin carboxylase antibody COA1 antibody COA2 antibody HACC275 antibody OTTHUMP00000164069 antibody OTTHUMP00000164070 antibody OTTHUMP00000164076 antibody OTTHUMP00000240532 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q13085
Calculated MW	265 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

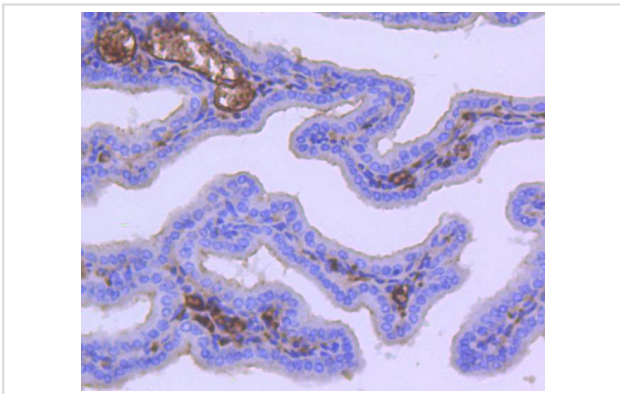
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000 IHC: 1:50-1:200

Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-Acetyl CoA Carboxylase 1 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse placenta tissue using anti-Acetyl CoA Carboxylase 1 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

Background

Acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) is a complex multifunctional enzyme system which catalyzes the carboxylation of acetyl-CoA to malonyl-CoA, the rate-limiting step in fatty acid synthesis. Exercise diminishes the activity of acetyl-CoA carboxylase in human muscle. ACC α (ACC1) is the rate-limiting enzyme in the biogenesis of long-chain fatty acids, and ACC β (ACC2) may control mitochondrial fatty acid oxidation. These two isoforms of ACC control the amount of fatty acids in the cells. The catalytic function of ACC α is regulated by phosphorylation (inactive) and dephosphorylation (active) of targeted serine residues and by allosteric transformation by citrate or palmitoyl-CoA, which serve as the enzymes short-term regulatory mechanism. The gene encoding ACC α maps to human chromosome 17 and encodes a form of ACC, which is the major ACC in lipogenic tissues. The catalytic core of ACC β is homologous to that of the ACC α , except for an additional peptide of about 150 amino acids at the N-terminus.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.