



Human ACACB blocking peptide (CDBP0282)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Blocking/Immunizing peptide for anti-ACACB antibody
Antigen Description	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. ACC-beta is thought to control fatty acid oxidation by means of the ability of malonyl-CoA to inhibit carnitine-palmitoyl-CoA transferase I, the rate-limiting step in fatty acid uptake and oxidation by mitochondria. ACC-beta may be involved in the regulation of fatty acid oxidation, rather than fatty acid biosynthesis. There is evidence for the presence of two ACC-beta isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Species	Human
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	Apuri, BL, ELISA
Format	Lyophilized powder
Size	100 µg
Preservative	None
Storage	Shipped at ambient temperature, store at -20°C.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	ACACB acetyl-CoA carboxylase beta [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	ACACB
Synonyms	ACACB; acetyl-CoA carboxylase beta; ACC2; ACCB; HACC275; acetyl-CoA carboxylase 2;

ACC-beta; acetyl-Coenzyme A carboxylase beta;

Entrez Gene ID	32
mRNA Refseq	NM_001093.3
Protein Refseq	NP_001084.3
UniProt ID	O00763
Chromosome Location	12q24.11
Pathway	AMPK signaling, organism-specific biosystem; Activation of Gene Expression by SREBP (SREBF), organism-specific biosystem; Adipocytokine signaling pathway, organism-specific biosystem; Adipocytokine signaling pathway, conserved biosystem; BDNF signaling pathway, organism-specific biosystem; Biotin transport and metabolism, organism-specific biosystem; ChREBP activates metabolic gene expression, organism-specific biosystem; Defective AMN causes hereditary megaloblastic anemia 1, organism-specific
Function	ATP binding; acetyl-CoA carboxylase activity; biotin binding; biotin carboxylase activity; metal ion binding; protein binding;