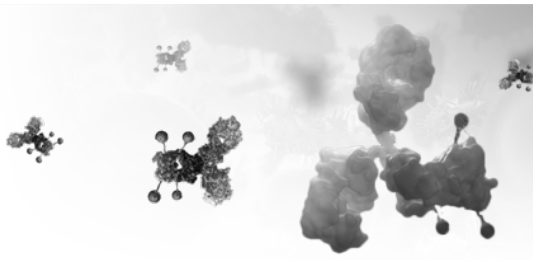

Rabbit anti-Human Acetyl Coenzyme A Carboxylase Polyclonal antibody, clone D4 (DPABY-708)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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]
Target	Acetyl Coenzyme A Carboxylase
Immunogen	Recombinant fragment corresponding to a region within amino acids 2214 and 2444 of Acetyl Coenzyme A Carboxylase (Uniprot ID#O00763)
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	D4
Purification	Purified by antigen-affinity chromatography.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB-Ag
Molecular Weight	277 kDa

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Cellular Localization	Endomembrane system
Positive Control	Target recombinant protein
Format	Liquid
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Size	100 µl
Buffer	0.1M Tris, 0.1M Glycine, 10% Glycerol (pH7). 0.01% Thimerosal was added as a preservative.
Preservative	None
Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. Aliquot and store at -20℃ or below. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

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
Protein Refseq	NP_001084
UniProt ID	O00763
Chromosome Location	12q24.11
Pathway	AMPK signaling; AMPK signaling pathway; Activation of gene expression by SREBF (SREBP); Adipocytokine signaling pathway; BDNF signaling pathway; Biotin transport and metabolism; ChREBP activates metabolic gene expression; Defective AMN causes hereditary m.
Function	ATP binding; acetyl-CoA carboxylase activity; biotin binding; biotin carboxylase activity; metal ion binding; protein binding;

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