Anti-Acetyl Coenzyme A Carboxylase Rabbit mAb

Purified Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # R011403

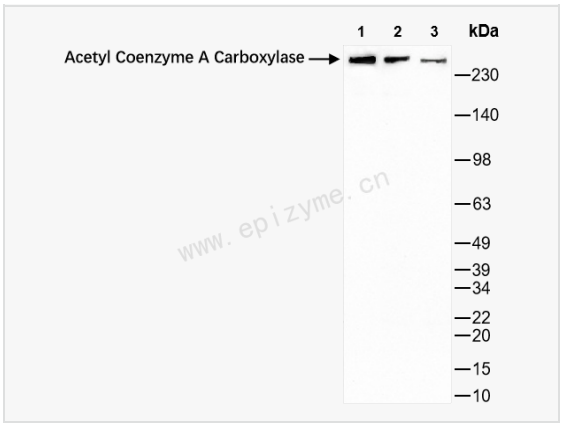
Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P/IF (Tissue-P), IF (Cell)/ICC, ELISA
Reactivity	Human
Dilution	WB 1:1,000~1:2,000; IHC-P 1:100~1:200; IF 1:100~1:200
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	92K41K44
Isotype	IgG
Label	Unconjugated
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Acetyl Coenzyme A Carboxylase
Format	Affinity purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, pH 7.3.
Storage	Shipped on wet ice. Store at -20℃. Stable for 24 months from date of receipt. Aliquoting is unnecessary for -20℃ storage.
Precautions	Anti-Acetyl Coenzyme A Carboxylase Rabbit mAb [92K41K44] is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

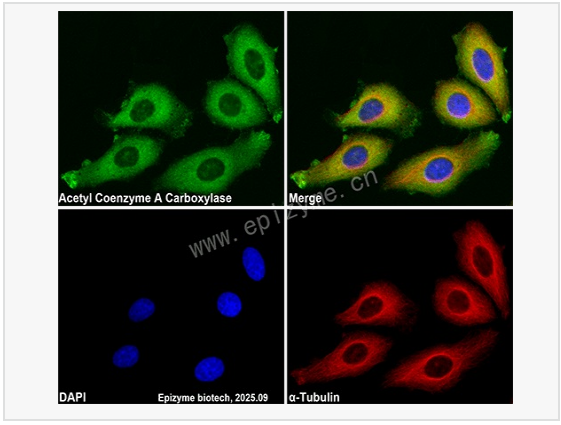
Protein Information

Synonyms	ACC2; ACCB; ACACB; Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 2; ACC-beta.
Calculated MW	Calculated MW: 277 kDa; Observed MW: 277 kDa
Uniprot ID	O00763
Gene ID	32
Background	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]
Cellular Location	Mitochondrion.
Tissue Location	Widely expressed with highest levels in heart, skeletal muscle, liver, adipose tissue, mammary gland, adrenal gland and colon (PubMed:9099716). Isoform 3 is expressed in skeletal muscle, adipose tissue

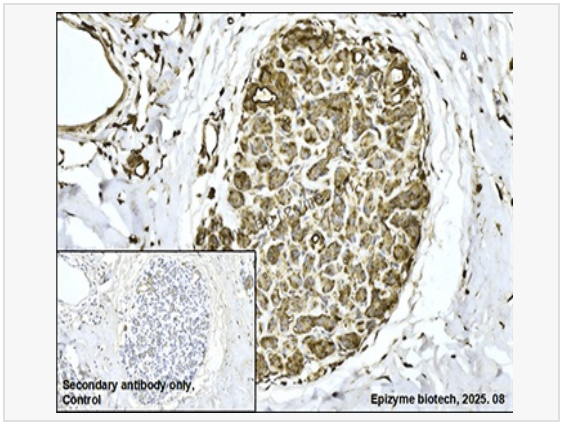
Validation Images



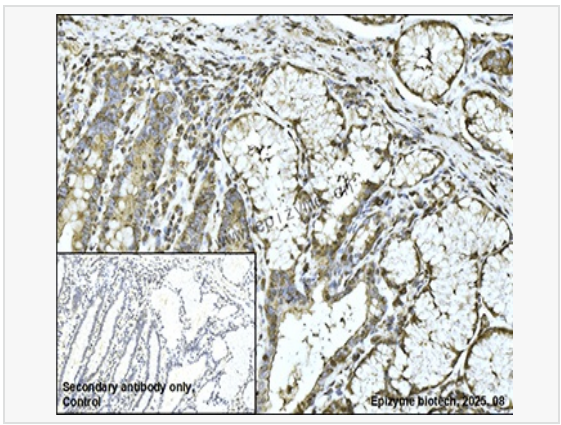
Western Blot - Anti-Acetyl Coenzyme A Carboxylase Rabbit mAb [92K41K44]
All lanes: R011403 at 1:2,000 dilution
Lane 1: Hel (Human erythroLeukemia suspension cell) whole cell lysates
Lane 2: K562 (Human chronic myeloid leukemia cell) whole cell lysates
Lane 3: U87 (Human malignant glioblastoma epithelial cells) whole cell lysates
Lysates/proteins at 10 µg per lane.
Secondary antibody: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L), HRP Conjugated (Cat. No. LF102) at 1:5,000 dilution
Predicted band size: 277 kDa
Observed band size: 277 kDa
Developed using the ECL technique (Cat. No. SQ201).



Immunofluorescence - Anti-Acetyl Coenzyme A Carboxylase Rabbit mAb [92K41K44]
Sample: HeLa cells
The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (10 min), permeabilized with 0.5% Triton X-100 for 10 minutes and then blocked with 5% BSA in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 0.5 hours.
Primary antibodies: R011403 at 1:100 dilution and α-tubulin Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Cat. No. LF209) at 1:100 dilution
Secondary antibodies: Goat anti-Rabbit (488) at 1:1,000 dilution (shown in green) and Goat anti-Mouse (555) at 1:1,000 dilution (shown in red)
Nuclei were stained with DAPI (shown in blue).



Immunohistochemistry - Anti-Acetyl Coenzyme A Carboxylase Rabbit mAb [92K41K44]
Sample: Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded human breast cancer tissue
Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 30 mins.
Primary antibody: R011403 at 1:200 dilution
Secondary antibody: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L), HRP conjugated at 1:1,000 dilution
DAB was used as the chromogen.
Counter stained with hematoxylin.
Positive/negative staining were presented.
Only the secondary antibody was used as the negative control.



Immunohistochemistry - Anti-Acetyl Coenzyme A Carboxylase Rabbit mAb [92K41K44]
Sample: Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded human gastric cancera tissue
Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 30 mins.
Primary antibody: R011403 at 1:200 dilution
Secondary antibody: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L), HRP conjugated at 1:1,000 dilution
DAB was used as the chromogen.
Counter stained with hematoxylin.
Positive/negative staining were presented.
Only the secondary antibody was used as the negative control.