

兔抗 ACACA 多克隆抗体

中文名称：兔抗 ACACA 多克隆抗体

英文名称：Anti-ACACA (Ab-79) rabbit polyclonal antibody

别名：ACC; ACAC; ACC1; ACCA; ACACAD

相关类别：一抗

储存：冷冻（-20℃）避光

宿主：Rabbit

抗原：ACACA

反应种属：Human

标记物：Unconjugate

克隆类型：rabbit polyclonal

技术规格

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. There are two ACC forms, alpha and beta, encoded by two different genes. ACC-alpha is highly enriched in lipogenic tissues. The enzyme is under long term control at the transcriptional and translational levels and under short term regulation by the phosphorylation/dephosphorylation of targeted serine residues and by allosteric transf

	ormation by citrate or palmitoyl-CoA. Multiple alter natively spliced transcript variants divergent in the 5' sequence and encoding distinct isoforms have b een found for this gene.
Applications:	WB
Name of antibody:	ACACA
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide of human ACACA (Ab-79)
Full name:	acetyl-CoA carboxylase alpha
Synonyms :	ACC; ACAC; ACC1; ACCA; ACACAD
SwissProt:	Q13085
WB Predicted band size:	266 kDa
WB Positive control:	Hela and HUVEC cells
WB Recommended dilution:	500-1000

