

## Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-ACC1/ACACA (Phospho-S79) Antibody	
Gene Name	ACACA	
Source	Rabbit	
Clonality	Polyclonal	
Isotype	IgG	
Species Reactivity	human, mouse, rat	
Tested Application	WB, IHC, ICC/IF	
Contents	500 ug/ml antibody with PBS, 0.02% NaN <sub>3</sub> , 1 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.	
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human ACC1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser79.	
Concentration	500 ug/ml	
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.	
Observed MW	280 kDa	
Dilution Ratios	Western blot (WB): 1:500-2000 Immunohistochemistry (IHC): 1:50-200 Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence (ICC/IF): 1:50-200 (Boiling the paraffin sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, or PH8.0 EDTA repair liquid for 20 mins is required for the staining of formalin/paraffin sections.) Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.	

## Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied. 6 months 2 to 8°C after reconstitution. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## Background Information

Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1 also known as ACC-alpha or ACCα is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the ACACA gene. 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 transformation by citrate or palmitoyl-CoA. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants divergent in the 5' sequence and encoding distinct isoforms have been found for this gene.

## Selected Validation Data

暂无图片