

DESCRIPTION

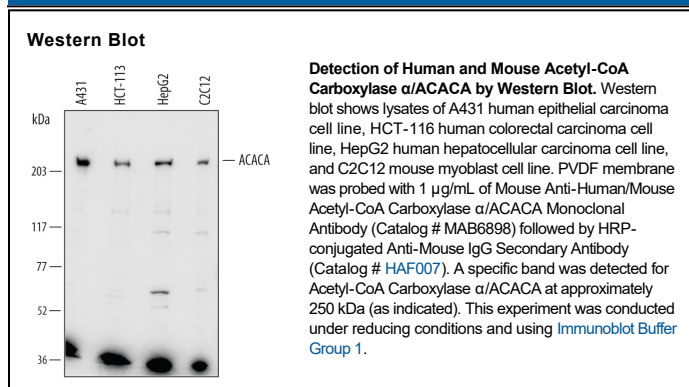
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects human Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase α /ACACA in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 738421
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase α /ACACA Pro1185-Phe1352 Accession # Q13085
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 μ g/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

ACAC-A (Acetyl-CoA carboxylase alpha/1; also ACC-1 and biotin carboxylase) is a 260-265 kDa cytoplasmic, phosphorylated biotinyl-enzyme. It is widely expressed, and found to be concentrated in hepatocytes, adipocytes and lactating mammary epithelium. It is one of two gene products (ACAC-B/beta being the other) that catalyze the formation of malonyl-CoA from acetyl-CoA. The formation of malonyl-CoA by ACAC-A is a rate-limiting step in fatty acid synthesis; malonyl-CoA formed by ACAC-B acts as a regulator of CPT-1 during fatty acid oxidation. Human ACAC-A is 2346 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains an N-terminal acetylated Met, one ATP-Grasp domain (aa 275-466) with an embedded biotin carboxylation domain (aa 117-618), a biotinyl-binding region (aa 752-818), and a carboxyltransferase domain (aa 1698-2194). There are at least 17 utilized phosphorylation sites, and two acetylated Lys. ACAC-A exists as either a dimer or higher-order oligomer. Multiple splice variants exist. One possesses an alternative start site at Met79, a second utilizes an alternative start site 37 aa upstream of the standard site, and a third (called PIII) shows a 17 aa substitution for aa 1-75. Over aa 1185-1352, human ACAC-A shares 95% aa identity with mouse ACAC-A, and 97% aa identity with both ovine and bovine ACAC-A.