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ACOT8 Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21424b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	O14734
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB48192
Calculated MW	35914

Additional Information

Gene ID	10005
Other Names	Acyl-coenzyme A thioesterase 8, Acyl-CoA thioesterase 8, Choloyl-coenzyme A thioesterase, HIV-Nef-associated acyl-CoA thioesterase, PTE-2, Peroxisomal acyl-coenzyme A thioester hydrolase 1, PTE-1, Peroxisomal long-chain acyl-CoA thioesterase 1, Thioesterase II, hACTE-III, hACTEIII, hTE, ACOT8, ACTEIII, PTE1, PTE2
Target/Specificity	This ACOT8 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 275-310 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ACOT8.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	ACOT8 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ACOT8
Synonyms	ACTEIII, PTE1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:100925

Function	Catalyzes the hydrolysis of acyl-CoAs into free fatty acids and coenzyme A (CoASH), regulating their respective intracellular levels (PubMed:15194431, PubMed:9153233, PubMed:9299485). Displays no strong substrate specificity with respect to the carboxylic acid moiety of Acyl-CoAs (By similarity). Hydrolyzes medium length (C2 to C20) straight-chain, saturated and unsaturated acyl-CoAS but is inactive towards substrates with longer aliphatic chains (PubMed:9153233, PubMed:9299485). Moreover, it catalyzes the hydrolysis of CoA esters of bile acids, such as choloyl-CoA and chenodeoxycholoyl-CoA and competes with bile acid CoA:amino acid N-acyltransferase (BAAT) (By similarity). Is also able to hydrolyze CoA esters of dicarboxylic acids (By similarity). It is involved in the metabolic regulation of peroxisome proliferation (PubMed:15194431).
Cellular Location	Peroxisome matrix. Note=Predominantly localized in the peroxisome but a localization to the cytosol cannot be excluded
Tissue Location	Detected in a T-cell line (at protein level). Ubiquitous (PubMed:9153233, PubMed:9299485)

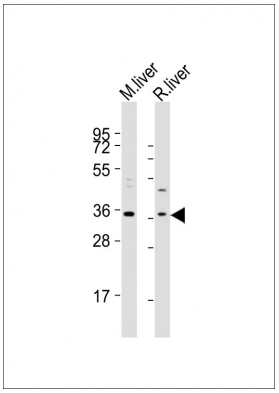
Background

Acyl-CoA thioesterases are a group of enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of acyl-CoAs to the free fatty acid and coenzyme A (CoASH), providing the potential to regulate intracellular levels of acyl-CoAs, free fatty acids and CoASH. May mediate Nef-induced down-regulation of CD4. Major thioesterase in peroxisomes. Competes with BAAT (Bile acid CoA: amino acid N- acyltransferase) for bile acid-CoA substrate (such as chenodeoxycholoyl-CoA). Shows a preference for medium-length fatty acyl-CoAs (By similarity). May be involved in the metabolic regulation of peroxisome proliferation.

References

Watanabe H.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 238:234-239(1997).
Liu L.X.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 272:13779-13785(1997).
Jones J.M.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 274:9216-9223(1999).
Deloukas P.,et al.Nature 414:865-871(2001).
Ishizuka M.,et al.Exp. Cell Res. 297:127-141(2004).

Images



All lanes : Anti-ACOT8 Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: mouse liver lysates Lane 2: rat liver lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 36 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.