

ACOX1 Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP2523A

Product Information

Application IHC-P, E **Primary Accession** Q15067

Reactivity Human, Mouse

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW 74424
Antigen Region 7-37

Additional Information

Gene ID 51

Other Names Peroxisomal acyl-coenzyme A oxidase 1, AOX, Palmitoyl-CoA oxidase,

Straight-chain acyl-CoA oxidase, SCOX, ACOX1, ACOX

Target/Specificity This ACOX1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH

conjugated synthetic peptide between 7-37 amino acids from the N-terminal

region of human ACOX1.

Dilution IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation

followed by dialysis against PBS.

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 ACOX1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in

diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name ACOX1 (HGNC:119)

Synonyms ACOX

Function Involved in the initial and rate-limiting step of peroxisomal beta-oxidation

of straight-chain saturated and unsaturated very-long- chain fatty acids

(PubMed: 15060085, PubMed: 17458872, PubMed: 17603022,

PubMed:32169171, PubMed:33234382, PubMed:7876265). Catalyzes the desaturation of fatty acyl-CoAs such as palmitoyl-CoA (hexadecanoyl- CoA) to 2-trans-enoyl-CoAs ((2E)-enoyl-CoAs) such as (2E)-hexadecenoyl- CoA, and donates electrons directly to molecular oxygen (O(2)), thereby producing hydrogen peroxide (H(2)O(2)) (PubMed:17458872, PubMed:17603022, PubMed:7876265).

Cellular Location

Peroxisome.

Tissue Location

Widely expressed with highest levels of isoform 1 and isoform 2 detected in testis. Isoform 1 is expressed at higher levels than isoform 2 in liver and kidney while isoform 2 levels are higher in brain, lung, muscle, white adipose tissue and testis. Levels are almost equal in heart.

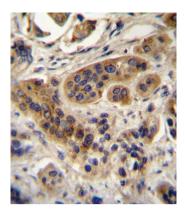
Background

ACOX1 is the first enzyme of the fatty acid beta-oxidation pathway, which catalyzes the desaturation of acyl-CoAs to 2-trans-enoyl-CoAs. It donates electrons directly to molecular oxygen, thereby producing hydrogen peroxide. Defects in this gene result in pseudoneonatal adrenoleukodystrophy, a disease that is characterized by accumulation of very long chain fatty acids.

References

Strausberg, R.L., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903 (2002). Chu, R., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 270(9):4908-4915 (1995). Aoyama, T., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 198(3):1113-1118 (1994). Fournier, B., et al., J. Clin. Invest. 94(2):526-531 (1994). Varanasi, U., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 91(8):3107-3111 (1994).

Images



ACOX1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP2523A)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human bladder carcinoma followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of ACOX1 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

Citations

• <u>Transcriptional coactivator PGC-1alpha promotes peroxisomal remodeling and biogenesis.</u>

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