

EHHADH Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP51182

Product Information

| Application | WB, IHC-P |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Primary Accession | <u>Q08426</u> |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Calculated MW | 79495 |

Additional Information

| Gene ID | 1962 |
|-------------|---|
| Other Names | Peroxisomal bifunctional enzyme, PBE, PBFE, Enoyl-CoA hydratase/3, 2-trans-enoyl-CoA isomerase, 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase, EHHADH, ECHD |
| Dilution | WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A |
| Format | 0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50% |
| Storage | Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt |

Protein Information

| Name | EHHADH (<u>HGNC:3247</u>) |
|----------|--|
| Synonyms | ECHD |
| Function | Peroxisomal trifunctional enzyme possessing 2-enoyl-CoA hydratase, 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase, and delta 3, delta 2-enoyl- CoA isomerase activities. Catalyzes two of the four reactions of the long chain fatty acids peroxisomal beta-oxidation pathway (By similarity). Can also use branched-chain fatty acids such as 2-methyl- 2E-butenoyl-CoA as a substrate, which is hydrated into (2S,3S)-3- hydroxy-2-methylbutanoyl-CoA (By similarity). Optimal isomerase for 2,5 double bonds into 3,5 form isomerization in a range of enoyl-CoA species (Probable). Also able to isomerize both 3-cis and 3-trans double bonds into the 2-trans form in a range of enoyl-CoA species (By similarity). With HSD17B4, catalyzes the hydration of trans-2-enoyl-CoA and the dehydrogenation of 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA, but with opposite chiral specificity (PubMed:15060085). Regulates the amount of medium-chain dicarboxylic fatty acids which are essential regulators of all fatty acid oxidation pathways (By similarity). Also involved in the degradation of long-chain dicarboxylic acids through |

peroxisomal beta- oxidation (PubMed:Cellular LocationPeroxisome.Tissue LocationLiver and kidney. Strongly expressed in the terminal segments of the proximal
tubule. Lower amounts seen in the brain.

References

Hoefler G.,et al.Genomics 19:60-67(1994). Cherkaoui-Malki M.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2001) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004). Totoki Y.,et al.Submitted (APR-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Muzny D.M.,et al.Nature 440:1194-1198(2006).

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