

ACADM Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76375

Product Information

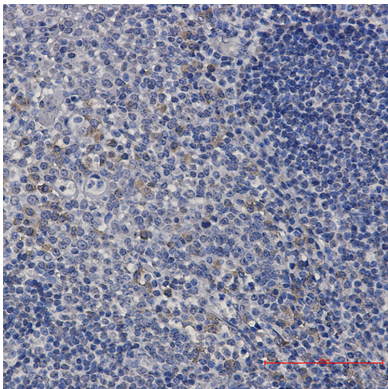
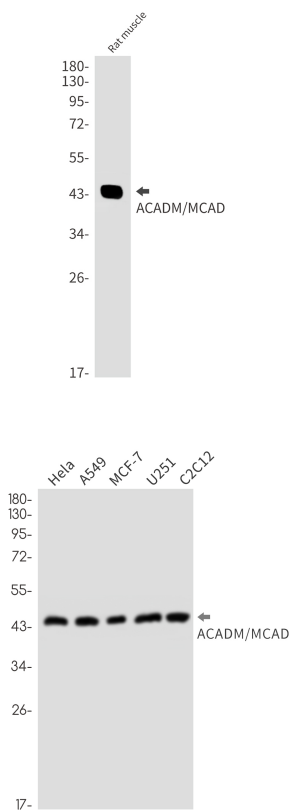
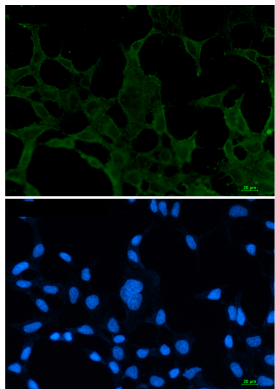
Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IP, ICC
Primary Accession	P11310
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Calculated MW	46588

Additional Information

Gene ID	34
Other Names	ACADM
Dilution	WB~~1/500-1/1000 IHC-P~~N/A IHC-F~~N/A IP~~1/20 ICC~~N/A
Format	50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	ACADM (HGNC:89)
Function	Medium-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase is one of the acyl-CoA dehydrogenases that catalyze the first step of mitochondrial fatty acid beta-oxidation, an aerobic process breaking down fatty acids into acetyl-CoA and allowing the production of energy from fats (PubMed: 1970566 , PubMed: 21237683 , PubMed: 2251268 , PubMed: 8823175). The first step of fatty acid beta-oxidation consists in the removal of one hydrogen from C-2 and C-3 of the straight-chain fatty acyl-CoA thioester, resulting in the formation of trans-2-enoyl-CoA (PubMed: 2251268). Electron transfer flavoprotein (ETF) is the electron acceptor that transfers electrons to the main mitochondrial respiratory chain via ETF-ubiquinone oxidoreductase (ETF dehydrogenase) (PubMed: 15159392 , PubMed: 25416781). Among the different mitochondrial acyl-CoA dehydrogenases, medium-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase acts specifically on acyl-CoAs with saturated 6 to 12 carbons long primary chains (PubMed: 1970566 , PubMed: 21237683 , PubMed: 2251268 , PubMed: 8823175).
Cellular Location	Mitochondrion matrix



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