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ABCD1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP93285

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P33897
Other Accession	P48410
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	82937

Additional Information

Gene ID	215
Other Names	ABCD1; ALD; ATP-binding cassette sub-family D member 1; Adrenoleukodystrophy protein; ALDP
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

Protein Information

Name	ABCD1 (HGNC:61)
Synonyms	ALD
Function	ATP-dependent transporter of the ATP-binding cassette (ABC) family involved in the transport of very long chain fatty acid (VLCFA)- CoA from the cytosol to the peroxisome lumen (PubMed:11248239, PubMed:15682271, PubMed:16946495, PubMed:18757502, PubMed:21145416, PubMed:23671276, PubMed:29397936, PubMed:33500543). Coupled to the ATP- dependent transporter activity also has a fatty acyl-CoA thioesterase activity (ACOT) and hydrolyzes VLCFA-CoA into VLCFA prior their ATP-dependent transport into peroxisomes, the ACOT activity is essential during this transport process (PubMed:29397936, PubMed:33500543). Thus, plays a role in regulation of VLCFAs and energy metabolism namely, in the degradation and biosynthesis of fatty acids by beta-oxidation, mitochondrial function and microsomal fatty acid elongation (PubMed:21145416, PubMed:23671276). Involved in several processes; namely, controls the active myelination phase by negatively regulating the microsomal fatty acid

	elongation activity and may also play a role in axon and myelin maintenance. Also controls the cellular response to oxidative stress by regulating mitochondrial functions such as mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation and depolarization. And finally controls the inflammatory response by positively regulating peroxisomal beta-oxidation of VLCFAs (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Peroxisome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Mitochondrion membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Lysosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi- pass membrane protein

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the superfamily of ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters. ABC proteins transport various molecules across extra- and intra-cellular membranes. ABC genes are divided into seven distinct subfamilies (ABC1, MDR/TAP, MRP, ALD, OABP, GCN20, White). This protein is a member of the ALD subfamily, which is involved in peroxisomal import of fatty acids and/or fatty acyl-CoAs in the organelle. All known peroxisomal ABC transporters are half transporters which require a partner half transporter molecule to form a functional homodimeric or heterodimeric transporter. This peroxisomal membrane protein is likely involved in the peroxisomal transport or catabolism of very long chain fatty acids. Defects in this gene have been identified as the underlying cause of adrenoleukodystrophy, an X-chromosome recessively inherited demyelinating disord

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