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ACADSB Antibody (Center)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5336

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P45954
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	47485
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

Additional Information

Gene ID	36
Antigen Region	239-273
Other Names	Short/branched chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase, mitochondrial, SBCAD, 2-methyl branched chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase, 2-MEBCAD, 2-methylbutyryl-coenzyme A dehydrogenase, 2-methylbutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase, ACADSB
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Target/Specificity	This ACADSB antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 239-273 amino acids from the Central region of human ACADSB.
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	ACADSB Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ACADSB (HGNC:91)
Function	Short and branched chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase that catalyzes

	the proR-proR stereospecific alpha,beta-dehydrogenation of fatty acyl-CoA thioesters using the electron transfer flavoprotein (ETF) as their physiologic electron acceptor, resulting in the formation of trans-2-enoyl-CoA ((2E)-enoyl-CoA) (PubMed:10832746, PubMed:11013134, PubMed:21430231, PubMed:7698750). Among the different mitochondrial acyl-CoA dehydrogenases, acts specifically on short and branched chain acyl-CoA derivatives such as (S)-2-methylbutyryl-CoA as well as short straight chain acyl-CoAs such as butyryl-CoA (butanoyl- CoA) (PubMed:10832746, PubMed:11013134, PubMed:21430231, PubMed:7698750). Plays an important role in the metabolism of L- isoleucine by catalyzing the dehydrogenation of 2-methylbutyryl-CoA, one of the steps of the L-isoleucine catabolic pathway (PubMed:10832746, PubMed:11013134). Can also act on valproyl-CoA, a metabolite of valproic acid, an antiepileptic drug (PubMed:8660691).
Cellular Location	Mitochondrion matrix
Tissue Location	Ubiquitously expressed, with highest levels in heart, muscle and liver.

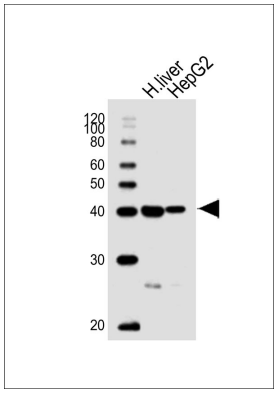
Background

Has greatest activity toward short branched chain acyl- CoA derivative such as (s)-2-methylbutyryl-CoA, isobutyryl-CoA, and 2-methylhexanoyl-CoA as well as toward short straight chain acyl-CoAs such as butyryl-CoA and hexanoyl-CoA. Can use valproyl- CoA as substrate and may play a role in controlling the metabolic flux of valproic acid in the development of toxicity of this agent.

References

Rozen R.,et al.Genomics 24:280-287(1994).
Andresen B.S.,et al.Am. J. Hum. Genet. 67:1095-1103(2000).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Deloukas P.,et al.Nature 429:375-381(2004).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from human liver tissue lysate,HepG2 cell line (from left to right), using ACADSB Antibody (Center)(Cat. #AW5336). AW5336 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.Lysates at 20ug per lane.

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