

## MCAD Polyclonal Antibody

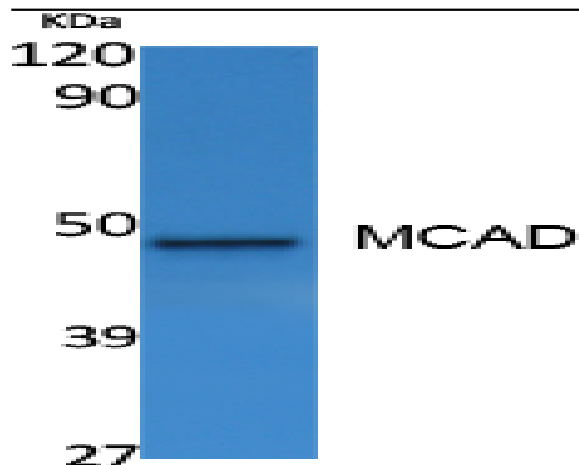
<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT5024
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC
<b>Target :</b>	MCAD
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Fatty acid degradation;>>Valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation;>>Metabolic pathways;>>Fatty acid metabolism;>>PPAR signaling pathway;>>Alcoholic liver disease
<b>Gene Name :</b>	ACADM
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Medium-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase mitochondrial
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	34
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P11310
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	11364
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P45952
<b>Rat Gene Id :</b>	24158
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	P08503
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MCAD. AA range:134-183
<b>Specificity :</b>	MCAD Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MCAD protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500-2000;IHC 1:50-300

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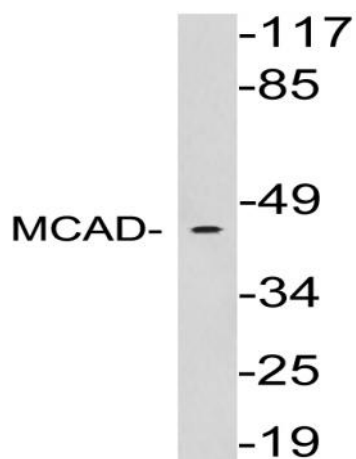
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	46kD
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	Fatty acid metabolism;Valine; leucine and isoleucine degradation;beta-Alanine metabolism;Propanoate metabolism;PPAR;
<b>Background :</b>	This gene encodes the medium-chain specific (C4 to C12 straight chain) acyl-Coenzyme A dehydrogenase. The homotetramer enzyme catalyzes the initial step of the mitochondrial fatty acid beta-oxidation pathway. Defects in this gene cause medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, a disease characterized by hepatic dysfunction, fasting hypoglycemia, and encephalopathy, which can result in infantile death. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
<b>Function :</b>	catalytic activity:Acyl-CoA + acceptor = 2,3-dehydroacyl-CoA + reduced acceptor.,cofactor:FAD.,disease:Defects in ACADM are the cause of medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (MCAD deficiency) [MIM:201450]. It is an autosomal recessive disease which causes fasting hypoglycemia, hepatic dysfunction, and encephalopathy, often resulting in death in infancy. The disease frequency is one in 13000.,function:This enzyme is specific for acyl chain lengths of 4 to 16.,miscellaneous:A number of straight-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenases of different substrate specificities are present in mammalian tissues.,miscellaneous:Utilizes the electron transfer flavoprotein (ETF) as electron acceptor that transfers the electrons to the main mitochondrial respiratory chain via ETF-ubiquinone oxidoreductase (ETF dehydrogenase).,pathway:Lipid metabolism; mitochondrial fatty acid beta-oxidation.,similarity:
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Mitochondrion matrix .
<b>Expression :</b>	Brain,Cajal-Retzius cell,Cerebellum,Colon,Liver,

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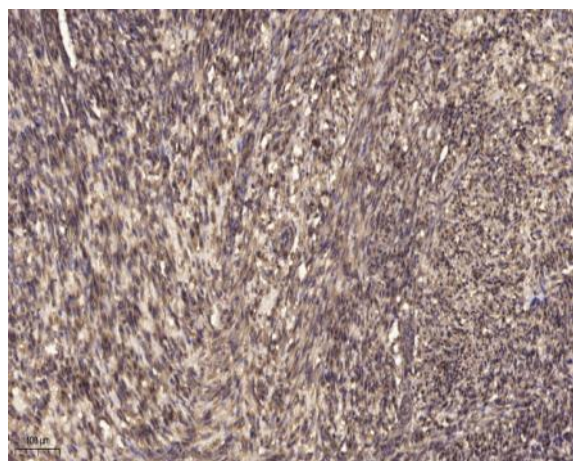
## Products Images



Western Blot analysis of extracts from A549 cells, using MCAD Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa cells, using MCAD antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human uterus. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).