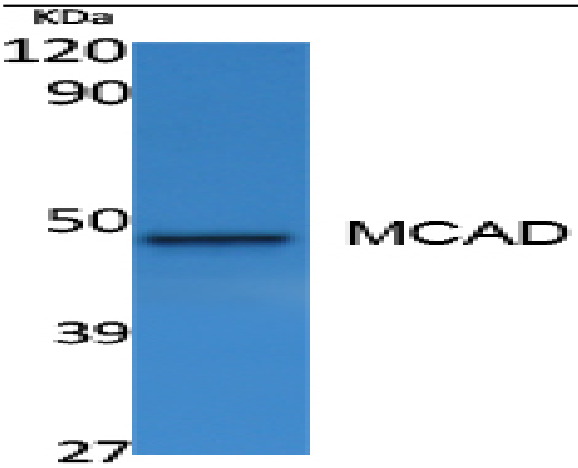
Immunoway
Best Tools for immunology Research

MCAD Polyclonal Antibody

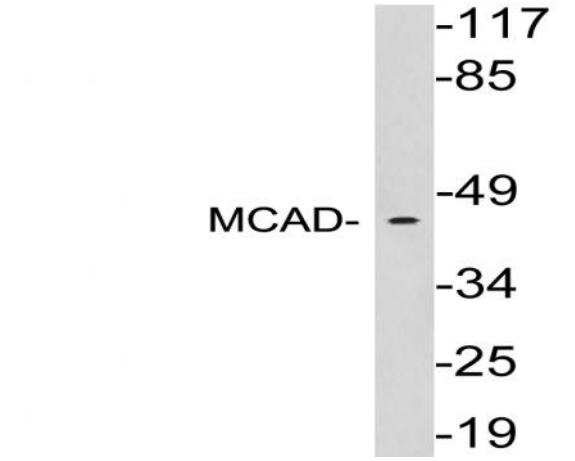
Catalog No :	YT5024
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC
Target :	MCAD
Fields :	>>Fatty acid degradation;>>Valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation;>>Metabolic pathways;>>Fatty acid metabolism;>>PPAR signaling pathway;>>Alcoholic liver disease
Gene Name :	ACADM
Protein Name :	Medium-chain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

Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	46kD
Cell Pathway :	Fatty acid metabolism;Valine; leucine and isoleucine degradation;beta-Alanine metabolism;Propanoate metabolism;PPAR;
Background :	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],
Function :	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:
Subcellular Location :	Mitochondrion matrix .
Expression :	Brain,Cajal-Retzius cell,Cerebellum,Colon,Liver,

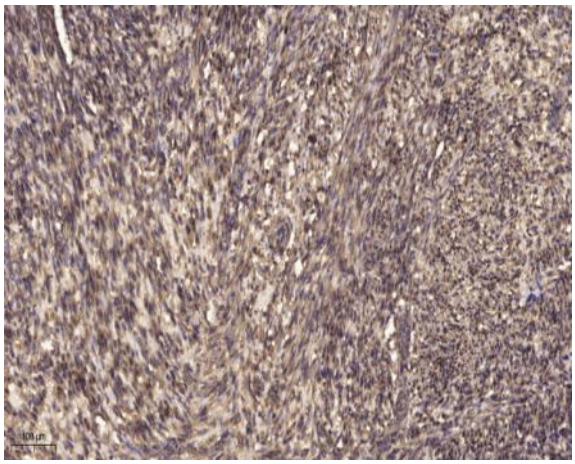
Products Images



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).