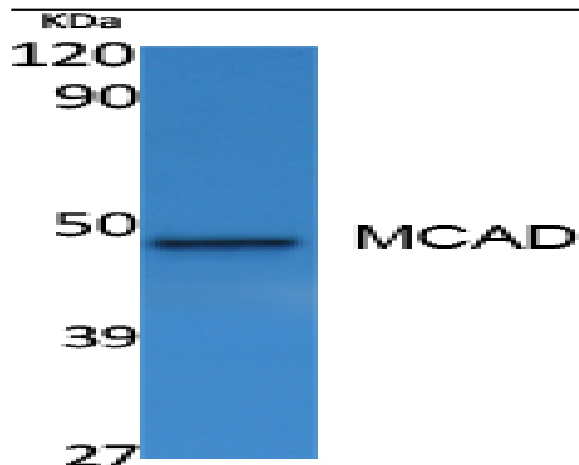


MCAD Polyclonal Antibody

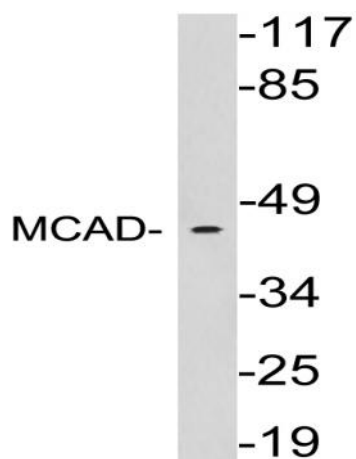
| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Catalog No : | YT5024 |
| Reactivity : | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| Applications : | WB;IHC |
| Target : | MCAD |
| Fields : | >>Fatty acid degradation;>>Valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation;>>Metabolic pathways;>>Fatty acid metabolism;>>PPAR signaling pathway;>>Alcoholic 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, |

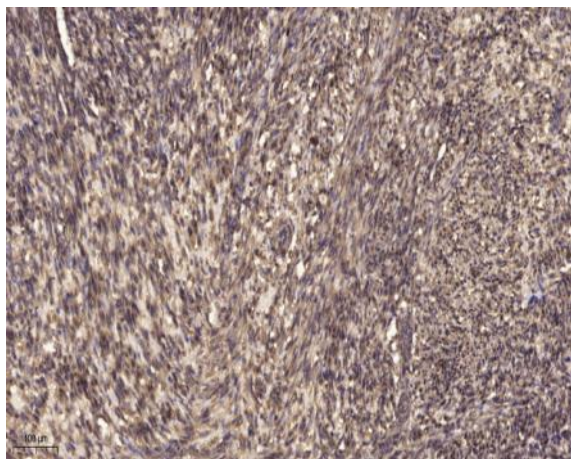
Products Images



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).