

Phospho-ACC1/ACC2-S79 Rabbit PolymAb®

Catalog No.: AP1410PM

1 Publications

Basic Information

Observed MW

265kDa

Calculated MW

265kDa

Category

Primary antibody

Applications

WB, IF/ICC, ELISA

Cross-Reactivity

Human, Mouse, Rat

Background

Acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) is a complex multifunctional enzyme system. ACC is a biotin-containing enzyme which catalyzes the carboxylation of acetyl-CoA to malonyl-CoA, the rate-limiting step in fatty acid synthesis. There are two ACC forms, alpha and beta, encoded by two different genes. ACC-alpha is highly enriched in lipogenic tissues. The enzyme is under long term control at the transcriptional and translational levels and under short term regulation by the phosphorylation/dephosphorylation of targeted serine residues and by allosteric transformation by citrate or palmitoyl-CoA. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants divergent in the 5' sequence and encoding distinct isoforms have been found for this gene.

Recommended Dilutions

WB 1:1000 - 1:8000**IF/ICC** 1:50 - 1:200

ELISA Recommended starting concentration is 1 µg/mL. Please optimize the concentration based on your specific assay requirements.

Immunogen Information

Gene ID

31/32

Swiss Prot

Q13085/O00763

Immunogen

Synthetic peptide. This information is considered to be commercially sensitive.

Synonyms

ACC; ACAC; ACC1; ACCA; Acac1; hACC1; ACACAD; ACCalpha; ACACalpha; Phospho-Acetyl CoA Carboxylase-S79

Contact

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Product Information

Source

Rabbit

Isotype

IgG

Purification

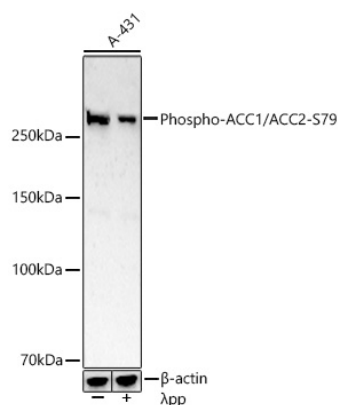
Affinity purification

Storage

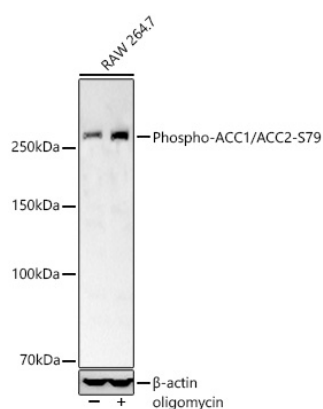
Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Buffer: PBS containing 50% glycerol and 0.05% BSA, preserved with proclin300 or sodium azide (as specified on the Certificate of Analysis), pH 7.3.

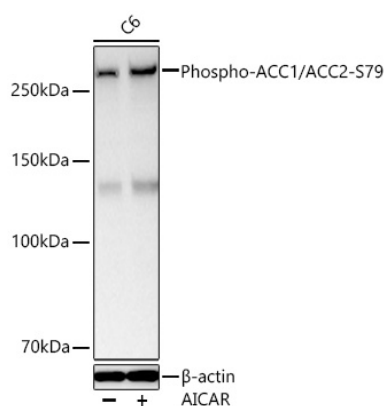
Validation Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from A-431 cells using Phospho-ACC1/ACC2-S79 Rabbit PolymAb® (AP1410PM) at 1:2000 dilution incubated overnight at 4°C. A431 cells were treated with λ-PP mixed solution (1μl) at 30°C for 30 minutes.
Secondary antibody: HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (AS014) at 1:10000 dilution.
Lysates/proteins: 30 μg per lane.
Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST.
Detection: ECL Basic Kit (RM00020).
Exposure time: 90s.

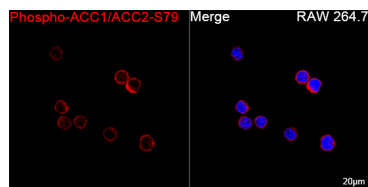


Western blot analysis of lysates from RAW 264.7 cells using Phospho-ACC1/ACC2-S79 Rabbit PolymAb® (AP1410PM) at 1:2000 dilution incubated overnight at 4°C. RAW 264.7 cells were treated with oligomycin (0.5 μM) at 37°C for 30 minutes.
Secondary antibody: HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (AS014) at 1:10000 dilution.
Lysates/proteins: 30 μg per lane.
Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST.
Detection: ECL Basic Kit (RM00020).
Exposure time: 30s.



Western blot analysis of lysates from C6 cells using Phospho-ACC1/ACC2-S79 Rabbit PolymAb® (AP1410PM) at 1:2000 dilution incubated overnight at 4°C. C6 cells were treated with AICAR (200 μM) at 37°C for 30 minutes after serum-starvation overnight.
Secondary antibody: HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (AS014) at 1:10000 dilution.
Lysates/proteins: 30 μg per lane.
Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST.
Detection: ECL Basic Kit (RM00020).
Exposure time: 20s.

Validation Data



Confocal imaging of RAW 264.7 cells using Phospho-ACC1/ACC2-S79 Rabbit PolymAb® (AP1410PM, dilution 1:200) followed by a further incubation with Cy3 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (AS007, dilution 1:500) (Red). DAPI was used for nuclear staining (Blue). Objective: 100x.