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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

ACACB recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone R07-2G8

Catalog Number: RAB01633

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of human Acetyl Coenzyme A Carboxylase.

Clone Name: R07-2G8

Immunogen: Original antibody is raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to human Acetyl Coenzyme A Carboxylase

Theoretical MW (kDa): Calculated MW: 277 k

Antibody Species: Rabbit

Protocols: See our web site at <http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Liquid

Purification: Affinity purification

Isotype: IgG

Recommend Usage: Immunofluorescence(1:50-1:200)

Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:100)

Western Blot (1:500-1:1000)

The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In 50 mM Tris-Glycine, pH 7.4 (0.15 M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA)

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C for short term. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 32

Gene Symbol: ACACB

Gene Alias: ACC2, ACCB, HACC275

Gene Summary: 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. ACC-beta is thought to control fatty acid oxidation by means of the ability of malonyl-CoA to inhibit carnitine-palmitoyl-CoA transferase I, the rate-limiting step in fatty acid uptake and oxidation by mitochondria. ACC-beta may be involved in the regulation of fatty acid oxidation, rather than fatty acid biosynthesis. There is evidence for the presence of two ACC-beta isoforms. [provided by RefSeq]