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SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

ACBP (m): 293T Lysate: sc-118194

BACKGROUND

Long chain acyl-CoA esters (LCAs) act as both substrates and intermediates in metabolism, and as regulators of various intracellular functions. Acyl-CoA binding protein (ACBP) specifically binds to LCA with high affinity and regulates its availability. ACBP is structurally and functionally conserved among a diverse group of organisms, including human, rat, frog, insects, plants and yeast. The gene encoding human ACBP maps to chromosome 2, and is highly expressed in liver, soleus muscle and heart. The ACBP protein is also abundant in cells with a high level of lipogenesis and *de novo* fatty acid synthesis. Expression of ACBP is significantly induced during adipocyte differentiation. ACBP is a target gene for proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) γ , and is directly activated by PPAR γ /RXR α and PPAR α /RXR α , but not by PPAR δ /RXR α . In addition to acyl-CoA binding and transport, ACBP is also implicated in γ -aminobutyric acid type A receptor binding, steroidogenesis and peptide hormone release.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Dbi (human) mapping to 1 E2.3.

PRODUCT

ACBP (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse ACBP transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20 $^{\circ}$ C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

ACBP (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive ACBP antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.