

ACSL5 (H-41): sc-134508

BACKGROUND

Acyl-CoA synthetases, also known as long-chain fatty-acid CoA synthases (FACL) or palmitoyl-CoA ligases, include ACSL1-6, which are all single-pass membrane proteins localizing to the mitochondrion, microsome or peroxisome. ACSL proteins are important for synthesis of cellular lipids and for β -oxidation degradation. Specifically, ACSL proteins catalyze the activation of long-chain fatty acids to acyl-CoAs, which can be metabolized to form CO₂, triacylglycerol (TAG), phospholipids (PL) and cholesteryl esters (CE). ACSL5 utilizes a wide range of saturated fatty acids with a preference for C16-C18 unsaturated fatty acids. It is highly expressed in uterus and spleen. A decrease in expression of ACSL5 is correlated with tumorigenesis, including endometrioid adenocarcinomas and colorectal carcinomas. ACSL5 is also useful as a differentiating marker in the gastrointestinal tract.

REFERENCES

- Oikawa, E., Iijima, H., Suzuki, T., Sasano, H., Sato, H., Kamataki, A., Nagura, H., Kang, M.J., Fujino, T., Suzuki, H. and Yamamoto, T.T. 1998. A novel acyl-CoA synthetase, ACS5, expressed in intestinal epithelial cells and proliferating preadipocytes. *J. Biochem.* 124: 679-685.
- Muoio, D.M., Lewin, T.M., Wiedmer, P. and Coleman, R.A. 2001. Acyl-CoAs are functionally channeled in liver: potential role of acyl-CoA synthetase. *Am. J. Physiol. Endocrinol. Metab.* 279: E1366-E1373.
- Coleman, R.A., Lewin, T.M., Van Horn, C.G. and Gonzalez-Baró, M.R. 2002. Do long-chain acyl-CoA synthetases regulate fatty acid entry into synthetic versus degradative pathways? *J. Nutr.* 132: 2123-2126.
- Gassler, N., Schneider, A., Kopitz, J., Schnölzer, M., Obermüller, N., Kartenbeck, J., Otto, H.F. and Autschbach, F. 2003. Impaired expression of acyl-CoA-synthetase 5 in epithelial tumors of the small intestine. *Hum. Pathol.* 34: 1048-1052.
- Gassler, N., Yang, S.H., Keith, M., Helmke, B.M., Schirmacher, P. and Obermüller, N. 2005. Expression of acyl-CoA synthetase 5 in human endometrium and in endometrioid adenocarcinomas. *Histopathology* 47: 501-507.
- Gassler, N., Obermüller, N., Keith, M., Schirmacher, P. and Autschbach, F. 2005. Characterization of metaplastic and heterotopic epithelia in the human gastrointestinal tract by the expression pattern of acyl-CoA synthetase 5. *Histol. Histopathol.* 20: 409-414.
- Gassler, N., Herr, I., Schneider, A., Penzel, R., Langbein, L., Schirmacher, P. and Kopitz, J. 2005. Impaired expression of acyl-CoA synthetase 5 in sporadic colorectal adenocarcinomas. *J. Pathol.* 207: 295-300.
- Obermüller, N., Keith, M., Kopitz, J., Autschbach, F., Schirmacher, P. and Gassler, N. 2006. Coeliac disease is associated with impaired expression of acyl-CoA-synthetase 5. *Int. J. Colorectal Dis.* 21: 130-134.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ACSL5 (human) mapping to 10q25.2; *Acsf5* (mouse) mapping to 19 D2.

RESEARCH USE

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

SOURCE

ACSL5 (H-41) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-41 mapping at the N-terminus of ACSL5 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

ACSL5 (H-41) is recommended for detection of short isoform and long isoform of ACSL5 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

ACSL5 (H-41) is also recommended for detection of short isoform and long isoform of ACSL5 in additional species, including equine, canine, bovine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for ACSL5 siRNA (h): sc-60621, ACSL5 siRNA (m): sc-60622, ACSL5 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-60621-SH, ACSL5 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-60622-SH, ACSL5 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-60621-V and ACSL5 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-60622-V.

Molecular Weight of ACSL5: 76 kDa.

Positive Controls: Hep G2 cell lysate: sc-2227.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.


 MONOS
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

Try **ACSL5 (A-2): sc-365478** or **ACSL5 (E-12): sc-398310**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to ACSL5 (H-41).