

# ACOT2 (H-45): sc-135340

## BACKGROUND

Acyl-CoA thioesterases (ACOTs) are a group of enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of acyl-CoA to form coenzyme A (CoA) and a free fatty acid. Through their catalytic activity, ACOTs are able to regulate the level of fatty acids and acyl-CoAs within the cell. ACOT1 (acyl-CoA thioesterase 1, also known as CTE1) and ACOT2 (acyl-CoA thioesterase 2, also known as PTE2) are members of the ACOT family and exhibit different cellular localization, with ACOT1 existing as a monomer in the cytoplasm and ACOT2 localized primarily to mitochondria. Characteristic of most ACOT proteins, ACOT1 and ACOT2 catalyze the conversion of Palmitoyl-CoA and water to free CoA and palmitate, a reaction that is important for the regulation of intercellular fatty acid levels. ACOT2 is expressed as multiple alternatively spliced isoforms and, like ACOT1, is encoded by a gene which maps to human chromosome 14.

## REFERENCES

1. Jones, J.M., et al. 2000. Identification of PTE2, a human peroxisomal long-chain acyl-CoA thioesterase. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 275: 233-240.
2. Ishizuka, M., et al. 2004. Over-expression of human acyl-CoA thioesterase upregulates peroxisome biogenesis. *Exp. Cell Res.* 297: 127-141.
3. Westin, M.A., et al. 2004. Molecular cloning and characterization of two mouse peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\alpha$  (PPAR $\alpha$ )-regulated peroxisomal acyl-CoA thioesterases. *J. Biol. Chem.* 279: 21841-21848.
4. Hunt, M.C., et al. 2005. A revised nomenclature for mammalian acyl-CoA thioesterases/hydrolases. *J. Lipid Res.* 46: 2029-2032.
5. Hunt, M.C., et al. 2006. Analysis of the mouse and human acyl-CoA thioesterase (ACOT) gene clusters shows that convergent, functional evolution results in a reduced number of human peroxisomal ACOTs. *FASEB J.* 20: 1855-1864.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ACOT2 (human) mapping to 14q24.3.

## SOURCE

ACOT2 (H-45) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 21-65 mapping near the N-terminus of ACOT2 of human origin.

## PRODUCT

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

## STORAGE

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

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

## APPLICATIONS

ACOT2 (H-45) is recommended for detection of ACOT2 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ 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); non cross-reactive with other family members.

Suitable for use as control antibody for ACOT2 siRNA (h): sc-72435, ACOT2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-72435-SH and ACOT2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-72435-V.

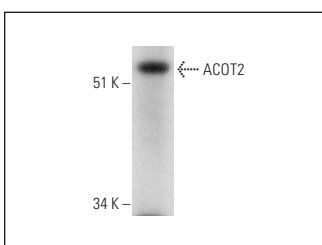
Molecular Weight of ACOT2: 53 kDa.

Positive Controls: K-562 whole cell lysate: sc-2203.

## 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.

## DATA



ACOT2 (H-45): sc-135340. Western blot analysis of ACOT2 expression in K-562 whole cell lysate.

## RESEARCH USE

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

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Try **ACOT1/2 (F-2): sc-373917**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternative to ACOT2 (H-45).