

ACCP β (C-18): sc-26821

BACKGROUND

Acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) is a complex multifunctional enzyme system which catalyzes the carboxylation of acetyl-CoA to malonyl-CoA, the rate-limiting step in fatty acid synthesis. Exercise diminishes the activity of acetyl-CoA carboxylase in human muscle. ACC α (ACC1) is the rate-limiting enzyme in the biogenesis of long-chain fatty acids, and ACC β (ACC2) is thought to control mitochondrial fatty acid oxidation. These two isoforms of ACC control the amount of fatty acids in the cells. ACC β 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. The gene encoding ACC β maps to human chromosome 12 and encodes a mitochondrial protein expressed in heart and skeletal muscle. The catalytic core of ACC β is homologous to that of ACC α , except for an additional peptide of about 150 amino acids at the N-terminus.

REFERENCES

1. Ha, J., et al. 1996. Cloning of human acetyl-CoA carboxylase β and its unique features. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93: 11466-11470.
2. Kim, K.H. 1997. Regulation of mammalian acetyl-coenzyme A carboxylase. *Annu. Rev. Nutr.* 17: 77-99.
3. Dean, D., et al. 2000. Exercise diminishes the activity of acetyl-CoA carboxylase in human muscle. *Diabetes* 49: 1295-1300.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ACACB (human) mapping to 12q24.11.

SOURCE

ACCP β (C-18) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the C-terminus of ACC β 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.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-26821 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

ACCP β (C-18) is recommended for detection of ACC β of 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).

Suitable for use as control antibody for ACC β siRNA (h): sc-43597, ACC β shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-43597-SH and ACC β shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43597-V.

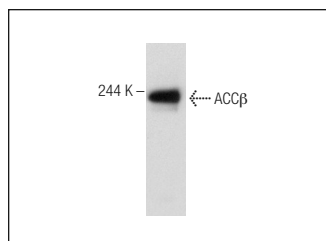
Molecular Weight of ACC β : 275-280 kDa.

Positive Controls: human liver extract: sc-363766.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker[™] compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (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 donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz[™] Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

DATA



ACCP β (C-18): sc-26821. Western blot analysis of ACC β expression in human liver tissue extract.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Wang, C., et al. 2012. Quercetin and allopurinol ameliorate kidney injury in STZ-treated rats with regulation of renal NLRP3 inflammasome activation and lipid accumulation. *PLoS One* 7: e38285.

STORAGE

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

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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

MONOS
Satisfaction
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Try **ACCP β (F-9): sc-377313**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternative to ACC β (C-18).