p-ACCα (F-2): sc-271965



The Power to Question

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) may control mitochondrial fatty acid oxidation. These two isoforms of ACC control the amount of fatty acids in the cells. The catalytic function of ACC α is regulated by phosphorylation (inactive) and dephosphorylation (active) of targeted serine residues and by allosteric transformation by citrate or palmitoyl-CoA, which serve as the enzyme's short-term regulatory mechanism. The gene encoding ACC α maps to human chromosome 17 and encodes a form of ACC, which is the major ACC in lipogenic tissues. The catalytic core of ACC β is homologous to that of the ACC α , except for an additional peptide of about 150 amino acids at the N-terminus.

REFERENCES

- Kim, K.H. 1997. Regulation of mammalian acetyl-coenzyme A carboxylase. Annu. Rev. Nutr. 17: 77-99.
- Abu-Elheiga, L., et al. 2000. The subcellular localization of acetyl-CoA carboxylase 2. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 97: 1444-1449.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ACACA (human) mapping to 17q12; Acaca (mouse) mapping to 11 C.

SOURCE

 $\text{p-ACC}\alpha$ (F-2) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a short amino acid sequence containing Ser 78 and Ser 80 phosphorylated ACC α of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg lgG_1 kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

p-ACC α (F-2) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-271965 AC), 500 µg/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-271965 HRP), 200 µg/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-271965 PE), fluorescein (sc-271965 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-271965 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-271965 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-271965 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-271965 AF647), 200 µg/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-271965 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-271965 AF790), 200 µg/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-271965 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% stabilizer protein).

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STORAGE

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

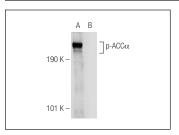
APPLICATIONS

p-ACC α (F-2) is recommended for detection of Ser 78 and Ser 80 dually phosphorylated ACC α of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, 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 α siRNA (h): sc-40312, ACC α siRNA (m): sc-40313, ACC α shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-40312-SH, ACC α shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-40313-SH, ACC α shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40312-V and ACC α shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40313-V.

Molecular Weight of p-ACCα: 265 kDa.

DATA



p-ACC α (F-2): sc-271965. Western blot analysis of ACC α phosphorylation in untreated (**A**) and lambda protein phosphatase (sc-200312A) treated (**B**) rat heart fissue extracts

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- 1. Wakamiya, T., et al. 2014. Elevated expression of fatty acid synthase and nuclear localization of carnitine palmitoyltransferase 1C are common among human gliomas. Neuropathology 34: 465-474.
- 2. Chaube, B., et al. 2015. AMPK maintains energy homeostasis and survival in cancer cells via regulating p38/PGC-1 α -mediated mitochondrial biogenesis. Cell Death Discov. 1: 15063.
- 3. Kim, Y., et al. 2016. Anti-obesity effects of boiled tuna extract in mice with obesity induced by a high-fat diet. Int. J. Mol. Med. 38: 1281-1288.
- 4. Ruegsegger, G.N., et al. 2017. 5-Aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide ribonucleotide prevents fat gain following the cessation of voluntary physical activity. Exp. Physiol. 102: 1474-1485.
- Xiao, Z., et al. 2018. SDHB downregulation facilitates the proliferation and invasion of colorectal cancer through AMPK functions excluding those involved in the modulation of aerobic glycolysis. Exp. Ther. Med. 15: 864-872.
- Yang, S., et al. 2020. Tectorigenin attenuates diabetic nephropathy by improving vascular endothelium dysfunction through activating AdipoR1/2 pathway. Pharmacol. Res. 153: 104678.

RESEARCH USE

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