

ACOT1/2 (E-1): sc-373919

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

- Jones, J.M., et al. 2000. Identification of PTE2, a human peroxisomal long-chain acyl-CoA thioesterase. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 275: 233-240.
- Ishizuka, M., et al. 2004. Overexpression of human acyl-CoA thioesterase upregulates peroxisome biogenesis. *Exp. Cell Res.* 297: 127-141.
- Westin, M.A., et al. 2004. Molecular cloning and characterization of two mouse peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor α (PPAR α)-regulated peroxisomal acyl-CoA thioesterases. *J. Biol. Chem.* 279: 21841-21848.
- Hunt, M.C., et al. 2005. A revised nomenclature for mammalian acyl-CoA thioesterases/hydrolases. *J. Lipid Res.* 46: 2029-2032.
- 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.
- Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 2006. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 609972. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>
- Rudolph, M.C., et al. 2007. Lipid synthesis in lactation: diet and the fatty acid switch. *J. Mammary Gland Biol. Neoplasia* 12: 269-281.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ACOT1/ACOT2 (human) mapping to 14q24.3.

SOURCE

ACOT1/2 (E-1) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 249-324 mapping within an internal region of ACOT1 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG_{2b} kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

ACOT1/2 (E-1) is recommended for detection of ACOT1/2 of 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), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Molecular Weight of ACOT1: 46 kDa.

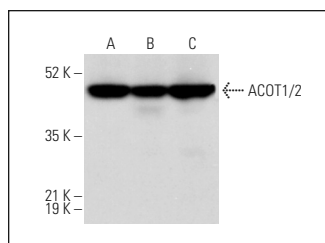
Molecular Weight of ACOT2: 53 kDa.

Positive Controls: HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200, HEK293 whole cell lysate: sc-45136 or SW480 cell lysate: sc-2219.

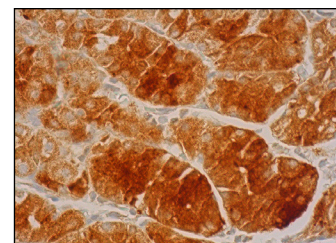
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 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 m-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850. 4) Immunohistochemistry: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 with DAB, 50X: sc-24982 and Immunohistomount: sc-45086, or Organo/Limonene Mount: sc-45087.

DATA



ACOT1/2 (E-1): sc-373919. Western blot analysis of ACOT1/2 expression in HeLa (A), HEK293 (B) and SW480 (C) whole cell lysates.



ACOT1/2 (E-1): sc-373919. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human stomach tissue showing cytoplasmic staining of glandular cells.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Kathayat, R.S., et al. 2018. Active and dynamic mitochondrial S-depalmitoylation revealed by targeted fluorescent probes. *Nat. Commun.* 9: 334.

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.