

ACSL3 (K-13): sc-47991

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 CO_2 , triacylglycerol (TAG), phospholipids (PL) and cholesteryl esters (CE). ACSL3 preferentially utilizes laurate, myristate, arachidonate and eicosapentaenoate among saturated and unsaturated long chain fatty acids. ACSL3 is expressed as two isoforms in various tissues, including brain, heart, placenta, prostate, skeletal muscle, testis and thymus. ACSL4 preferentially utilizes arachidonate and is abundant in steroidogenic tissues. ACSL4 may modulate female fertility and uterine prostaglandin production.

REFERENCES

1. Fujino, T., et al. 1996. Molecular characterization and expression of rat acyl-CoA synthetase 3. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271: 16748-16752.
2. Fujino, T., et al. 1997. Alternative translation initiation generates acyl-CoA synthetase 3 isoforms with heterogeneous amino termini. *J. Biochem.* 122: 212-216.
3. Cho, Y.Y., et al. 2000. Regulation by adrenocorticotrophic hormone and arachidonate of the expression of acyl-CoA synthetase 4, an arachidonate-preferring enzyme expressed in steroidogenic tissues. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 274: 741-745.
4. Minekura, H., et al. 2001. Genomic organization and transcription units of the human acyl-CoA synthetase 3 gene. *Gene* 278: 185-192.
5. Muoio, D.M., et al. 2001. Acyl-CoAs are functionally channeled in liver: potential role of acyl-CoA synthetase. *Am. J. Physiol. Endocrinol. Metab.* 279: E1366-E1373.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ACSL3 (human) mapping to 2q36.1; Acs13 (mouse) mapping to 1 C4.

SOURCE

ACSL3 (K-13) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the C-terminus of ACSL3 of human origin.

PRODUCT

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

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-47991 P, (100 μg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

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

APPLICATIONS

ACSL3 (K-13) is recommended for detection of ACSL3 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μg per 100-500 μg 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).

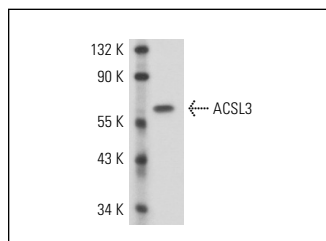
ACSL3 (K-13) is also recommended for detection of ACSL3 in additional species, including equine, canine, bovine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for ACSL3 siRNA (h): sc-60617, ACSL3 siRNA (m): sc-60618, ACSL3 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-60617-SH, ACSL3 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-60618-SH, ACSL3 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-60617-V and ACSL3 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-60618-V.

Molecular Weight of ACSL3: 79/80 kDa.

Positive Controls: TE671 cell lysate: sc-2416.

DATA



ACSL3 (K-13): sc-47991. Western blot analysis of ACSL3 expression in TE671 whole cell lysate.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Chang, Y.S., et al. 2011. ACSL3 and GSK-3 β are essential for lipid upregulation induced by endoplasmic reticulum stress in liver cells. *J. Cell. Biochem.* 112: 881-893.

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.



Try **ACSL3 (H-9): sc-166374** or **ACSL3 (F-9): sc-271246**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to ACSL3 (K-13)