SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

ACADS (m): 293T Lysate: sc-118186



BACKGROUND

ACADS (acyl-Coenzyme A dehydrogenase, C-2 to C-3 short chain), also known as SCAD or ACAD3, is a 412 amino acid homotetrameric mitochondrial flavoprotein that belongs to the acyl-CoA dehydrogenase family. ACADS catalyzes the rate-limiting step of the mitochondrial fatty acid beta-oxidation pathway. Mutations of ACADS have been associated with fatty acid oxidation defects and metabolic diseases such as short-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (SCAD deficiency), an autosomal recessive disorder resulting in acute acidosis and muscle weakness in infants and lipid-storage myopathy in adults. SCADS leads to the accumulation of butyrylcarnitine and ethylmalonic acid in blood and urine. ACADS contains four FAD domains.

REFERENCES

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- Nasser, I., et al. 2004. Thermal unfolding of medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase and iso(3)valeryl-CoA dehydrogenase: study of the effect of genetic defects on enzyme stability. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1690: 22-32.
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- Nagpal, A., et al. 2006. Crystal structures of nitroalkane oxidase: insights into the reaction mechanism from a covalent complex of the flavoenzyme trapped during turnover. Biochemistry 45: 1138-1150.
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- McAndrew, R.P., et al. 2008. Structural basis for substrate fatty acyl chain specificity: crystal structure of human very-long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase. J. Biol. Chem. 283: 9435-9443.
- Tein, I., et al. 2008. Short-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase gene mutation (c.319C>T) presents with clinical heterogeneity and is candidate founder mutation in individuals of Ashkenazi Jewish origin. Mol. Genet. Metab. 93: 179-189.
- Goetzman, E.S. 2009. The regulation of acyl-CoA dehydrogenases in adipose tissue by rosiglitazone. Obesity 17: 196-198.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Acads (mouse) mapping to 5 F.

PRODUCT

ACADS (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse ACADS transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

ACADS (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive ACADS antibodies.

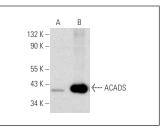
Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

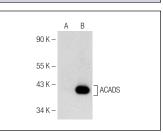
ACADS (G-10): sc-365953 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced mouse ACADS expression in ACADS transfected 293T cells (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000).

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz MarkerTM Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz[®] Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

DATA





ACADS (G-10): sc-365953. Western blot analysis of ACADS expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (**A**) and mouse ACADS transfected: sc-118186 (**B**) 293T whole cell lysates. ACADS (H-141): sc-135342. Western blot analysis of ACADS expression in non-transfected: sc-11752 (**A**) and mouse ACADS transfected: sc-118186 (**B**) 293T whole cell lysates.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

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