SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

ACOT2 (m): 293T Lysate: sc-118204

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

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Acot2 (mouse) mapping to 12 D1.

RESEARCH USE

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

PRODUCT

ACOT2 (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse ACOT2 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

ACOT2 (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive ACOT2 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

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

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.