

ACSVL4 (m): 293T Lysate: sc-126389

BACKGROUND

Acyl-coenzyme A synthetases (ACSSs) are a large family of related enzymes known to catalyze the fundamental initial reaction in fatty acid metabolism. The ACS family is roughly characterized based on fatty acid chain length preference among different members. The nomenclature in the ACS family reflects this relationship and includes short-chain ACS (ACSS), medium-chain ACS (ACSM), long-chain ACS (ACSL) and very long-chain ACS (ACSVL). ACSVL family members are capable of activating both long-chain fatty acids (LCFAs) and very long-chain (VLCFAs) fatty acids. There are six members of the human ACSVL subfamily which have been described as solute carrier family 27A (SLC27A) gene products. They represent a group of evolutionarily conserved fatty acid transport proteins (FATPs) recognized for their role in facilitating translocation of long-chain fatty acids across the plasma membrane. The family nomenclature has recently been unified with their respective acyl-CoA synthetase family designations: ACSVL1 (FATP2), ACSVL2 (FATP6), ACSVL3 (FATP3), ACSVL4 (FATP4), ACSVL5 (FATP1) and ACSVL6 (FATP5). ACSVLs have unique expression patterns and are found in major organs of fatty acid metabolism, such as adipose tissue, liver, heart and kidney.

REFERENCES

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2. Hirsch, D., et al. 1998. A family of fatty acid transporters conserved from mycobacterium to man. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95: 8625-8629.
3. Abumrad, N., et al. 1999. Membrane proteins implicated in long-chain fatty acid uptake by mammalian cells: CD36, FATP, FABPm. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1441: 4-13.
4. Martin, G., et al. 2000. The human fatty acid transport protein-1 (SLC27A1; FATP-1) cDNA and gene: organization, chromosomal localization, and expression. *Genomics* 66: 296-304.
5. Binnert, C., et al. 2000. Fatty acid transport protein-1 mRNA expression in skeletal muscle and in adipose tissue in humans. *Am. J. Physiol. Endocrinol. Metab.* 279: 1072-1079.
6. Martin, G., et al. 2000. Induction of the fatty acid transport protein-1 and acyl-CoA synthase genes by dimer-selective rexinoids suggests that the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-retinoid X receptor heterodimer is their molecular target. *J. Biol. Chem.* 275: 12612-12618.
7. Watkins, P.A., et al. 2007. Evidence for 26 distinct acyl-coenzyme A synthetase genes in the human genome. *J. Lipid Res.* 48: 2736-2750.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Slc27a4 (mouse) mapping to 2 B.

PRODUCT

ACSVL4 (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse ACSVL4 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

ACSVL4 (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive ACSVL4 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

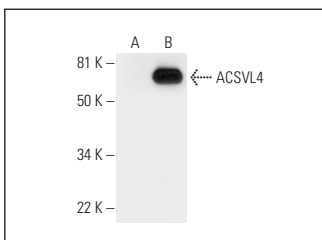
Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

ACSVL4 (H-6): sc-393309 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced mouse ACSVL4 expression in ACSVL4 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-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ 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.

DATA



ACSVL4 (H-6): sc-393309. Western blot analysis of ACSVL4 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and mouse ACSVL4 transfected: sc-126389 (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.