

MCAD (h2): 293T Lysate: sc-170633

BACKGROUND

Acyl-CoA dehydrogenase is a family of enzymes that localize to the mitochondrion and target acyl chain lengths of 4-16 by use of the mitochondrial fatty acid β -oxidation pathway. In mammalian tissue, many straight-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenases possess different substrate specificities. In rare cases, irregularities in medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase can cause fasting hypoglycemia, hepatic dysfunction and encephalopathy, often resulting in death during infancy. MCAD, also designated acyl-CoA dehydrogenase, medium-chain (ACADM) and MCADH, is a homotetramer. The MCAD gene encodes a 421 amino acid protein with characteristics of mitochondrial protein transit peptides. The protein shows 88% sequence identity with MCAD of porcine origin. Medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase catalyzes the initial reaction in the β -oxidation of C4 to C12 straight-chain acyl-CoAs.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ACADM (human) mapping to 1p31.1.

PRODUCT

MCAD (h2): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human MCAD transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

MCAD (h2): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive MCAD antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l 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.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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