

ACCβ (A-10): sc-390522

BACKGROUND

Acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) is a complex multifunctional enzyme system, which catalyzes the carboxylation of acetyl-CoA to malonyl-CoA, the rate-limiting step in fatty acid synthesis. Exercise diminishes the activity of acetyl-CoA carboxylase in human muscle. ACC α (ACC1) is the rate-limiting enzyme in the biogenesis of long-chain fatty acids, and ACC β (ACC2) is thought to control mitochondrial fatty acid oxidation. These two isoforms of ACC control the amount of fatty acids in the cells. ACC β is thought to control fatty acid oxidation by means of the ability of malonyl-CoA to inhibit carnitine-palmitoyl-CoA transferase I, the rate-limiting step in fatty acid uptake and oxidation by mitochondria. The gene encoding ACC β maps to human chromosome 12 and encodes a mitochondrial protein expressed in heart and skeletal muscle. The catalytic core of ACC β is homologous to that of the ACC α , except for an additional peptide of about 150 amino acids at the N terminus.

REFERENCES

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- Kim, K.H. 1997. Regulation of mammalian acetyl-coenzyme A carboxylase. *Annu. Rev. Nutr.* 17: 77-99.
- Dean, D., Daugaard, J.R., Young, M.E., Saha, A., Vavvas, D., Asp, S., Kiens, B., Kim, K.H., Witters, L., Richter, E.A. and Ruderman, N. 2000. Exercise diminishes the activity of acetyl-CoA carboxylase in human muscle. *Diabetes* 49: 1295-1300.
- Abu-Elheiga, L., Brinkley, W.R., Zhong, L., Chirala, S.S., Woldegiorgis, G. and Wakil, S.J. 2000. The subcellular localization of acetyl-CoA carboxylase 2. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 97: 1444-1449.
- Lee, J.J., Moon, Y.A., Ha, J.H., Yoon, D.J., Ahn, Y.H. and Kim, K.S. 2001. Cloning of human acetyl-CoA carboxylase β promoter and its regulation by muscle regulatory factors. *J. Biol. Chem.* 276: 2576-2585.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

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

SOURCE

ACC β (A-10) is a mouse monoclonal antibody specific for an epitope mapping between amino acids 84-109 of ACC β of rat origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG_{2a} kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-390522 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% stabilizer protein).

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

ACC β (A-10) is recommended for detection of ACC β of mouse and rat origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g 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).

Suitable for use as control antibody for ACC β siRNA (m): sc-140800, ACC β shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-140800-SH and ACC β shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-140800-V.

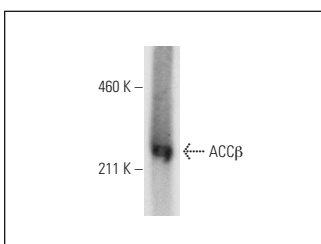
Molecular Weight of ACC β : 275-280 kDa.

Positive Controls: rat liver extract: sc-2395.

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ 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. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

DATA



ACC β (A-10): sc-390522. Western blot analysis of ACC β expression in rat liver tissue extract.

STORAGE

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

PROTOCOLS

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