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HIGH PERFORMANCE ANTIBODIES ... AND MORE

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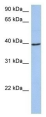
ACADM Antibody

Cat. No.: 25-092



ACADM Antibody

Specifications

HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit
SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human
IMMUNOGEN:	Antibody produced in rabbits immunized with a synthetic peptide corresponding a region of human ACADM.
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, WB
APPLICATIONS:	ACADM antibody can be used for detection of ACADM by ELISA at 1:1562500. ACADM antibody can be used for detection of ACADM by western blot at 1 µg/mL, and HRP conjugated secondary antibody should be diluted 1:50,000 - 100,000.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) 721_B Cell Lysate
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	46 kDa

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Antibody is purified by peptide affinity chromatography method.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid

BUFFER:	Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
CONCENTRATION:	batch dependent
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	For short periods of storage (days) store at 4˚C. For longer periods of storage, store ACADM antibody at -20˚C. As with any antibody avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Additional Info

OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	ACADM
ALTERNATE NAMES:	ACADM, ACAD1, MCAD, MCADH
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_000007
PROTEIN GI NO.:	4557231
GENE ID:	34
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

Background and References

BACKGROUND:	ACADM Is the medium-chain specific (C4 to C12 straight chain) acyl-Coenzyme A dehydrogenase. The homotetramer enzyme catalyzes the initial step of the mitochondrial fatty acid beta-oxidation pathway. Clinical phenotypes are associated with ACADM hereditary deficiency.This gene encodes the medium-chain specific (C4 to C12 straight chain) acyl-Coenzyme A dehydrogenase. The homotetramer enzyme catalyzes the initial step of the mitochondrial fatty acid beta-oxidation pathway. Defects in this gene cause medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, a disease characterized by hepatic dysfunction, fasting hypoglycemia, and encephalopathy, which can result in infantile death. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.
REFERENCES:	1) Nichols, M.J., (2008) Am. J. Med. Genet. A 146A (5), 610-619.