

**Anti-ACADM/Mcad Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO13613**Specification****Anti-ACADM/Mcad Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P11310</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

**Description**

Anti-ACADM/Mcad Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

**Anti-ACADM/Mcad Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 34

**Other Names**

Medium-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase, mitochondrial, MCAD, 1.3.8.7, Medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase, MCADH, ACADM ([HGNC:89](http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=89))

**Calculated MW**

46588 MW KDa

**Application Details**

WB 1:500-1:2000<br>IHC 1:50-1:200<br>ICC/IF 1:50-1:200<br>IP 1:50

**Subcellular Localization**

Mitochondrion matrix.

**Contents**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

**Immunogen**

A synthesized peptide derived from human ACADM

**Purification**

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

## Anti-ACADM/Mcad Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name ACADM ([HGNC:89](#))

### Function

Medium-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase is one of the acyl-CoA dehydrogenases that catalyze the first step of mitochondrial fatty acid beta-oxidation, an aerobic process breaking down fatty acids into acetyl-CoA and allowing the production of energy from fats (PubMed: [1970566](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1970566), PubMed: [21237683](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21237683), PubMed: [2251268](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2251268), PubMed: [8823175](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8823175)). The first step of fatty acid beta-oxidation consists in the removal of one hydrogen from C-2 and C-3 of the straight-chain fatty acyl-CoA thioester, resulting in the formation of trans-2-enoyl-CoA (PubMed: [2251268](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2251268)). Electron transfer flavoprotein (ETF) is the electron acceptor that transfers electrons to the main mitochondrial respiratory chain via ETF-ubiquinone oxidoreductase (ETF dehydrogenase) (PubMed: [15159392](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15159392), PubMed: [25416781](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25416781)). Among the different mitochondrial acyl-CoA dehydrogenases, medium-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase acts specifically on acyl-CoAs with saturated 6 to 12 carbons long primary chains (PubMed: [1970566](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1970566), PubMed: [21237683](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21237683), PubMed: [2251268](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2251268), PubMed: [8823175](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8823175)).

### Cellular Location

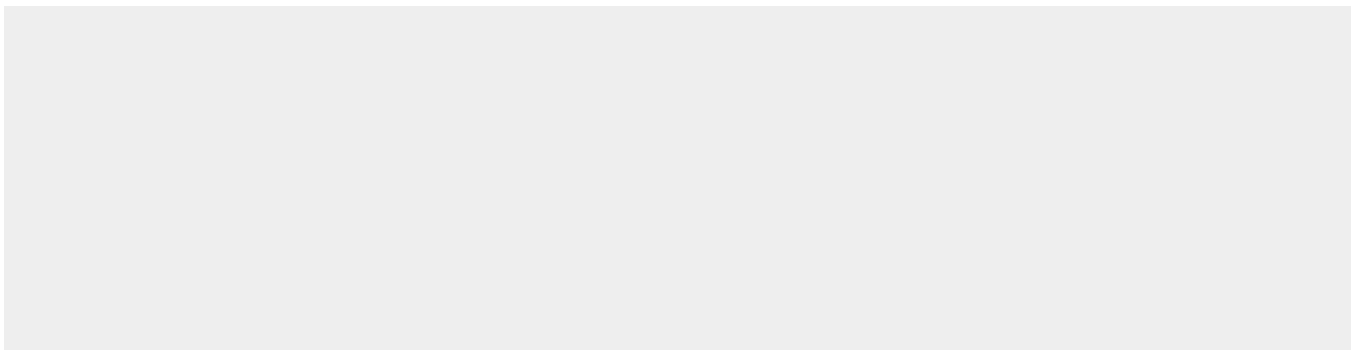
Mitochondrion matrix

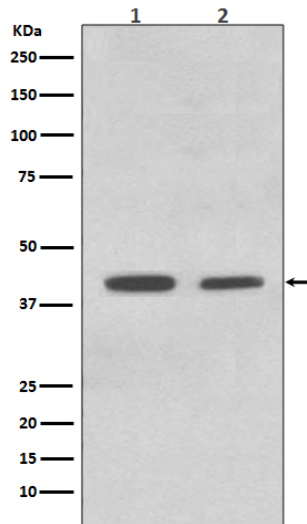
## Anti-ACADM/Mcad Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## Anti-ACADM/Mcad Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of ACADM expression in (1) HeLa cell lysate; (2) K562 cell lysate.