

**HADHA Rabbit mAb**  
Catalog # AP75525**Specification**

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**HADHA Rabbit mAb - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IF</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P40939</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Monoclonal Antibody</b>
Calculated MW	<b>83000</b>

**HADHA Rabbit mAb - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3030**Other Names**

HADHA

**Dilution**

WB~~1/500-1/1000

IF~~1/50-1/200

**Format**

Liquid

**HADHA Rabbit mAb - Protein Information****Name** HADHA**Synonyms** HADH**Function**

Mitochondrial trifunctional enzyme catalyzes the last three of the four reactions of the mitochondrial beta-oxidation pathway (PubMed: [1550553](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1550553), PubMed: [29915090](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29915090), PubMed: [30850536](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30850536), PubMed: [8135828](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8135828)). The mitochondrial beta-oxidation pathway is the major energy-producing process in tissues and is performed through four consecutive reactions breaking down fatty acids into acetyl-CoA (PubMed: [29915090](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29915090)). Among the enzymes involved in this pathway, the trifunctional enzyme exhibits specificity for long-chain fatty acids (PubMed: [30850536](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30850536)). Mitochondrial trifunctional enzyme is a heterotetrameric complex composed of two proteins, the trifunctional enzyme subunit alpha/HADHA described here carries the 2,3-enoyl-CoA hydratase and the 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase activities while the trifunctional enzyme subunit beta/HADHB bears the 3-ketoacyl-CoA thiolase activity (PubMed: <a

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29915090> target="\_blank">29915090</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30850536" target="\_blank">30850536</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8135828" target="\_blank">8135828</a>). Independently of the subunit beta, the trifunctional enzyme subunit alpha/HADHA also has a monolysocardiolipin acyltransferase activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23152787" target="\_blank">23152787</a>). It acylates monolysocardiolipin into cardiolipin, a major mitochondrial membrane phospholipid which plays a key role in apoptosis and supports mitochondrial respiratory chain complexes in the generation of ATP (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23152787" target="\_blank">23152787</a>). Allows the acylation of monolysocardiolipin with different acyl-CoA substrates including oleoyl-CoA for which it displays the highest activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23152787" target="\_blank">23152787</a>).

### Cellular Location

Mitochondrion. Mitochondrion inner membrane Note=Protein stability and association with mitochondrion inner membrane do not require HADHB.

### HADHA Rabbit mAb - 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](#)

### HADHA Rabbit mAb - Images



