

ACADSB Antibody (Center)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5336

Specification

ACADSB Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P45954
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	H=47 KDa
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

ACADSB Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 36

Antigen Region
239-273

Other Names

Short/branched chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase, mitochondrial, SBCAD, 2-methyl branched chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase, 2-MEBCAD, 2-methylbutyryl-coenzyme A dehydrogenase, 2-methylbutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase, ACADSB

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Target/Specificity

This ACADSB antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 239-273 amino acids from the Central region of human ACADSB.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

ACADSB Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ACADSB Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name ACADSB ([HGNC:91](#))**Function**

Short and branched chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase that catalyzes the removal of one hydrogen from C-2 and C-3 of the fatty acyl-CoA thioester, resulting in the formation of trans-2-enoyl-CoA (PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10832746>>10832746, PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11013134>>11013134, PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21430231>>21430231, PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7698750>>7698750). Among the different mitochondrial acyl-CoA dehydrogenases, acts specifically on short and branched chain acyl-CoA derivatives such as (S)-2-methylbutyryl-CoA as well as short straight chain acyl-CoAs such as butyryl-CoA (PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10832746>>10832746, PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11013134>>11013134, PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21430231>>21430231, PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7698750>>7698750). Plays an important role in the metabolism of L- isoleucine by catalyzing the dehydrogenation of 2-methylbutyryl-CoA, one of the steps of the L-isoleucine catabolic pathway (PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10832746>>10832746, PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11013134>>11013134). Can also act on valproyl-CoA, a metabolite of valproic acid, an antiepileptic drug (PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8660691>>8660691).

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion matrix

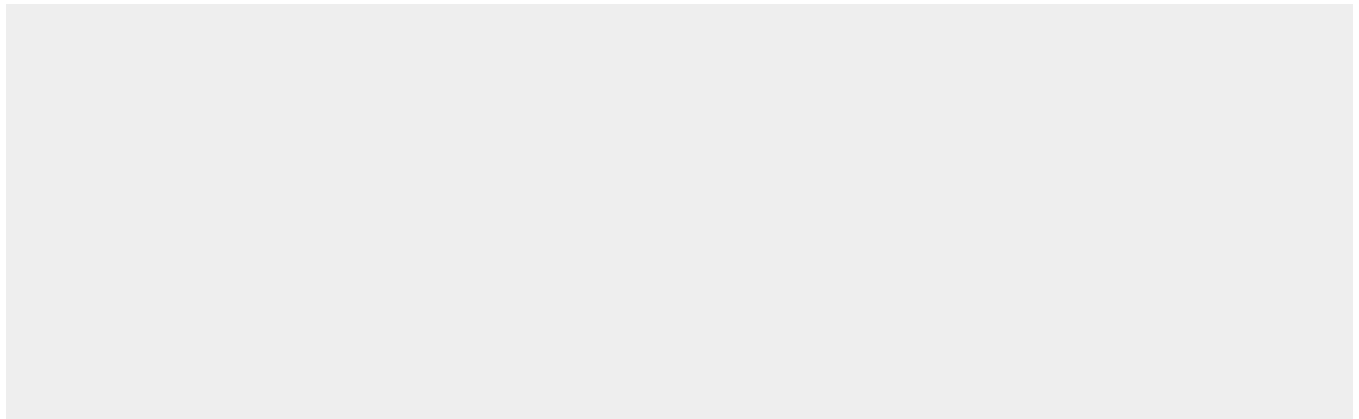
Tissue Location

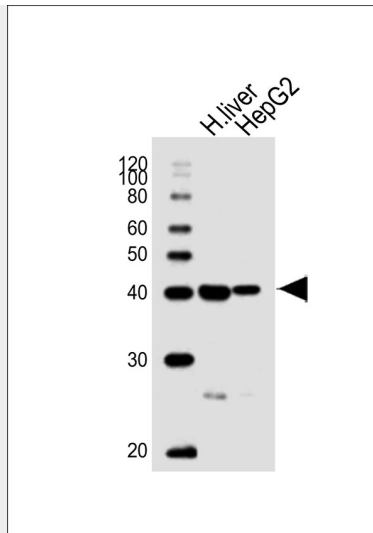
Ubiquitously expressed.

ACADSB Antibody (Center) - 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](#)

ACADSB Antibody (Center) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from human liver tissue lysate, HepG2 cell line (from left to right), using ACADSB Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AW5336). AW5336 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 20ug per lane.

ACADSB Antibody (Center) - Background

Has greatest activity toward short branched chain acyl-CoA derivative such as (s)-2-methylbutyryl-CoA, isobutyryl-CoA, and 2-methylhexanoyl-CoA as well as toward short straight chain acyl-CoAs such as butyryl-CoA and hexanoyl-CoA. Can use valproyl-CoA as substrate and may play a role in controlling the metabolic flux of valproic acid in the development of toxicity of this agent.

ACADSB Antibody (Center) - References

Rozen R., et al. *Genomics* 24:280-287(1994).
 Andresen B.S., et al. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 67:1095-1103(2000).
 Ota T., et al. *Nat. Genet.* 36:40-45(2004).
 Deloukas P., et al. *Nature* 429:375-381(2004).
 Mural R.J., et al. Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.