

Acetyl CoA synthetase Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49335

Package Size: #49335-1 50ul #49335-2 100ul

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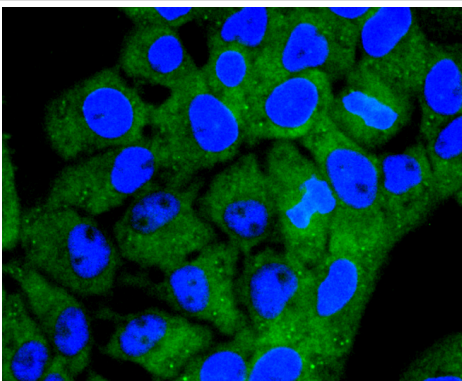
Description

Product Name	Acetyl CoA synthetase Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JF0917
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC/IF
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	ACAS2 antibody AceCS antibody Acetate CoA ligase antibody Acetate thiokinase antibody Acetate--CoA ligase antibody Acetyl CoA synthetase antibody Acetyl Coenzyme A synthetase 2 (ADP forming) antibody Acetyl coenzyme A synthetase cytoplasmic antibody Acetyl-CoA synthetase antibody Acetyl-coenzyme A synthetase antibody ACS antibody ACSA antibody ACSA_HUMAN antibody ACSS2 antibody Acyl activating enzyme antibody Acyl CoA synthetase short chain family member 2 antibody Acyl-activating enzyme antibody Acyl-CoA synthetase short-chain family member 2 antibody Cytoplasmic acetyl coenzyme A synthetase antibody cytoplasmic antibody MYH7B antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q9NR19
Uniprot	Q9NR19
GeneID	55902;
Calculated MW	79 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

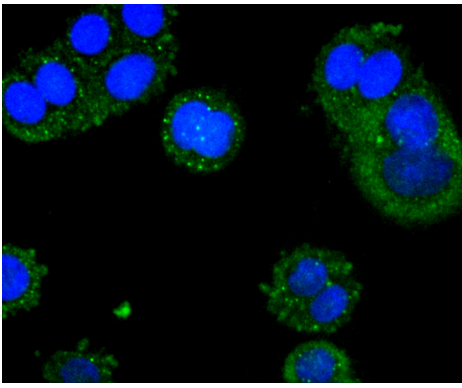
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000 ICC: 1:50-1:200

Images



ICC staining Acetyl CoA synthetase in RH-35 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining Acetyl CoA synthetase in SW480 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

Background

ACSS2 (acyl-CoA synthetase short-chain family member 2), also known as ACAS2, ACS, ACSA or AceCS, is a 701 amino acid cytoplasmic protein that belongs to the ATP-dependent AMP-binding enzyme family. Existing as a monomer, ACSS2 functions to catalyze the ATP-dependent activation of acetate, a reaction that yields acetyl-CoA for use in energy generation and lipid synthesis. ACSS2 expression, which is highest in liver and kidney tissue, is regulated by the presence of unsaturated fatty acids and sterol regulatory element-binding proteins (SREBPs). Human ACSS2 exists as two alternatively spliced isoforms and shares 93% sequence identity with its mouse counterpart, suggesting a conserved role between species.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only