

Anti-ACADM Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO15603**Specification****Anti-ACADM Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP |
| Primary Accession | P11310 |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Rat, Human, Mouse |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Format | Liquid |

Description

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

Anti-ACADM 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

47 kDa KDa

Application Details

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

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 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

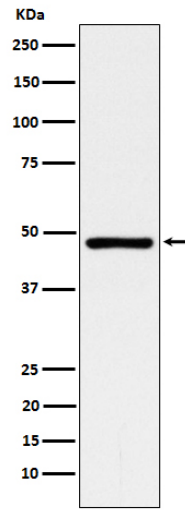
Anti-ACADM Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

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 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of ACADM expression in HepG2 cell lysate.