

**ACOT8 Antibody**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP50587****Specification**

---

**ACOT8 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IF
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O14734</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	36 KDa
Antigen Region	163-189

**ACOT8 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10005**Other Names**

Acyl-coenzyme A thioesterase 8, Acyl-CoA thioesterase 8, Choloyl-coenzyme A thioesterase, HIV-Nef-associated acyl-CoA thioesterase, PTE-2, Peroxisomal acyl-coenzyme A thioester hydrolase 1, PTE-1, Peroxisomal long-chain acyl-CoA thioesterase 1, Thioesterase II, hACTE-III, hACTEIII, hTE, ACOT8, ACTEIII, PTE1, PTE2

**Dilution**

WB~~ 1:1000

IF~~1:100

**Format**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg<sup>2+</sup> and Ca<sup>2+</sup>), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**ACOT8 Antibody - Protein Information****Name** ACOT8**Synonyms** ACTEIII, PTE1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:100925}**Function**

Catalyzes the hydrolysis of acyl-CoAs into free fatty acids and coenzyme A (CoASH), regulating their respective intracellular levels (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15194431" target="\_blank">15194431</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9153233" target="\_blank">9153233</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9299485" target="\_blank">9299485</a>). Displays no strong substrate specificity with respect to the carboxylic acid moiety of Acyl-CoAs (By similarity). Hydrolyzes medium length (C2 to C20)

straight-chain, saturated and unsaturated acyl-CoAS but is inactive towards substrates with longer aliphatic chains (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9153233" target="\_blank">9153233</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9299485" target="\_blank">9299485</a>). Moreover, it catalyzes the hydrolysis of CoA esters of bile acids, such as choloyl-CoA and chenodeoxycholoyl-CoA and competes with bile acid CoA:amino acid N-acyltransferase (BAAT) (By similarity). Is also able to hydrolyze CoA esters of dicarboxylic acids (By similarity). It is involved in the metabolic regulation of peroxisome proliferation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15194431" target="\_blank">15194431</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Peroxisome matrix. Note=Predominantly localized in the peroxisome but a localization to the cytosol cannot be excluded

#### Tissue Location

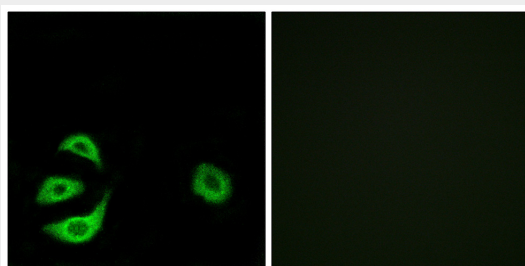
Detected in a T-cell line (at protein level). Ubiquitous (PubMed:9153233, PubMed:9299485)

### ACOT8 Antibody - Protocols

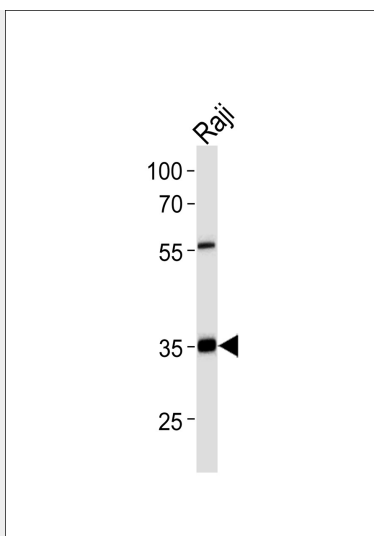
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

### ACOT8 Antibody - Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using ACOT8 antibody.



Western blot analysis of lysate from Raji cell line, using ACOT8 Antibody (AP50587). AP50587 was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35 µg.

#### **ACOT8 Antibody - Background**

Acyl-CoA thioesterases are a group of enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of acyl-CoAs to the free fatty acid and coenzyme A (CoASH), providing the potential to regulate intracellular levels of acyl-CoAs, free fatty acids and CoASH. May mediate Nef-induced down-regulation of CD4. Major thioesterase in peroxisomes. Competes with BAAT (Bile acid CoA: amino acid N-acyltransferase) for bile acid-CoA substrate (such as chenodeoxycholoyl-CoA). Shows a preference for medium-length fatty acyl-CoAs (By similarity). May be involved in the metabolic regulation of peroxisome proliferation.

#### **ACOT8 Antibody - References**

Watanabe H., et al. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 238:234-239 (1997).  
Liu L.X., et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* 272:13779-13785 (1997).  
Jones J.M., et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* 274:9216-9223 (1999).  
Deloukas P., et al. *Nature* 414:865-871 (2001).  
Ishizuka M., et al. *Exp. Cell Res.* 297:127-141 (2004).