

# Acetoacetyl-CoA synthetase Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP54479

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q86V21</a>
<b>Predicted</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Horse, Sheep
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	75144
<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid
<b>Immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human AACs
<b>Epitope Specificity</b>	182-228/672
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purity</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>SUBCELLULAR LOCATION</b>	Cytoplasm, cytosol
<b>SIMILARITY</b>	Belongs to the ATP-dependent AMP-binding enzyme family.
<b>Important Note</b>	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
<b>Background Descriptions</b>	ACSF1 is a 672 amino acid protein belonging to the ATP-dependent AMP-binding enzyme family. Encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 12q24.31, ACSF1 is highly expressed in kidney, heart and brain, and shows similar neural expression as HMGCR (3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA reductase). Existing as three alternatively spliced isoforms, ACSF1 participates in ATP binding, ligase activity, acetoacetate-CoA ligase activity and nucleotide binding. The ACSF1 promoter is a known PPAR $\gamma$ target gene, with the nuclear receptor recruited to the ACSF1 promoter by direct interaction with stimulating protein-1 (Sp1). ACSF1 activates acetoacetate and is highly regulated by modulators that affect HMGCR and cholesterol biosynthesis.

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	65985
<b>Other Names</b>	Acetoacetyl-CoA synthetase, 6.2.1.16, Acyl-CoA synthetase family member 1, Protein sur-5 homolog, AACs, ACSF1
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	Highly expressed in kidney, heart and brain, but low in liver.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When

reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	AACS
<b>Synonyms</b>	ACSF1
<b>Function</b>	Converts acetoacetate to acetoacetyl-CoA in the cytosol (By similarity). Ketone body-utilizing enzyme, responsible for the synthesis of cholesterol and fatty acids (By similarity).
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q9JMI1}
<b>Tissue Location</b>	Highly expressed in kidney, heart and brain, but low in liver.

## Background

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ACSF1 is a 672 amino acid protein belonging to the ATP-dependent AMP-binding enzyme family. Encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 12q24.31, ACSF1 is highly expressed in kidney, heart and brain, and shows similar neural expression as HMGCR (3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA reductase). Existing as three alternatively spliced isoforms, ACSF1 participates in ATP binding, ligase activity, acetoacetate-CoA ligase activity and nucleotide binding. The ACSF1 promoter is a known PPAR $\alpha$  target gene, with the nuclear receptor recruited to the ACSF1 promoter by direct interaction with stimulating protein-1 (Sp1). ACSF1 activates acetoacetate and is highly regulated by modulators that affect HMGCR and cholesterol biosynthesis.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.