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ACOX2 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP58264

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q99424
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	76827
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ACOX2
Epitope Specificity	341-440/681
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Peroxisome.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the acyl-CoA oxidase family
SUBUNIT	Heterodimer
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The product of this gene belongs to the acyl-CoA oxidase family. It encodes the branched-chain acyl-CoA oxidase which is involved in the degradation of long branched fatty acids and bile acid intermediates in peroxisomes. Deficiency of this enzyme results in the accumulation of branched fatty acids and bile acid intermediates, and may lead to Zellweger syndrome, severe mental retardation, and death in children. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2009]

Additional Information

Gene ID	8309
Other Names	Peroxisomal acyl-coenzyme A oxidase 2, 1.17.99.3, 3-alpha, 7-alpha, 12-alpha-trihydroxy-5-beta-cholestanoyl-CoA 24-hydroxylase, 3-alpha, 7-alpha, 12-alpha-trihydroxy-5-beta-cholestanoyl-CoA oxidase, THCCox, ACOX2 (HGNC:120)
Target/Specificity	Present in all tissues tested: heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. Most abundant in heart, liver and kidney.
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	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.

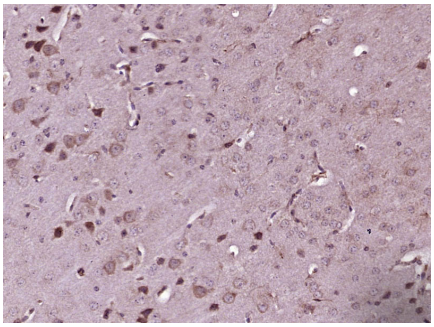
Protein Information

Name	ACOX2 (HGNC:120)
Function	Oxidizes the CoA esters of the bile acid intermediates di- and tri-hydroxycholestanoic acids (PubMed:27884763). Capable of oxidizing short as well as long chain 2-methyl branched fatty acids (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Peroxisome
Tissue Location	Present in all tissues tested: heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. Most abundant in heart, liver and kidney.

Background

The product of this gene belongs to the acyl-CoA oxidase family. It encodes the branched-chain acyl-CoA oxidase which is involved in the degradation of long branched fatty acids and bile acid intermediates in peroxisomes. Deficiency of this enzyme results in the accumulation of branched fatty acids and bile acid intermediates, and may lead to Zellweger syndrome, severe mental retardation, and death in children. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2009]

Images



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (ACOX2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP58264) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.