

# ACADM Antibody

Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP92183

## Product Information

<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP, IHF
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P11310</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Rat, Human, Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Other Names</b>	ACAD1; Acadm; MCAD; MCADH;
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Calculated MW</b>	46588

## Additional Information

<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500~1:2000 IHC 1:50~1:200 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200 IP 1:50
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human ACADM
<b>Description</b>	This enzyme is specific for acyl chain lengths of 4 to 16.
<b>Storage Condition and Buffer</b>	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

## Protein Information

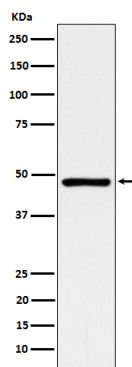
<b>Name</b>	ACADM ( <a href="#">HGNC:89</a> )
<b>Function</b>	<p>Medium-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase is one of the acyl-CoA dehydrogenases that catalyze the first step of mitochondrial fatty acid beta-oxidation (FAO), breaking down fatty acids into acetyl- CoA and allowing the production of energy from fats (PubMed:<a href="#">1970566</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">21237683</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">2251268</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">8823175</a>). The first step of FAO consists in the proR-proR stereospecific alpha, beta-dehydrogenation of fatty acyl-CoA thioesters using the electron transfer flavoprotein (ETF) as their physiologic electron acceptor, resulting in the formation of trans-2-enoyl-CoA ((2E)-enoyl-CoA) (PubMed:<a href="#">2251268</a>). ETF is the electron acceptor that transfers electrons to the main mitochondrial respiratory chain via ETF-ubiquinone oxidoreductase (ETF dehydrogenase) (PubMed:<a href="#">15159392</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">25416781</a>). Among the different mitochondrial acyl-CoA dehydrogenases, medium-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase has preference for fatty acyl-CoAs with saturated 6 to 12 carbons long primary chains, making it but can also catalyze longer chains such as C14 and C16 (PubMed:<a href="#">1970566</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">21237683</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">2251268</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">8823175</a>).</p>
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Mitochondrion matrix

**Tissue Location**

Expressed ubiquitously with highest levels in heart and muscle.

**Images**

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Western blot analysis of ACADM expression in HepG2 cell lysate.

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