



## Rabbit Anti-ACADL antibody

SL10150R

<b>Product Name:</b>	ACADL
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	酰基辅酶A脱氢酶长链抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	mitochondrial; ACAD4; ACADL; ACADL_HUMAN; Acyl Coenzyme A dehydrogenase long chain; FLJ94052; LCAD; Long chain acyl CoA dehydrogenase; Long-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,
<b>Applications:</b>	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	44kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	cytoplasmic <a href="#">Mitochondrion</a>
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ACADL:31-130/430
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. 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.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the acyl-CoA dehydrogenase family, which is a family of mitochondrial flavoenzymes involved in fatty acid and branched chain amino-acid metabolism. This protein is one of the four enzymes that catalyze the initial step of mitochondrial beta-oxidation of straight-chain fatty acid. Defects in this gene are the cause of long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase (LCAD) deficiency, leading

to nonketotic hypoglycemia. [provided by RefSeq].

**Subunit:**

Homotetramer.

**Subcellular Location:**

Mitochondrion matrix.

**DISEASE:**

Defects in ACADL are a cause of acyl-CoA dehydrogenase very long-chain deficiency (ACADVLD) [MIM:201475]. An inborn error of mitochondrial fatty acid beta-oxidation which leads to impaired long-chain fatty acid beta-oxidation. It is clinically heterogeneous, with three major phenotypes: a severe childhood form characterized by early onset, high mortality and high incidence of cardiomyopathy; a milder childhood form with later onset, characterized by hypoketotic hypoglycemia, low mortality and rare cardiomyopathy; an adult form, with isolated skeletal muscle involvement, rhabdomyolysis and myoglobinuria, usually triggered by exercise or fasting.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the acyl-CoA dehydrogenase family.

**SWISS:**

P28330

**Gene ID:**

33

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 33Human](#)

[Entrez Gene: 614508](#) Cow

[Entrez Gene: 11363](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 396931](#) Pig

[Entrez Gene: 25287](#) Rat

[Omim: 609576](#) Human

[SwissProt: P28330](#) Human

[SwissProt: P51174](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: P79274](#) Pig

[SwissProt: P15650](#) Rat

[Unigene: 471277](#) Human

[Unigene: 2445](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 174](#) Rat

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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