

Rabbit anti-Human AACS Polyclonal Antibody | anti-AACS antibody

Anti-AACS Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

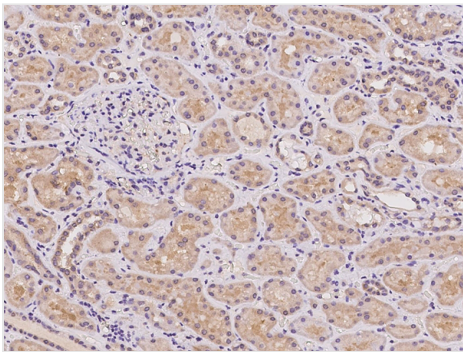
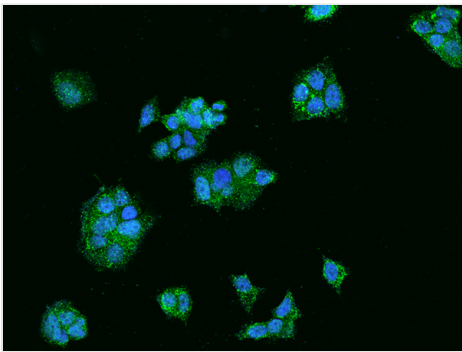
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA255900	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Immunohistochemistry

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

AACS; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-AACS Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; AACS/AACS Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; acetoacetyl-CoA synthetase; Anti-ACSF1 Antibody; Anti-SUR-5 Antibody; anti-AACS antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human AACS/AACS
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-AACS antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human AACS/AACS fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human AACS/AACS fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



IF (Immunofluorescence)
Immunofluorescence staining of AACS in MCF7 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human AACS polyclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:200) at 4 degree C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Positive staining was localized to Cytoplasm.

IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human AACS in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-AACS antibody	Acetoacetyl-CoA Synthetase (AACS) is a novel cytosolic ketone body (acetoacetate)-specific ligase. The AACS in adipose tissue plays an important role in utilizing ketone body for the fatty acid-synthesis during adipose tissue development. It had been improved that Acetoacetyl-CoA Synthetase is an essential enzyme for the synthesis of fatty acid and cholesterol from ketone bodies, was found to be highly expressed in mouse adipose tissue, and GC box and C/EBPs motif were crucial for AACS promoter activity in 3T3-L1 adipocytes. Moreover, AACS promoter activity was controlled mainly by C/EBPalpha during adipogenesis. AACS gene expression is particularly abundant in white adipose tissue, as it is induced during adipocyte differentiation. The human AACS promoter is a PPARGgamma target gene and that this nuclear receptor is recruited to the AACS promoter by direct interaction with Sp1 (stimulating protein-1). The Acetoacetyl-CoA Synthetase has important roles in the regulation of ketone body utilization in rat liver and that these hypocholesterolemic agents have the ability to remedy the impaired utilization of ketone bodies under the diabetic condition.
References	Aguil F, et al. (2010) Transcriptional regulation of the human acetoacetyl-CoA synthetase gene by PPARGgamma. Biochem J. 427(2): 255-64. Hasegawa S, et al. (2008) Transcriptional regulation of ketone body-utilizing enzyme, acetoacetyl-CoA synthetase, by C/EBPalpha during adipocyte differentiation. Biochim Biophys Acta. 1779(6-7): 414-9. Sato H, et al. (2002) Effects of streptozotocin-induced diabetes on acetoacetyl-CoA synthetase activity in rats. Biochem Pharmacol. 63(10): 1851-5.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.