



ACCA (phospho Ser80) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-02407
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	ACACA
Protein Name	Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ACC1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser80. AA range:46-95
Specificity	Phospho-ACCA (S80) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ACCA protein only when phosphorylated at S80.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	ACACA; ACAC; ACC1; ACCA; Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1; ACC1; ACC-alpha
Observed Band	265kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm, cytosol .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in brain, placenta, skeletal muscle, renal, pancreatic and adipose tissues; expressed at low level in pulmonary tissue; not detected in the liver.
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + acetyl-CoA + HCO(3)(-) = ADP + phosphate + malonyl-CoA.,catalytic activity:ATP + biotin-carboxyl-carrier protein + CO(2) = ADP + phosphate + carboxybiotin-carboxyl-carrier protein.,cofactor:binds 2 manganese ions per subunit.,cofactor:biotin.,disease:Defects in ACACA are a cause of ACACA deficiency [MIM:200350]; also called ACAC or ACC deficiency. ACACA deficiency is an inborn error of de novo fatty acid synthesis. The disorder is associated with severe brain damage, persistent myopathy and poor growth.,enzyme regulation:By phosphorylation.,function:Catalyzes the rate-limiting reaction in the biogenesis of long-chain fatty acids. Carries out three functions: biotin carboxyl carrier protein, biotin carboxylase and carboxyltransferase.,online information:Acetyl-CoA carboxylase

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entry, pathway: Lipid metabolism; malonyl-CoA biosynthesis; malonyl-CoA from acetyl-CoA: st

Background

Acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) is a complex multifunctional enzyme system. ACC is a biotin-containing enzyme which catalyzes the carboxylation of acetyl-CoA to malonyl-CoA, the rate-limiting step in fatty acid synthesis. There are two ACC forms, alpha and beta, encoded by two different genes. ACC-alpha is highly enriched in lipogenic tissues. The enzyme is under long term control at the transcriptional and translational levels and under short term regulation by the phosphorylation/dephosphorylation of targeted serine residues and by allosteric transformation by citrate or palmitoyl-CoA. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants divergent in the 5' sequence and encoding distinct isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

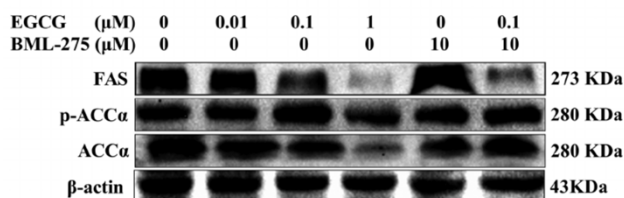
Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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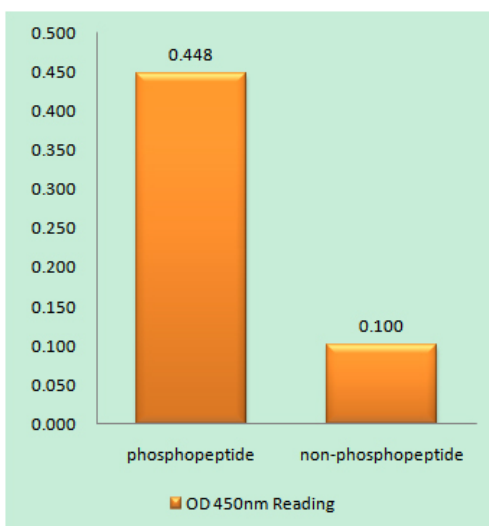
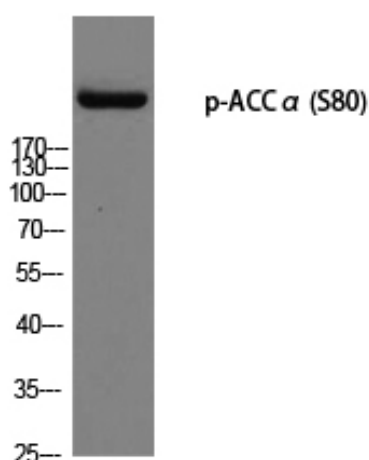
Products Images



Ding, Hongyan, et al. "Epigallocatechin-3-gallate activates the AMP-activated protein kinase signaling pathway to reduce lipid accumulation in canine hepatocytes." *Journal of Cellular Physiology* 236.1 (2021): 405-416.

3T3

Western blot analysis of 3T3 using p-ACCα (S80) antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:1000



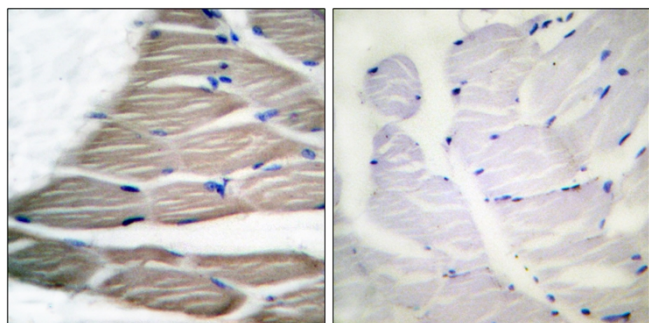
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using ACC1 (Phospho-Ser80) Antibody

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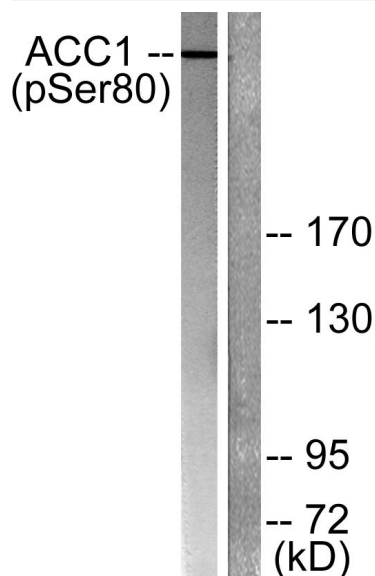
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Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using ACC1 (Phospho-Ser80) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from K562 cells treated with Insulin 0.01U/ml 15', using ACC1 (Phospho-Ser80) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.