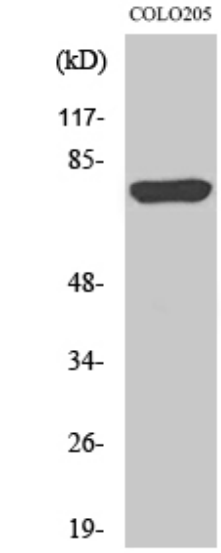
ACSL6 Polyclonal Antibody

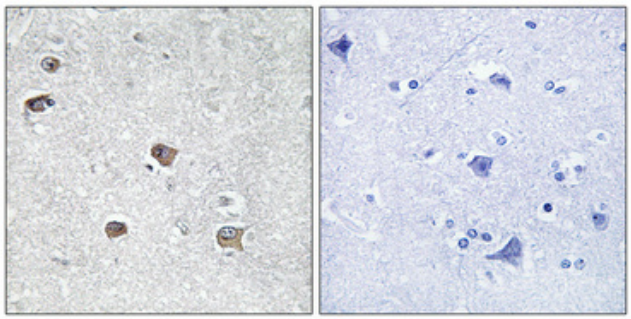
Catalog No	YP-Ab-02474
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	ACSL6
Protein Name	Long-chain-fatty-acid--CoA ligase 6
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ACSL6. AA range:499-548
Specificity	ACSL6 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ACSL6 protein.
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: 1/40000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	ACSL6; ACS2; FACL6; KIAA0837; LACS5; Long-chain-fatty-acid--CoA ligase 6; Long-chain acyl-CoA synthetase 6; LACS 6
Observed Band	78kD
Cell Pathway	Mitochondrion outer membrane ; Single-pass type III membrane protein . Peroxisome membrane ; Single-pass type III membrane protein . Microsome membrane ; Single-pass type III membrane protein . Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Single-pass type III membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed predominantly in erythrocyte precursors, in particular in reticulocytes, fetal blood cells derived from fetal liver, hemopoietic stem cells from cord blood, bone marrow and brain.
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + a long-chain carboxylic acid + CoA = AMP + diphosphate + an acyl-CoA.,cofactor:Magnesium.,developmental stage:Expression is low at earlier stages of erythroid development but is very high in reticulocytes.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ACSL6 may be a cause of acute eosinophilic leukemia (AEL). Translocation t(5;12)(q31;p13) with ETV6.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ACSL6 may be a cause of acute myelogenous leukemia with eosinophilia. Translocation t(5;12)(q31;p13) with ETV6.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ACSL6 may be a cause of myelodysplastic syndrome with basophilia. Translocation t(5;12)(q31;p13) with ETV6.,function:Activation of long-chain fatty acids for both synthesis of cellular lipids, and degradation via beta-oxidation. Plays an important role in fatty acid

	metabolism in brain and the acyl-CoAs produced may be utiliz
Background	The protein encoded by this gene catalyzes the formation of acyl-CoA from fatty acids, ATP, and CoA, using magnesium as a cofactor. The encoded protein plays a major role in fatty acid metabolism in the brain. Translocations with the ETV6 gene are causes of myelodysplastic syndrome with basophilia, acute myelogenous leukemia with eosinophilia, and acute eosinophilic leukemia. Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Apr 2011],
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.

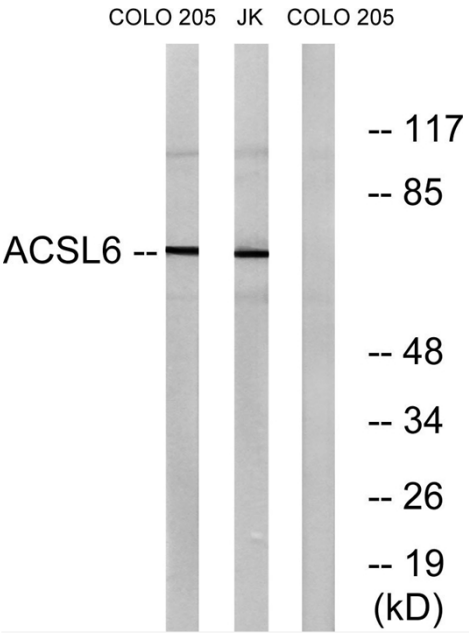
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using ACSL6 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negetive contrl (right) obtaned from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO and Jurkat cells, using ACSL6 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.