





MCAD Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-02846
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	ACADM
Protein Name	Medium-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase mitochondrial
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MCAD. AA range:134-183
Specificity	MCAD Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MCAD protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	ACADM; Medium-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase, mitochondrial; MCAD
Observed Band	46kD
Cell Pathway	Mitochondrion matrix .
Tissue Specificity	Brain, Cajal-Retzius cell, Cerebellum, Colon, Liver,
Function	catalytic activity:Acyl-CoA + acceptor = 2,3-dehydroacyl-CoA + reduced acceptor.,cofactor:FAD.,disease:Defects in ACADM are the cause of medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (MCAD deficiency) [MIM:201450]. It is an autosomal recessive disease which causes fasting hypoglycemia, hepatic dysfunction, and encephalopathy, often resulting in death in infancy. The disease frequency is one in 13000.,function:This enzyme is specific for acyl chain lengths of 4 to 16.,miscellaneous:A number of straight-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenases of different substrate specificities are present in mammalian tissues.,miscellaneous:Utilizes the electron transfer flavoprotein (ETF) as electron acceptor that transfers the electrons to the main mitochondrial respiratory chain via ETF-ubiquinone oxidoreductase (ETF dehydrogenase).,pathway:Lipid metabolism; mitochondrial fatty acid beta-oxidation.,similarity:



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Background	This gene encodes the medium-chain specific (C4 to C12 straight chain) acyl-Coenzyme A dehydrogenase. The homotetramer enzyme catalyzes the initial step of the mitochondrial fatty acid beta-oxidation pathway. Defects in this gene cause medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, a disease characterized by hepatic dysfunction, fasting hypoglycemia, and encephalopathy, which can result in infantile death. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different 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.

