Datasheet for ABIN7599735

anti-ACAD9 antibody (AA 110-595)

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	ACAD9
Binding Specificity:	AA 110-595
Reactivity:	Human, Monkey
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This ACAD9 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	ELISA, Western Blotting (WB)

Product Details

Purpose:	Anti-ACAD9 Antibody Picoband®
Immunogen:	E.coli-derived human ACAD9 recombinant protein (Position: Q110-D595).
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	No cross-reactivity with other proteins.
Characteristics:	Anti-ACAD9 Antibody Picoband® (ABIN7599735). Tested in ELISA, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human, monkey. The brand Picoband indicates this is a premium antibody that guarantees superior quality, high affinity, and strong signals with minimal background in Western blot applications. Only our best-performing antibodies are designated as Picoband, ensuring unmatched performance.
Purification:	Immunogen affinity purified.

Target Details

Target:	ACAD9
Alternative Name:	ACAD9 (ACAD9 Products)
Background:	Synonyms: Histone deacetylase 10, HD10, HDAC10 Tissue Specificity: Ubiquitous. High expression in liver, spleen, pancreas and kidney. Background: Acyl-CoA dehydrogenase family member 9, mitochondrial is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the ACAD9 gene. This gene encodes a member of the acyl-CoA dehydrogenase family. Members of this family of proteins localize to the mitochondria and catalyze the rate-limiting step in the beta-oxidation of fatty acyl-CoA. The encoded protein is specifically active toward palmitoyl-CoA and long-chain unsaturated substrates. Mutations in this gene cause acyl-CoA dehydrogenase family member type 9 deficiency. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.
Molecular Weight:	65 kDa
Gene ID:	28976
UniProt:	Q9H845
Pathways:	SARS-CoV-2 Protein Interactome

Application Details

Application Notes:	Western blot, 0.25-0.5 µg/mL, Human, Monkey ELISA, 0.1-0.5 µg/mL, - 1. Dewulf, J. P., Barrea, C., Vincent, M.-F., De Laet, C., Van Coster, R., Seneca, S., Marie, S., Nassogne, M.-C. Evidence of a wide spectrum of cardiac involvement due to ACAD9 mutations: report on nine patients. Molec. Genet. Metab. 118: 185-189, 2016. 2. Ensenauer, R., He, M., Willard, J.-M., Goetzman, E. S., Corydon, T. J., Vandahl, B. B., Mohsen, A.-W., Isaya, G., Vockley, J. Human acyl-CoA dehydrogenase-9 plays a novel role in the mitochondrial beta-oxidation of unsaturated fatty acids. J. Biol. Chem. 280: 32309-32316, 2005. 3. Haack, T. B., Danhauser, K., Haberberger, B., Hoser, J., Strecker, V., Boehm, D., Uziel, G., Lamantea, E., Invernizzi, F., Poulton, J., Rolinski, B., Iuso, A., Biskup, S., Schmidt, T., Mewes, H.-W., Wittig, I., Meitinger, T., Zeviani, M., Prokisch, H. Exome sequencing identifies ACAD9 mutations as a cause of complex I deficiency. Nature Genet. 42: 1131-1134, 2010.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Adding 0.2 mL of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 µg/mL.
Concentration:	500 µg/mL
Buffer:	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for six months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.