

Rabbit anti-Human MCCC2 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-MCCC2 antibody

Anti-MCCC2 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

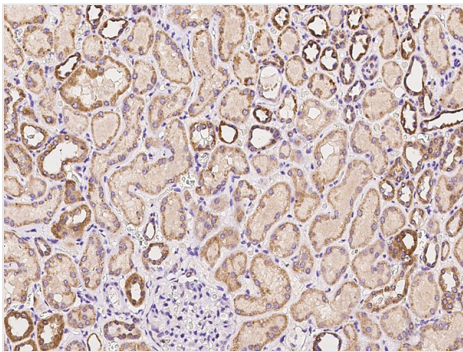
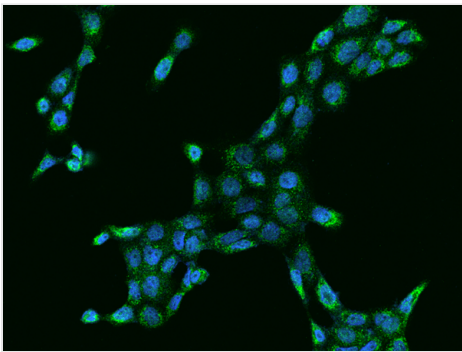
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA256023	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Immunohistochemistry

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

MCCC2; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-MCCC2 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; MCCC2 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; methylcrotonoyl-CoA carboxylase 2 (beta); Anti-MCCB Antibody; anti-MCCC2 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human MCCC2
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-MCCC2 antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human MCCC2 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human MCCC2 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 MCCC2 in A431 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 MCCC2 polyclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:100) 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 MCCC2 in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-MCCC2 antibody	3-methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase (MCC) deficiency is an autosomal recessive disorder of leucine metabolism caused by mutations in MCCC1 or MCCC2 encoding the alpha and beta subunit of MCC, respectively. Methylcrotonoyl-CoA carboxylase 2 (MCCC2), a subunit of 3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase (MCC), is involved in tumor formation and development. MCCC1 and MCCC2 were expressed at high levels in muscle and ovary, but only trace levels in the heart, spleen, and liver. MCCase appears to be particularly important in muscle and ovary, which are active in protein metabolism, while PCase is important in organs active in glycolysis, such as the liver. Mutations on MCCC1 and MCCC2 genes are the major genetic causes for the increased C5-OH in neonates, and maternal single heterozygous mutation can contribute to the moderately to severely increased C5-OH.
References	Wu D, et al. (2019) [genetic analysis of newborns with abnormal metabolism of 3-hydroxyisovalerylcarnitine]. Zhejiang Da Xue Xue Bao Yi Xue Ban 48 (4): 390-396.Liu Y, et al. (2019) Methylcrotonoyl-coa carboxylase 2 overexpression predicts an unfavorable prognosis and promotes cell proliferation in breast cancer. Biomark Med 13 (6): 427-436.Fonseca H, et al. (2016) 3-methylcrotonyl-coa carboxylase deficiency: Mutational spectrum derived from comprehensive newborn screening. Gene 594 (2): 203-210.Abe S, et al. (2004) Isolation and identification of 3-methylcrotonyl coenzyme a carboxylase cdnas and pyruvate carboxylase, and their expression in red seabream (pagrus major) organs. Mar Biotechnol (NY) 6 (6): 527-540.

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.