

Rabbit anti-Human ACOX1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-ACOX1 antibody

Anti-ACOX1 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

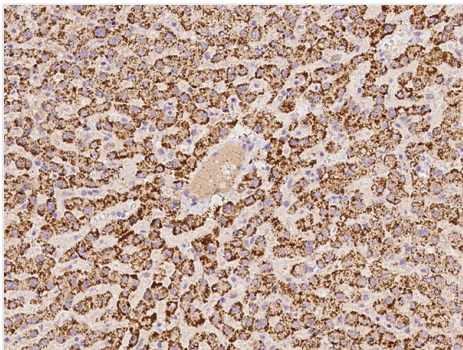
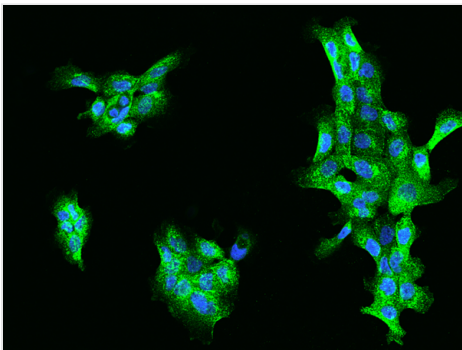
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA256616	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Immunohistochemistry

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

ACOX1; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-ACOX1 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; ACOX1 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; acyl-CoA oxidase 1; palmitoyl; Anti-ACOX Antibody; Anti-PALMCOX Antibody; Anti-SCOX Antibody; anti-ACOX1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human ACOX1
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-ACOX1 antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human ACOX1 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human ACOX1 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 ACOX1 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 ACOX1 polyclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:200) 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 ACOX1 in human liver with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ACOX1 antibody	Peroxisomal acyl-coenzyme A oxidase 1(ACOX1 or AOX) is the first enzyme of the fatty acid beta-oxidation pathway and belongs to the Acyl-CoA oxidase family. Human liver peroxisomes contain two acyl-CoA oxidases, namely, palmitoyl-CoA oxidase (ACOX1/AOX) and a branched chain acyl-CoA oxidase. The palmitoyl-CoA oxidase (ACOX1/AOX) oxidizes the CoA esters of straight chain fatty acids and prostaglandins and donates electrons directly to molecular oxygen, thereby producing H2O2. Human ACOX1/AOX is a protein of 661-amino acids, including the carboxyl-terminal sequence(Ser-Lys-Leu) known as a minimal peroxisome-targeting signal. Human ACOX1/AOX, the first and rate-limiting enzyme of the peroxisomal beta-oxidation pathway, has two isoforms including ACOX1a and ACOX1b, transcribed from a single gene. The human ACOX1b isoform is more effective than the ACOX1a isoform in reversing the Acox1 null phenotype in the mouse partly because of the Substrate utilization differences.
References	Vluggens A, et al. (2010) Functional significance of the two ACOX1 isoforms and their crosstalks with PPAR alpha and RXR alpha. Laboratory Investigation. 90: 696-708.Chu R, et al. (1995) Overexpression and characterization of the human peroxisomal acyl-CoA oxidase in insect cells. J Biol Chem. 270 (9): 4908-15.Aoyama T, et al. (1994) Molecular cloning and functional expression of a human peroxisomal acyl-coenzyme A oxidase. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 198 (3): 1113-8.

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.