

Rabbit anti-Human ACSS3 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-ACSS3 antibody

Anti-ACSS3 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA258884	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Immunohistochemistry

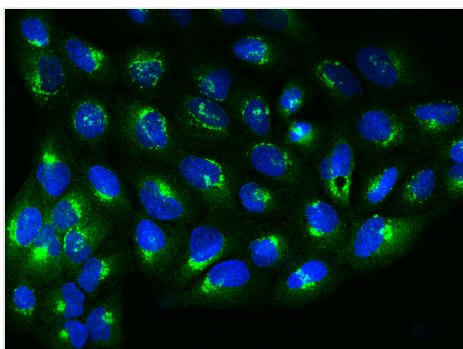
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

ACSS3; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-ACSS3 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; anti-ACSS3 antibody

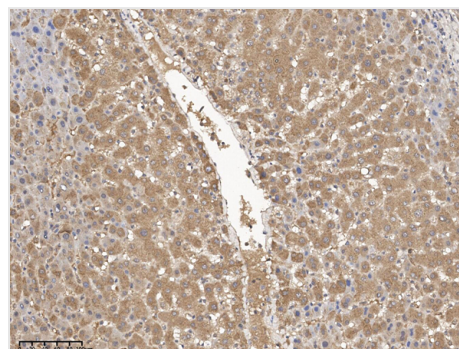
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human ACSS3
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-ACSS3 antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to the center region of the Human ACSS3
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the center region of the Human ACSS3, 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. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES


IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence staining of HPV16-SMCCA10930+HPV16-SMCCA10931 in U2OS cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human HPV16-SMCCA10930+HPV16-SMCCA10931 polyclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:100) at 4°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 ACSS3 in human liver with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ACSS3 antibody	Acetyl-CoA short chain synthetases (ACSSs) are key enzymes in the activation of fatty acids through the formation of thioesters with CoA. Three subfamily members are currently recognized in the human genome, ACSS1, ACSS2 and ACSS3, all single-copy genes. ACSS3 is poorly characterized. The acss3 transcripts are expressed in a wide range of tissues, with the highest levels observed in liver tissue followed by kidney tissue. Subcellular fractionation using liver tissue showed that ACSS3 is localized into the mitochondrial matrix. Advanced analyses found ACSS3 is prognosis biosignatures for multiple (gastric cancer) GCa disease conditions. While knockdown ACSS3 could suppress growth and invasion of GCa cells, of which even more impactful under starvation condition. Targeting ACSS3 could be a novel therapeutic strategy for cancer, in some case, GCa.
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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.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/acss3-antibody-immunofluorescence-immunocytochemistry-immunohistochemistry-elisa/258884>