

Human Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase 1 (ACACA) ELISA Kit | ACACA elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA331065

REACTIVITY
Human

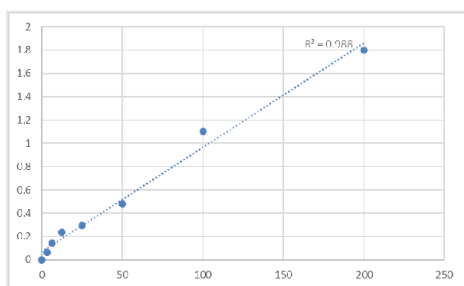
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase 1 (ACACA); Human Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase 1 (ACACA) ELISA Kit; ACACA; ACAC; ACC; ACC1; ACCA; ACC-alpha; acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1; acetyl-CoA carboxylase-alpha; ACACA elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1 (ACACA) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human ACACA. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human ACACA and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	2383
Assay Type	Sandwich ELISA (Quantitative)
Samples	Cell Culture Supernatants, Serum, Plasma, Other Biological Fluids
Detection Method	Colorimetric
Usage Notes	* Do not mix components from different kit lots or use reagents beyond the kit expiration date. * Allow all reagents to warm to room temperature for at least 30 minutes before opening. * Pre-rinse the pipet tip with reagent, use fresh pipet tips for each sample, standard and reagent to avoid contamination. * Unused wells must be kept desiccated at 4 degree C in the sealed bag provided. * Mix Thoroughly is very important for the result. It is recommended using low frequency oscillator or slight hand shaking every 10 minutes. * It is recommended that all samples and standards be assayed in duplicate or triplicate.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2-8 degree C.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

Fig.1. Human Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1 (ACACA) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for ACACA elisa kit	Description: This Human Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1 (ACACA) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate ACACA in samples. An antibody specific for ACACA has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any ACACA present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for ACACA is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of ACACA bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) is a biotin-dependent enzyme that catalyzes the irreversible carboxylation of acetyl-CoA to produce malonyl-CoA through its two catalytic activities, biotin carboxylase (BC) and carboxyltransferase (CT). ACC is a multi-subunit enzyme in most prokaryotes and in the chloroplasts of most plants and algae, whereas it is a large, multi-domain enzyme in the endoplasmic reticulum of most eukaryotes. The most important function of ACC is to provide the malonyl-CoA substrate for the biosynthesis of fatty acids. The activity of ACC can be controlled at the transcriptional level as well as by small molecule modulators and covalent modification. The human genome contains the genes for two different ACCs — ACACA and ACACB. In muscle cells, malonyl-CoA inhibits beta-oxidation.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	38679960
NCBI GeneID	31
NCBI Accession #	NP_942131.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_942131.1
UniProt Accession #	Q13085
NCBI Official Full Name	acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1 isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	acetyl-CoA carboxylase alpha
NCBI Official Symbol	ACACA
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ACC; ACAC; ACC1; ACCA; ACACAD
NCBI Protein Information	acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1
UniProt Protein Name	Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1
UniProt Gene Name	ACACA
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ACAC; ACC1; ACCA; ACC1
UniProt Entry Name	ACACA_HUMAN

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.