

ARG57351 anti-ACSL4 / FACL4 antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes ACSL4 / FACL4
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, IP, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
lsotype	lgG
Target Name	ACSL4 / FACL4
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Protein of Human ACSL4 / FACL4.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Long-chain-fatty-acidCoA ligase 4; ACS4; MRX68; Long-chain acyl-CoA synthetase 4; EC 6.2.1.3; FACL4; LACS4; LACS 4; MRX63

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
	IP	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	HeLa	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	ACSL4
Gene Full Name	acyl-CoA synthetase long-chain family member 4
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is an isozyme of the long-chain fatty-acid-coenzyme A ligase family. Although differing in substrate specificity, subcellular localization, and tissue distribution, all isozymes of this family convert free long-chain fatty acids into fatty acyl-CoA esters, and thereby play a key role in lipid biosynthesis and fatty acid degradation. This isozyme preferentially utilizes arachidonate as substrate. The absence of this enzyme may contribute to the mental retardation or Alport syndrome. Alternative splicing of this gene generates 2 transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Activation of long-chain fatty acids for both synthesis of cellular lipids, and degradation via beta- oxidation. Preferentially uses arachidonate and eicosapentaenoate as substrates. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	79 kDa

Images

