

EHHADH Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11229**Specification**

EHHADH Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q08426
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	79495

EHHADH Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1962

Positive Control	Western Blot: Jurkat cell lysate, 3T3 cell lysate
Application & Usage	Western blot: 1-4 µg

Other Names

Enoyl-CoA, hydratase/3-hydroxyacyl CoA dehydrogenase, LBFP, LBP, L-PBE, peroxisomal bifunctional enzyme3, 2-trans-enoyl-CoA isomerase, peroxisomal enoyl-CoA hydratase

Target/Specificity

EHHADH

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) of Caspase-10 antibody in PBS pH 7.2, 0.01 % BSA, 0.01 % thimerosal, and 50 % glycerol.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions**Precautions**

EHHADH Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

EHHADH Antibody - Protein Information

Name EHHADH ([HGNC:3247](#))

Synonyms ECHD

Function

Peroxisomal trifunctional enzyme possessing 2-enoyl-CoA hydratase, 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase, and delta 3, delta 2-enoyl- CoA isomerase activities. Catalyzes two of the four reactions of the long chain fatty acids peroxisomal beta-oxidation pathway (By similarity). Can also use branched-chain fatty acids such as 2-methyl- 2E-butenoyl-CoA as a substrate, which is hydrated into (2S,3S)-3- hydroxy-2-methylbutanoyl-CoA (By similarity). Optimal isomerase for 2,5 double bonds into 3,5 form isomerization in a range of enoyl-CoA species (Probable). Also able to isomerize both 3-cis and 3-trans double bonds into the 2-trans form in a range of enoyl-CoA species (By similarity). With HSD17B4, catalyzes the hydration of trans-2-enoyl-CoA and the dehydrogenation of 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA, but with opposite chiral specificity (PubMed:15060085). Regulates the amount of medium-chain dicarboxylic fatty acids which are essential regulators of all fatty acid oxidation pathways (By similarity). Also involved in the degradation of long-chain dicarboxylic acids through peroxisomal beta- oxidation (PubMed:15060085).

Cellular Location

Peroxisome.

Tissue Location

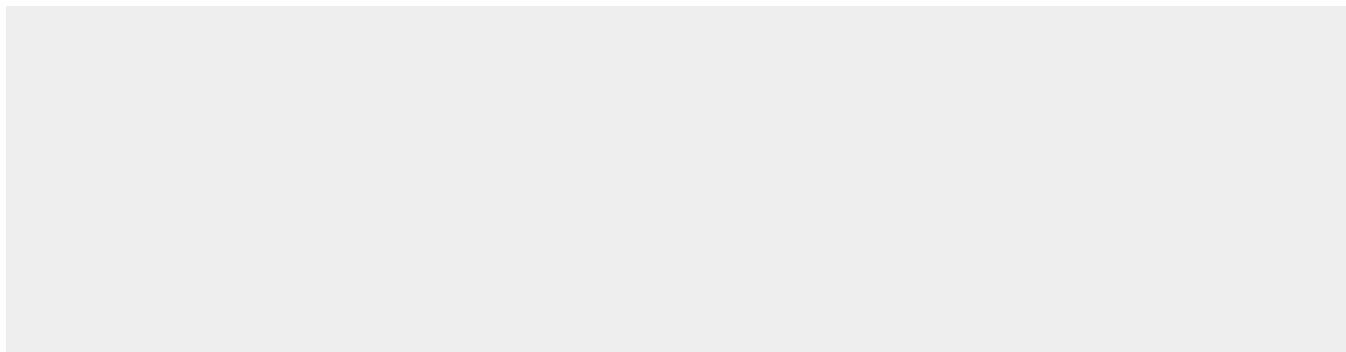
Liver and kidney. Strongly expressed in the terminal segments of the proximal tubule. Lower amounts seen in the brain.

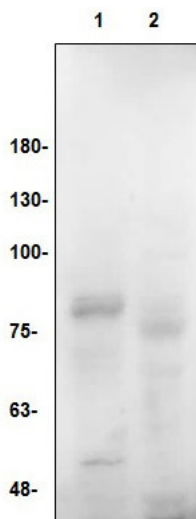
EHHADH Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

EHHADH Antibody - Images





Western blot with EHHADH antibody. Lane 1: 45 µg of Jurkat cell lysate; Lane 2: 45 µg of 3T3 cell lysate

EHHADH Antibody - Background

EHHADH is a bifunctional enzyme. It is one of the four enzymes of the peroxisomal beta-oxidation pathway. The N-terminal region of this protein contains enoyl-CoA hydratase activity while the C-terminal region contains 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase activity. Defects in this gene are a cause of peroxisomal disorders such as Zellweger syndrome. EHHADH-null mice only exhibit a blunted peroxisome proliferative response when challenged with a peroxisome proliferator.