

KO Validated Anti-ACADM Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Rabbit monoclonal antibody
Catalog # AGI2412**Specification****KO Validated Anti-ACADM Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC
Primary Accession	P11310
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted, 47 kDa, observed, 42 kDa KDa
Gene Name	ACADM
Aliases	ACADM; Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Medium Chain; MCADH; MCAD; ACAD1; Medium-Chain Specific Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase, Mitochondrial; Acyl-Coenzyme A Dehydrogenase, C-4 To C-12 Straight Chain; Medium-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase; Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase, C-4 To C-12 Straight Chain; Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase; Testicular Tissue Protein Li 7; EC 1.3.99.3; EC 1.3.8.7; EC 1.3.99
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human ACADM

KO Validated Anti-ACADM Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	34
Other Names	
Medium-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase, mitochondrial, MCAD, 1.3.8.7, Medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase, MCADH, ACADM (HGNC:89)	

KO Validated Anti-ACADM Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** ACADM ([HGNC:89](#))**Function**

Medium-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase is one of the acyl-CoA dehydrogenases that catalyze the first step of mitochondrial fatty acid beta-oxidation, an aerobic process breaking down fatty acids into acetyl-CoA and allowing the production of energy from fats (PubMed:1970566, PubMed:21237683, PubMed:2251268, PubMed:8823175). The first step of

fatty acid beta-oxidation consists in the removal of one hydrogen from C-2 and C-3 of the straight-chain fatty acyl-CoA thioester, resulting in the formation of trans-2-enoyl-CoA (PubMed:2251268). Electron transfer flavoprotein (ETF) is the electron acceptor that transfers electrons to the main mitochondrial respiratory chain via ETF-ubiquinone oxidoreductase (ETF dehydrogenase) (PubMed:15159392, PubMed:25416781). Among the different mitochondrial acyl-CoA dehydrogenases, medium-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase acts specifically on acyl-CoAs with saturated 6 to 12 carbons long primary chains (PubMed:1970566, PubMed:21237683, PubMed:2251268, PubMed:8823175).

Cellular Location

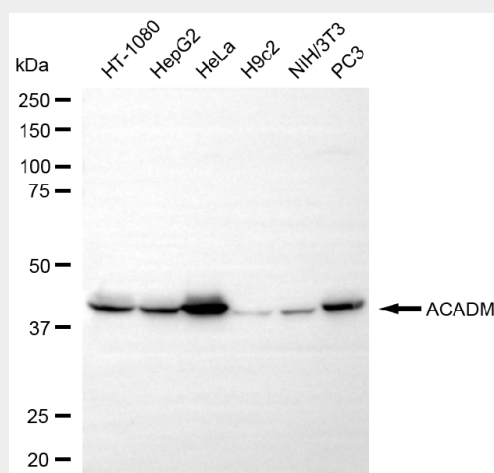
Mitochondrion matrix

KO Validated Anti-ACADM Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

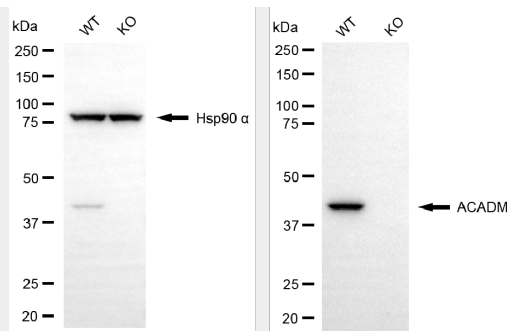
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

KO Validated Anti-ACADM Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images

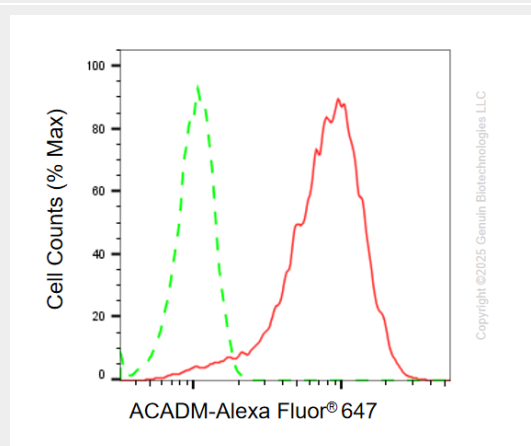


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Western blotting analysis using anti-ACADM antibody (Cat#AGI2412). Total cell lysates (30 µg) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with anti-ACADM antibody (Cat#AGI2412, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Western blotting analysis using anti-ACADM antibody (Cat#AGI2412). ACADM expression in wild type (WT) and ACADM knockout (KO) 293T cells with 20 µg of total cell lysates. Hsp90 α serves as a loading control. The blot was incubated with anti-ACADM antibody (Cat#AGI2412, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Flow cytometric analysis of ACADM expression in HepG2 cells using anti-ACADM antibody (Cat#AGI2412, 1:2,000). Green, isotype control; red, ACADM.