

**ACSS1 Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP68276****Specification**

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**ACSS1 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9NUB1</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**ACSS1 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 84532**Other Names**

ACSS1; ACAS2L; KIAA1846; Acetyl-coenzyme A synthetase 2-like; mitochondrial; Acetate--CoA ligase 2; Acetyl-CoA synthetase 2; AceCS2; Acyl-CoA synthetase short-chain family member 1

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IHC-P~~N/A

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**ACSS1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** ACSS1**Synonyms** ACAS2L, KIAA1846**Function**

Catalyzes the synthesis of acetyl-CoA from short-chain fatty acids (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16788062" target="\_blank">16788062</a>). Acetate is the preferred substrate (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16788062" target="\_blank">16788062</a>). Can also utilize propionate with a much lower affinity (By similarity). Provides acetyl-CoA that is utilized mainly for oxidation under ketogenic conditions (By similarity). Involved in thermogenesis under ketogenic conditions, using acetate as a vital fuel when carbohydrate availability is insufficient (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

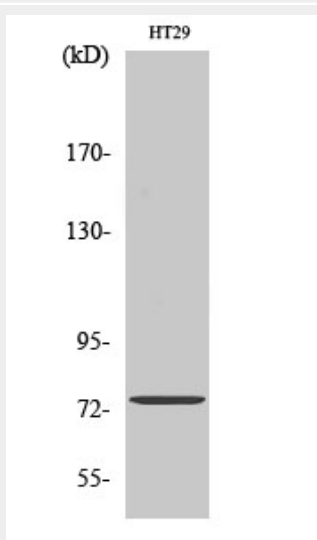
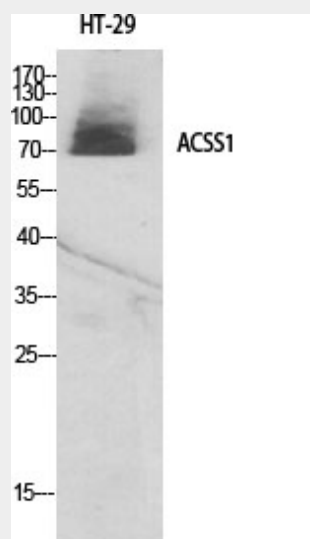
Mitochondrion matrix

## ACSS1 Polyclonal 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](#)

## ACSS1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



## ACSS1 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Important for maintaining normal body temperature during fasting and for energy homeostasis. Essential for energy expenditure under ketogenic conditions (By similarity). Converts acetate to acetyl-CoA so that it can be used for oxidation through the tricarboxylic cycle to produce ATP and CO(2).