

**ELOVL5 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP9968a**

**Specification**

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**ELOVL5 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	FC, WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9NYP7</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">Q4R516</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	271-299

**ELOVL5 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 60481

**Other Names**

Elongation of very long chain fatty acids protein 5, 3-keto acyl-CoA synthase ELOVL5, ELOVL fatty acid elongase 5, ELOVL FA elongase 5, Fatty acid elongase 1, hELO1, Very-long-chain 3-oxoacyl-CoA synthase 5, ELOVL5, ELOVL2

**Target/Specificity**

This ELOVL5 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 271-299 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ELOVL5.

**Dilution**

FC~~1:10~50

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

ELOVL5 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**ELOVL5 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** ELOVL5 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03205}

**Synonyms** ELOVL2

**Function** Catalyzes the first and rate-limiting reaction of the four reactions that constitute the long-chain fatty acids elongation cycle. This endoplasmic reticulum-bound enzymatic process allows the addition of 2 carbons to the chain of long- and very long-chain fatty acids (VLCFAs) per cycle. Condensing enzyme that acts specifically toward polyunsaturated acyl-CoA with the higher activity toward C18:3(n-6) acyl-CoA. May participate in the production of monounsaturated and of polyunsaturated VLCFAs of different chain lengths that are involved in multiple biological processes as precursors of membrane lipids and lipid mediators (By similarity) (PubMed:[10970790](#), PubMed:[20937905](#)). In conditions where the essential linoleic and alpha linoleic fatty acids are lacking it is also involved in the synthesis of Mead acid from oleic acid (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03205, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20937905}; Multi- pass membrane protein {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03205}. Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03205, ECO:0000269|PubMed:25065913}. Note=In Purkinje cells, the protein localizes to the soma and proximal portion of the dendritic tree {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03205, ECO:0000269|PubMed:25065913}

#### Tissue Location

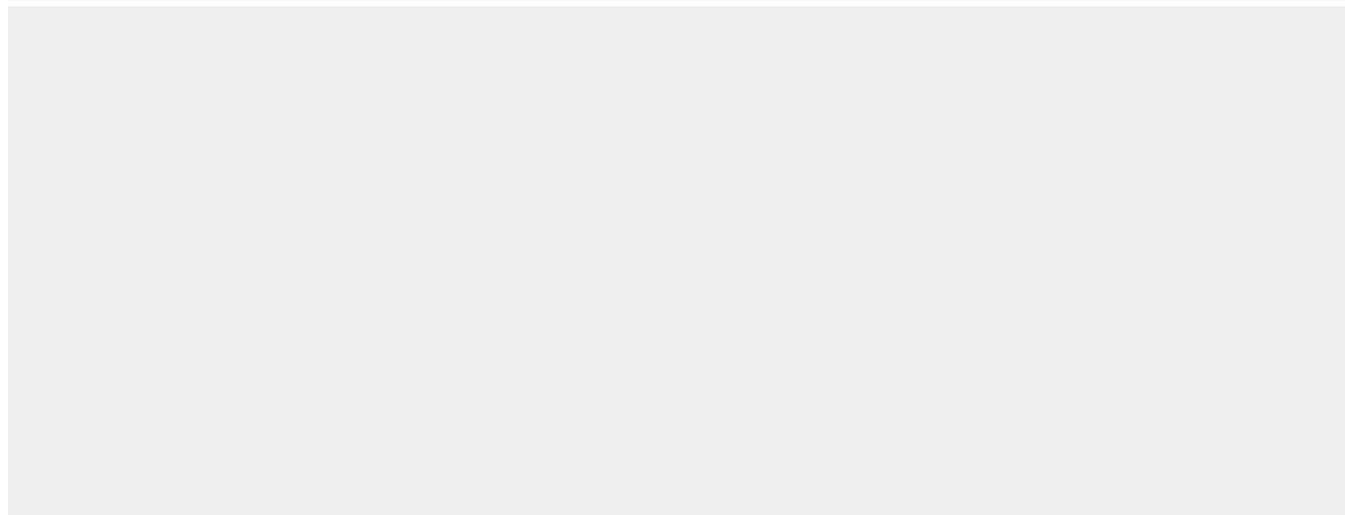
Ubiquitous. Highly expressed in the adrenal gland and testis. Weakly expressed in prostate, lung and brain. Expressed in the cerebellum.

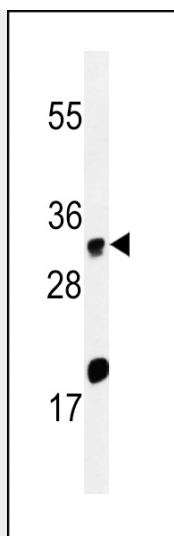
### ELOVL5 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

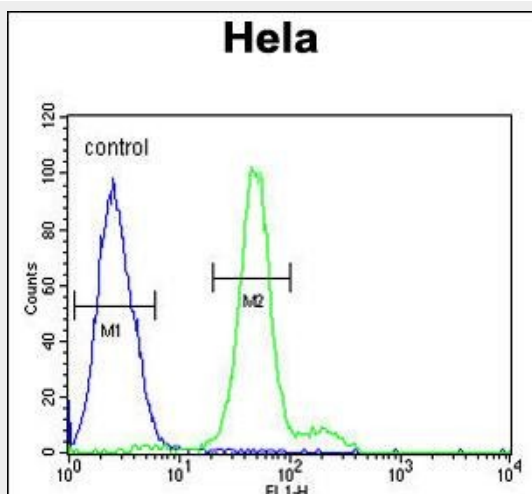
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### ELOVL5 Antibody (C-term) - Images





Western blot analysis of ELOVL5 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP9968a) in HeLa cell line lysates (35ug/lane). ELOVL5 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



ELOVL5 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP9968a) flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

#### **ELOVL5 Antibody (C-term) - Background**

ELOVL5 plays a role in elongation of long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids.

#### **ELOVL5 Antibody (C-term) - References**

- Lu, Y., et al. J. Lipid Res. 49(12):2582-2589(2008)
- Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell 127(3):635-648(2006)
- Barragan, I., et al. Int. J. Mol. Med. 16(6):1163-1167(2005)