

**ACOX2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP16717a****Specification**

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**ACOX2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q99424](#)**ACOX2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 8309**Other Names**

Peroxisomal acyl-coenzyme A oxidase 2, 3-alpha, 7-alpha,  
12-alpha-trihydroxy-5-beta-cholestanoyl-CoA 24-hydroxylase, 3-alpha, 7-alpha,  
12-alpha-trihydroxy-5-beta-cholestanoyl-CoA oxidase, Trihydroxycoprostanoyl-CoA oxidase,  
THCA-CoA oxidase, THCCox, ACOX2

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**ACOX2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** ACOX2 ([HGNC:120](#))**Function**

Oxidizes the CoA esters of the bile acid intermediates di- and tri-hydroxycholestanoic acids (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27884763" target="\_blank">27884763</a>). Capable of oxidizing short as well as long chain 2-methyl branched fatty acids (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Peroxisome

**Tissue Location**

Present in all tissues tested: heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. Most abundant in heart, liver and kidney.

**ACOX2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

#### **ACOX2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

#### **ACOX2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

The product of this gene belongs to the acyl-CoA oxidase family. It encodes the branched-chain acyl-CoA oxidase which is involved in the degradation of long branched fatty acids and bile acid intermediates in peroxisomes. Deficiency of this enzyme results in the accumulation of branched fatty acids and bile acid intermediates, and may lead to Zellweger syndrome, severe mental retardation, and death in children.

#### **ACOX2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) ; Rikova, K., et al. Cell 131(6):1190-1203(2007) Wanders, R.J., et al. Annu. Rev. Biochem. 75, 295-332 (2006) ; Moghrabi, N.N., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 231(3):767-769(1997) Baumgart, E., et al. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 804, 678-679 (1996) :