

ACAT2 Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV10199

Specification

ACAT2 Antibody - Product Information

Application
Primary Accession
Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Isotype

Calculated MW

O8CAY6
Human, Mouse, Rat
Rabbit
Polyclonal
Rabbit IgG
41298

WB

ACAT2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 110460

Positive Control Application & Usage Jurkat cell lysate, rat kidney tissue lysate The antibody can be used for Western blot analysis (1-4 μ g/ml). However, the optimal conditions should be determined individually. Blocking peptide is available separately.

Other Names

Acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase cytosolic

Target/Specificity ACAT2

Antibody Form Liquid

Appearance Colorless liquid

Formulation

100 μg (0.5 mg/ml) affinity purified rabbit anti-ACAT2 polyclonal antibody in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, 5 mM EDTA and 0.01% thimerosal.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage -20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions



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ACAT2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ACAT2 Antibody - Protein Information

Name Acat2

Function

Involved in the biosynthetic pathway of cholesterol.

Cellular Location

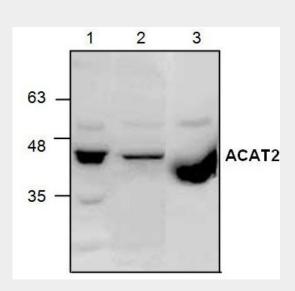
Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9BWD1}

ACAT2 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

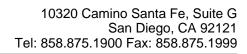
ACAT2 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of ACAT2 using Jurkat cell lysate (Lane 1&~2) and rat kidney tissue lysate Lane 3).

ACAT2 Antibody - Background

Acetyl-Coenzyme A acetyltransferase 2 (ACAT2) is an enzyme involved in lipid metabolism. Patients with ACAT2 deficiency have shown severe mental retardation and hypotonus. The ACAT2 gene shows complementary overlapping with the 3 prime region of the TCP1 gene in both mouse and human. These genes are encoded on opposite strands of DNA, as well as in opposite





transcriptional orientation.