

**ACADS Antibody**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABV10395****Specification**

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**ACADS Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P15651</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	44765

**ACADS Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 64304

Positive Control	Jurkat cell lysate and rat kidney tissue lysate
Application & Usage	Western Blot analysis (1-4 µg/ml). However, the optimal concentrations should be determined individually. Blocking peptide is available separately.

**Other Names**

Short-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase, Butyryl-CoA dehydrogenase

**Target/Specificity**

ACADS

**Antibody Form**

Liquid

**Appearance**

Colorless liquid

**Formulation**

100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) affinity purified rabbit anti-ACADS 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**

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

## **ACADS Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** Acads

### **Function**

Short-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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3968063" target="\_blank">3968063</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3968063" target="\_blank">3968063</a>). Among the different mitochondrial acyl-CoA dehydrogenases, short-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase acts specifically on acyl-CoAs with saturated 4 to 6 carbons long primary chains (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3968063" target="\_blank">3968063</a>).

### **Cellular Location**

Mitochondrion matrix {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q3ZBF6}

## **ACADS 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](#)

## **ACADS Antibody - Images**

## **ACADS Antibody - Background**

ACADS (acyl-Coenzyme A dehydrogenase), is a homotetrameric mitochondrial flavoprotein that belongs to the acyl-CoA dehydrogenase family. This enzyme catalyzes the initial step of the mitochondrial fatty acid beta-oxidation pathway. Mutation of this gene causes SCAD deficiency an acute acidosis and muscle weakness in infants and lipid-storage myopathy in adults.