10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

ACS5 / ACSL5 Antibody (C-Terminus)

Goat Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS12456

Specification

ACS5 / ACSL5 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Product Information

Application	**IHC**
Primary Accession	Q9ULC5
Reactivity	**Human, Monkey**
Host	**Goat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**76kDa KDa**

ACS5 / ACSL5 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Additional Information

Gene ID 51703

Other Names
Long-chain-fatty-acid--CoA ligase 5, 6.2.1.3, Long-chain acyl-CoA synthetase 5, LACS 5, ACSL5, ACS5, FACL5

Target/Specificity
Human ACSL5. This antibody is expected to recognise isoform a (NP_057318.2) and isoform b (NP_976313.1 and NP_976314.1).

Reconstitution & Storage
Store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.

Precautions
ACS5 / ACSL5 Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ACS5 / ACSL5 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Protein Information

Name ACSL5 (HGNC:16526)

Function
Catalyzes the conversion of long-chain fatty acids to their active form acyl-CoAs for both synthesis of cellular lipids, and degradation via beta-oxidation (PubMed:17681178, PubMed:24269233, PubMed:22633490, PubMed:33191500). ACSL5 may activate fatty acids from exogenous sources for the synthesis of triacylglycerol destined for intracellular storage (By similarity). Utilizes a wide range of saturated fatty acids with a preference for C16-C18 unsaturated fatty acids (By similarity). It was suggested that it may also stimulate fatty acid oxidation (By similarity). At the villus tip of the crypt- villus axis of the small intestine may sensitize epithelial cells to apoptosis specifically triggered by the death ligand TRAIL. May

have a role in the survival of glioma cells.

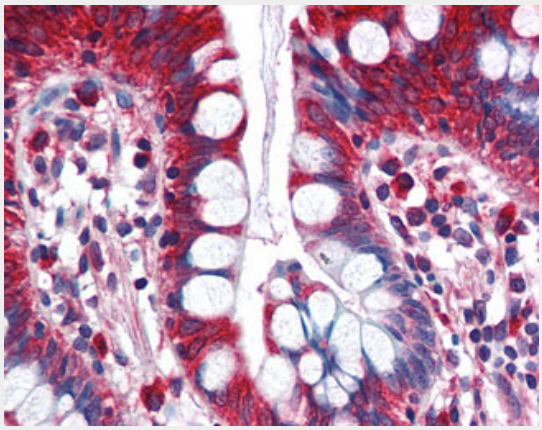
Cellular Location
Mitochondrion. Endoplasmic reticulum. Mitochondrion outer membrane; Single-pass type III membrane protein Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type III membrane protein. Cell membrane

ACS5 / ACSL5 Antibody (C-Terminus) - 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

ACS5 / ACSL5 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Images



Anti-ACSL5 antibody IHC of human small intestine.

ACS5 / ACSL5 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Background

Acyl-CoA synthetases (ACSL) activate long-chain fatty acids for both synthesis of cellular lipids, and degradation via beta-oxidation. ACSL5 may activate fatty acids from exogenous sources for the synthesis of triacylglycerol destined for intracellular storage (By similarity). Utilizes a wide range of saturated fatty acids with a preference for C16-C18 unsaturated fatty acids (By similarity). It was suggested that it may also stimulate fatty acid oxidation (By similarity). At the villus tip of the crypt-villus axis of the small intestine may sensitize epithelial cells to apoptosis specifically triggered by the death ligand TRAIL. May have a role in the survival of glioma cells.

ACS5 / ACSL5 Antibody (C-Terminus) - References

Gassler N.,et al.Gastroenterology 133:587-598(2007).
Clark H.F.,et al.Genome Res. 13:2265-2270(2003).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Suzuki Y.,et al.Submitted (APR-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Deloukas P.,et al.Nature 429:375-381(2004).