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

FACL6 Antibody (Center)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2537b

Specification

FACL6 Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P,E**
Primary Accession	Q9UKU0
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Antigen Region	**240-270**

FACL6 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 23305

Other Names
Long-chain-fatty-acid--CoA ligase 6, Long-chain acyl-CoA synthetase 6, LACS 6, ACSL6, ACS2, FACL6, KIAA0837, LACS5

Target/Specificity
This FACL6 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 240-270 amino acids from the Central region of human FACL6.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

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
FACL6 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FACL6 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name ACSL6 (HGNC:16496)

Function Catalyzes the conversion of long-chain fatty acids to their active form acyl-CoA for both synthesis of cellular lipids, and degradation via beta-oxidation (PubMed:22633490,

PubMed:24269233). Plays an important role in fatty acid metabolism in brain and the acyl- CoAs produced may be utilized exclusively for the synthesis of the brain lipid.

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

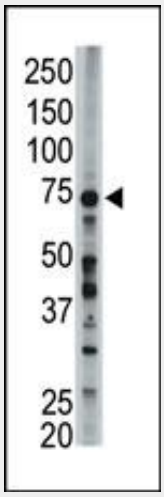
Tissue Location
Expressed predominantly in erythrocyte precursors, in particular in reticulocytes, fetal blood cells derived from fetal liver, hemopoietic stem cells from cord blood, bone marrow and brain

FACL6 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

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

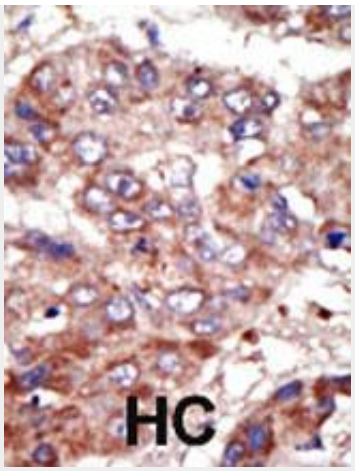
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

FACL6 Antibody (Center) - Images



The anti-FACL6 Pab (Cat. #AP2537b) is used in Western blot to detect FACL6 in mouse liver tissue lysate.

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



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

FACL6 Antibody (Center) - Background

FACL6 is involved in activation of long-chain fatty acids for both synthesis of cellular lipids, and degradation via beta-oxidation. It plays an important role in fatty acid metabolism in brain and the acyl-CoAs produced may be utilized exclusively for the synthesis of the brain lipid. FACL6 is expressed predominantly in erythrocyte precursors, in particular in reticulocytes, fetal blood cells derieved from fetal liver, haemopoietic stem cells from cord blood, bone marrow, and brain. Expression is low at earlier stages of erythroid development but is very high in reticulocytes. This protein is involved in myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) with basophilia, acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) with eosinophilia, and acute eosinophilic leukemia (AEL). It is characterized by a chromosomal translocation t(5;12)(q31;p13) that involves ETV6 and ACSL6.

FACL6 Antibody (Center) - References

Yagasaki, F., et al., Genes Chromosomes Cancer 26(3):192-202 (1999).
Nagase, T., et al., DNA Res. 5(6):355-364 (1998).
Malhotra, K.T., et al., Biochem. J. 344 Pt 1, 135-143 (1999).