

**ACADM Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP6827c****Specification**

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**ACADM Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P11310](#)**ACADM Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 34

**Other Names**

Medium-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase, mitochondrial, MCAD, ACADM

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6827c](/products/AP6827c) was selected from the Center region of human ACADM. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**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.

**ACADM Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name ACADM ([HGNC:89](#))**Function**

Medium-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: [1970566](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1970566), PubMed: [8823175](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8823175), PubMed: [21237683](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21237683), PubMed: [2251268](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2251268)). 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: [2251268](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2251268)). Electron transfer flavoprotein (ETF) is the electron acceptor that transfers electrons to the main mitochondrial respiratory chain via ETF-ubiquinone oxidoreductase (ETF dehydrogenase)

(PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25416781" target="\_blank">25416781</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15159392" target="\_blank">15159392</a>). Among the different mitochondrial acyl-CoA dehydrogenases, medium-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase acts specifically on acyl-CoAs with saturated 6 to 12 carbons long primary chains (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1970566" target="\_blank">1970566</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8823175" target="\_blank">8823175</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21237683" target="\_blank">21237683</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2251268" target="\_blank">2251268</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Mitochondrion matrix

### **ACADM Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **ACADM Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **ACADM Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background**

ACADM is the medium-chain specific (C4 to C12 straight chain) acyl-Coenzyme A dehydrogenase. The homotetramer enzyme catalyzes the initial step of the mitochondrial fatty acid beta-oxidation pathway.

### **ACADM Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References**

Ferreira,A.C., et.al., Genet. Mol. Res. 8 (2), 487-493 (2009)