



Rabbit Anti-ACSS2 monoclonal antibody, clone KG1028 (DCABH-2851)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Target	Acetyl CoA synthetase
Immunogen	Recombinant protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clone	KG1028
Purification	Protein A purified.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB, ICC/IF
Molecular Weight	79 kDa
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, Nucleus.
Positive Control	RH-35, SW480.
Format	Liquid
Size	100 µl
Buffer	1×TBS (pH7.4), 1% BSA, 40% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.05% Sodium Azide

Storage

Store at +4°C after thawing. Aliquot store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

ACSS2 (acyl-CoA synthetase short-chain family member 2), also known as ACAS2, ACS, ACSA or AceCS, is a 701 amino acid cytoplasmic protein that belongs to the ATP-dependent AMP-binding enzyme family. Existing as a monomer, ACSS2 functions to catalyze the ATP-dependent activation of acetate, a reaction that yields acetyl-CoA for use in energy generation and lipid synthesis. ACSS2 expression, which is highest in liver and kidney tissue, is regulated by the presence of unsaturated fatty acids and sterol regulatory element-binding proteins (SREBPs). Human ACSS2 exists as two alternatively spliced isoforms and shares 93% sequence identity with its mouse counterpart, suggesting a conserved role between species.

Keywords

ACAS2;AceCS;Acetate CoA ligase;Acetate thiokinase;Acetate--CoA ligase;Acetyl CoA synthetase;Acetyl Coenzyme A synthetase 2 (ADP forming);Acetyl coenzyme A synthetase cytoplasmic;Acetyl-CoA synthetase;Acetyl-coenzyme A synthetase;ACS;ACSA;ACSA_HUMAN;ACSS2;Acyl activating enzyme;Acyl CoA synthetase short chain family member 2;Acyl-activating enzyme;Acyl-CoA synthetase short-chain family member 2;Cytoplasmic acetyl coenzyme A synthetase;cytoplasmic;MYH7B antibody

GENE INFORMATION

Entrez Gene ID

[466](#)
