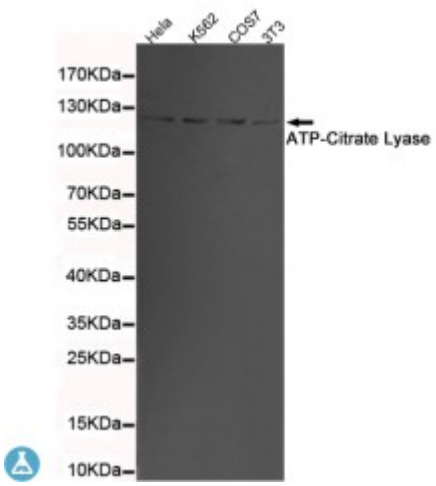
Anti-ATP-Citrate Lyase antibody



Description	Mouse monoclonal to ATP-Citrate Lyase.

Model	STJ99082
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Simian
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Purified recombinant human ATP-Citrate Lyase protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
Immunogen Region	C-term
Gene ID	47
Gene Symbol	ACLY
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000ELISA 1:10000-20000
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of ATP-Citrate Lyase and does not cross-react with related proteins.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clone ID	3D9-E9-H8
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	ATP-citrate synthase ATP-citrate pro-S--lyase ACL Citrate cleavage enzyme
Molecular Weight	120kDa
Clonality	Monoclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG2a
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:115OMIM:108728
Alternative Names	ATP-citrate synthase ATP-citrate pro-S--lyase ACL Citrate cleavage enzyme
Function	ATP-citrate synthase is the primary enzyme responsible for the synthesis of cytosolic acetyl-CoA in many tissues. Has a central role in de novo lipid synthesis. In nervous tissue it may be involved in the biosynthesis of acetylcholine.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm.
Post-translational Modifications	ISGylated. Acetylated at Lys-540, Lys-546 and Lys-554 by KAT2B/PCAF. Acetylation is promoted by glucose and stabilizes the protein, probably by preventing ubiquitination at the same sites. Acetylation promotes de novo lipid synthesis. Deacetylated by SIRT2. Ubiquitinated at Lys-540, Lys-546 and Lys-554 by UBR4, leading to its degradation. Ubiquitination is probably inhibited by acetylation at same site (Probable).