

## Summary

Production Name	ABCD1 / ALD (12L9) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody	
Description	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody	
Host	Rabbit	
Application	WB	
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat	

#### Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
lsotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type
Buffer	preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at $+4^{\circ}$ C short term. Store at $-20^{\circ}$ C long term.
	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Purification	Affinity purification

### Immunogen

Gene Name	ABCD1	
Alternative Names	ABC42; Abcd1; ALD; Aldgh; ALDP; AMN;	
Gene ID	215.0	
SwissProt ID	P33897.	

# Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000
Molecular Weight	83kDa





#### Background

Probable transporter. The nucleotide-binding fold acts as an ATP-binding subunit with ATPase activity. ATP-dependent transporter of the ATP-binding cassette (ABC) family involved in the transport of very long chain fatty acid (VLCFA)- CoA from the cytosol to the peroxisome lumen (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11248239" target=" blank">11248239</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15682271" target=" blank">15682271</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16946495" target=" blank">16946495</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18757502" target=" blank">18757502</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21145416" target=" blank">21145416</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23671276" target=" blank">23671276</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29397936" target=" blank">29397936</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33500543" target=" blank">33500543</a>). Coupled to the ATP- dependent transporter activity has also a fatty acyl-CoA thioesterase activity (ACOT) and hydrolyzes VLCFA-CoA into VLCFA prior their ATP- dependent transport into peroxisomes, the ACOT activity is essential during this transport process (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33500543" target=" blank">33500543</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29397936" target=" blank">29397936</a>). Thus, plays a role in regulation of VLCFAs and energy metabolism namely, in the degradation and biosynthesis of fatty acids by beta-oxidation, mitochondrial function and microsomal fatty acid elongation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23671276" target=" blank">23671276</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21145416" target=" blank">21145416</a>). Involved in several processes; namely, controls the active myelination phase by negatively regulating the microsomal fatty acid elongation activity and may also play a role in axon and myelin maintenance. Controls also the cellular response to oxidative stress by regulating mitochondrial functions such as mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation and depolarization. And finally controls the inflammatory response by positively regulating peroxisomal beta-oxidation of VLCFAs (By similarity).

## **Research Area**

#### Image Data

Product Name: ABCD1 / ALD (12L9) Rabbit Monoclona Concernation Concernatio Concernation Concernation Concernation Concerna



Western blot analysis of ABCD1 / ALD in HepG2 cell lysate.

#### Note

For research use only.