abcam

ab203262

Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-ACADM/MCAD antibody [EPR3708]

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 488
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR3708
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	This product gave a positive signal in HeLa cells fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min) and 100% methanol (5 min).

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/50
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

IHC-P

Expected

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information ACADM

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 (FAO), breaking down fatty acids into acetyl-CoA and allowing the production of energy from fats (PubMed:1970566, PubMed:21237683, PubMed:2251268, PubMed:8823175). The first step of FAO consists in the proR-proR stereospecific alpha, beta-dehydrogenation of fatty acyl-CoA thioesters using the electron transfer flavoprotein (ETF) as their physiologic electron acceptor, resulting in the formation of trans-2-enoyl-CoA ((2E)-enoyl-CoA) (PubMed:2251268). ETF is the electron acceptor that transfers electrons to the main mitochondrial respiratory chain via ETF-ubiquinone oxidoreductase (ETF dehydrogenase) (PubMed:15159392, PubMed:25416781). Among the different mitochondrial acyl-CoA dehydrogenases, medium-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase has preference for fatty acyl-CoAs with saturated 6 to 12 carbons long primary chains, making it but can also catalyze longer chains such as C14 and C16 (PubMed:1970566, PubMed:21237683, PubMed:2251268, PubMed:8823175).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle, Store in the dark

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

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Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	ACADM also known as MCAD (medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase) is an enzyme that plays a significant role in fatty acid metabolism. It weighs approximately 44 kDa and expresses mainly in the liver heart and skeletal muscles. Functions of MCAD involve catalyzing the initial step in the mitochondrial fatty acid β-oxidation spiral specifically for the medium-chain fatty acids. This enzyme helps in the conversion of fatty acyl-CoA to trans-enoyl-CoA through dehydrogenation.
Biological function summary	The enzyme facilitates energy production by breaking down medium-chain fatty acids within mitochondria. MCAD operates as a homotetramer complex where each subunit significantly contributes to its overall function. Such enzymatic activity is important for providing energy particularly when glycogen stores are low. Its efficient operation during fasting states indicates its importance in metabolic homeostasis.
Pathways	Medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase (MCAD) is integral to the mitochondrial fatty acid beta-oxidation pathway. This pathway is a primary route for fatty acid catabolism ultimately leading to energy production in the form of ATP. MCAD's activity also relates to other fatty acid oxidation enzymes like VLCAD (very-long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase) and SCAD (short-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase) which operate on different chain-length fatty acids cooperating to maintain energy balance.
Associated diseases and disorders	MCAD deficiency is a common metabolic disorder that impairs the normal breakdown of fatty acids. This condition results in the accumulation of fatty acid intermediates leading to hypoketotic hypoglycemia during fasting periods. Individuals with MCAD deficiency may experience lethargy vomiting and seizures. The disorder connects with other enzymes such as LCHAD (long-chain 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase) involved in similar pathways and deficiencies can result in related metabolic dysfunctions.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

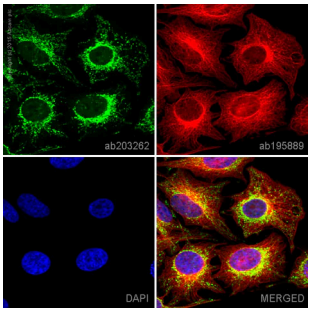
We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

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2 product images

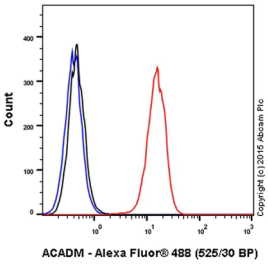


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-ACADM/MCAD antibody [EPR3708] (ab203262)

ACADM/MCAD Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-ACADM/MCAD antibody

ab203262 staining ACADM/MCAD in HeLa cells. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab203262 at a 1/100 dilution (shown in green) and ab195889, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 594), at a 1/250 dilution (shown in red). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).
Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

This product also gave a positive signal under the same testing conditions in HeLa cells fixed with 100% methanol (5 min).



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-ACADM/MCAD antibody [EPR3708] (ab203262)

ACADM/MCAD Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-ACADM/MCAD antibody

Overlay histogram showing HeLa cells stained with ab203262 (red line). The cells were fixed with 80% methanol (5 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab203262, 1/50 dilution) for 30 min at 22°C. Isotype

control antibody (black line) was rabbit monoclonal IgG [EPR25A] Alexa Fluor® 488 (ab199091) used at the same concentration and conditions as the primary antibody. Unlabelled sample (blue line) was also used as a control. Acquisition of >5,000 events were collected using a 20mW Argon ion laser (488nm) and 525/30 bandpass filter. This antibody gave a positive signal in HeLa cells fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min)/permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min used under the same conditions.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.