

ECHS1 Rabbit mAb [J5RC]

Cat NO. :A10855

Information:

Applications	Reactivity:	UniProt ID:	MW(kDa)	Host	Isotype	Size
WB,IHC	н	P30084	31 kDa	Rabbit	IgG	100ul,200ul

Applications detail:

Application

WB

1:1000-2000

IHC

The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user

Conjugate:

UnConjugate

Form:

Liquid

sensitivity:

Endogenous

Purification:

Protein A purification

Specificity:

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide of Human ECHS1.

Storage buffer and conditions:

Antibody store in 10 mM PBS, 0.5mg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol (buffer) .

Shipped at 4°C. Store at-20°C or -80°C.

 $\label{products} \textbf{Products are valid for one natural year of receipt.} \textbf{Avoid repeated freeze} \ \textit{I} \ \textbf{thaw cycles}.$

Tissue specificity:

Liver, fibroblast, muscle. Barely detectable in spleen and kidney.

Subcellular location:

Mitochondrion matrix.

Function:

Converts unsaturated trans-2-enoyl-CoA species ((2E)-enoyl-CoA) to the corresponding (3S)-3hydroxyacyl-CoA species through addition of a water molecule to the double bond (PubMed:25125611, PubMed:26251176). Catalyzes the hydration of medium- and short-chained fatty enoyl-CoA thioesters from 4 carbons long (C4) up to C16 (PubMed:26251176). Has high substrate specificity for crotonyl-CoA ((2E)-butenoyl-CoA) and moderate specificity for acryloyl-CoA, 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA (3-methyl-(2E)-butenoyl-CoA) and methacrylyl-CoA ((2E)-2-methylpropenoyl-CoA) (PubMed:26251176). Can bind tiglyl-CoA (2-methylcrotonoyl-CoA), but hydrates only a small amount of this substrate (PubMed:26251176). Plays a key role in the beta-oxidation spiral of short- and

Introduction: WB: Western Blot IP: Immunoprecipitation IHC: Immunohistochemistry ChIP: Chromatin Immunoprecipitation ICC/IF: Immunocytochemistry/
Immunofluorescence F: Flow Cytometry

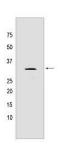
Cross Reactivity: H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus MI: mink C: chicken Dm D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Hr: horse



medium-chain fatty acid oxidation (PubMed:25125611, PubMed:26251176). At a lower rate than the hydratase reaction, catalyzes the isomerase reaction of trans-3-enoyl-CoA species (such as (3E)-hexenoyl-CoA) to trans-2-enoyl-CoA species (such as (2E)-hexenoyl-CoA), which are subsequently hydrated to 3(S)-3-hydroxyacyl-CoA species (such as (3S)-hydroxyhexanoyl-CoA) (By similarity)..

Validation Data:

ECHS1 Rabbit mAb [J5RC] Images



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