

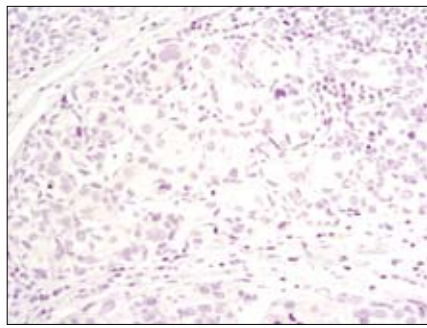
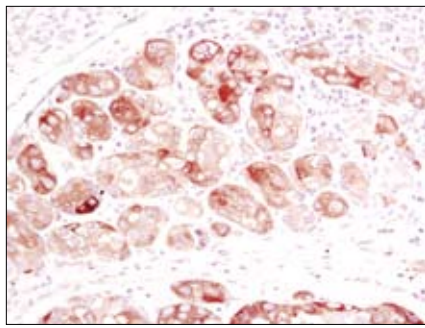
Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase Blocking Peptide

✓ 100 µg

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This product is for *in vitro* research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma using Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase (C83B10) Rabbit mAb #3676 in the presence of control peptide (left) or Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase Blocking Peptide (right).

Storage: Supplied in 20 mM potassium phosphate (pH 7.0), 50 mM NaCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, 1 mg/ml BSA and 5% glycerol. Store at -20°C.

Companion Products:
Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase (C83B10) Rabbit mAb #3676
Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase Antibody #3662

Description: This peptide is used to block Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase (C83B10) Rabbit mAb #3676 and/or Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase Antibody #3662 reactivity.

Background: Acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) catalyzes the pivotal step of the fatty acid synthesis pathway. The 265 kDa ACC α is the predominant isoform found in liver, adipocytes and mammary gland, while the 280 kDa ACC β is the major isoform in skeletal muscle and heart (1). Phosphorylation by AMPK at Ser79 or by PKA at Ser1200 inhibits the enzymatic activity of ACC (2). ACC is a potential target of anti-obesity drugs (3,4).

Quality Control: The quality of the peptide was evaluated by reversed-phase HPLC and by mass spectrometry. The peptide blocks Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase (C83B10) Rabbit mAb #3676 and Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase Antibody #3662 by immunohistochemistry and Western blot.

Directions for Use: For immunohistochemistry, add twice the volume of peptide as volume of antibody used in 100 µl total volume. Incubate for a minimum of 30 minutes prior to adding the entire volume to the slide. Recommended antibody dilutions can be found on the product data sheet.

Applications: Use as a blocking reagent to evaluate the specificity of antibody reactivity in immunohistochemistry protocols.

- Background References:**
- (1) Ruderman, N.B. et al. (1999) *Am. J. Physiol.* 276, E1-E18.
 - (2) Ha, J. et al. (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 22162-22168.
 - (3) Abu-Elheiga, L. et al. (2001) *Science* 291, 2613-2616.
 - (4) Levert, K.L. et al. (2002) *J. Biol. Chem.* 277, 16347-16350.