## ACAD9 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00028976-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification	
Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human ACAD9 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human ACAD9 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
lsotype	lgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human ACAD9 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by W estern Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	<ol> <li>Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening.</li> <li>Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding F(ab)<sub>2</sub>, lgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.</li> </ol>

## Applications

• Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Protocol Download



• ELISA

Gene Info — ACAD9	
Entrez GenelD	<u>28976</u>
GeneBank Accession#	ACAD9
Gene Name	ACAD9
Gene Alias	ACAD-9, FLJ23533, MGC14452, NPD002
Gene Description	acyl-Coenzyme A dehydrogenase family, member 9
Omim ID	<u>611103 611126</u>
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Mitochondrial fatty acid beta-oxidation is one of the main energy-producing metabolic pathways in eukaryotes. Acyl-CoA dehydrogenases (ACADs; EC 1.3.99.13) are mitochondrial enzymes that c atalyze the initial rate-limiting step in the beta-oxidation of fatty acyl-CoA. ACAD9 belongs to a gr oup of ACADs that act on fatty acids containing 14 to 20 carbons (Zhang et al., 2002 [PubMed 12 359260]).[supplied by OMIM
Other Designations	acyl-CoA dehydrogenase 9 very-long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase VLCAD

## Pathway

- <u>1- and 2-Methylnaphthalene degradation</u>
- Geraniol degradation