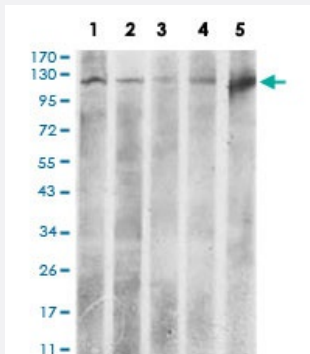


# ACLY monoclonal antibody, clone 5F8D11

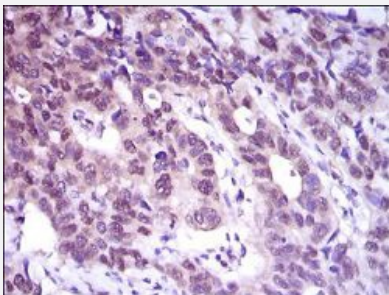
Catalog # MAB17753      Size 100 ug

## Applications



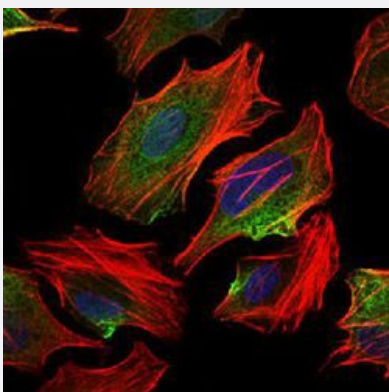
### Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of (1) HeLa cell, (2) NIH/3T3 cell, (3) C6 cell, (4) COS7 cell, (5) Raji cell with ACLY monoclonal antibody.



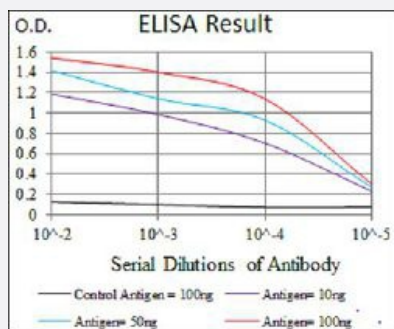
### Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded esophageal cancer tissue with ACLY monoclonal antibody.



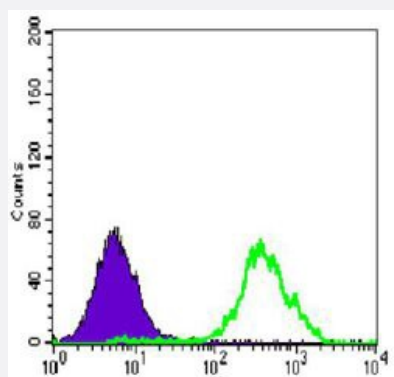
### Immunocytochemistry

Immunocytochemical staining of HeLa cells with ACLY monoclonal antibody (green). DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye (blue). Actin filaments labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin (red).



## Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

ELISA analysis of ACLY monoclonal antibody, clone 5F8D11.



## Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells with ACLY monoclonal antibody (green) and negative control (purple).

## Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant human ACLY.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids 306-502 of human ACLY from <i>E. coli</i> .
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	125
Reactivity	Human, Monkey, Mouse, Rat
Form	Liquid
Isotype	IgG1
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:10000) Flow Cytometry (1:200-1:400) Immunocytochemistry (1:50) Immunohistochemistry (1:200-1:1000) Western Blot (1:500-1:2000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.05% sodium azide).

**Storage Instruction**

Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C.  
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

**Note**

This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

## Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of (1) HeLa cell, (2) NIH/3T3 cell, (3) C6 cell, (4) COS7 cell, (5) Raji cell with ACLY monoclonal antibody.

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded esophageal cancer tissue with ACLY monoclonal antibody.

- Immunocytochemistry

Immunocytochemical staining of HeLa cells with ACLY monoclonal antibody (green). DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye (blue). Actin filaments labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin (red).

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

ELISA analysis of ACLY monoclonal antibody, clone 5F8D11.

- Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells with ACLY monoclonal antibody (green) and negative control (purple).

## Gene Info — ACLY

**Entrez GeneID**[47](#)**Gene Name**

ACLY

**Gene Alias**

ACL, ATPCL, CLATP

**Gene Description**

ATP citrate lyase

**Omim ID**[108728](#)**Gene Ontology**[Hyperlink](#)

**Gene Summary**

ATP citrate lyase is the primary enzyme responsible for the synthesis of cytosolic acetyl-CoA in many tissues. The enzyme is a tetramer (relative molecular weight approximately 440,000) of apparently identical subunits. It catalyzes the formation of acetyl-CoA and oxaloacetate from citrate and CoA with a concomitant hydrolysis of ATP to ADP and phosphate. The product, acetyl-CoA, serves several important biosynthetic pathways, including lipogenesis and cholesterologenesis. In nervous tissue, ATP citrate-lyase may be involved in the biosynthesis of acetylcholine. Two transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq]

**Other Designations**

OTTHUMP00000164773

**Pathway**

- [Biosynthesis of alkaloids derived from histidine and purine](#)
- [Biosynthesis of alkaloids derived from ornithine](#)
- [Biosynthesis of alkaloids derived from shikimate pathway](#)
- [Biosynthesis of alkaloids derived from terpenoid and polyketide](#)
- [Biosynthesis of phenylpropanoids](#)
- [Biosynthesis of plant hormones](#)
- [Biosynthesis of terpenoids and steroids](#)
- [Citrate cycle \(TCA cycle\)](#)
- [Metabolic pathways](#)
- [Reductive carboxylate cycle \(CO2 fixation\)](#)

**Disease**

- [Schizophrenia](#)
- [Weight Gain](#)