PRODUCT INFORMATION



MCAD Polyclonal Antibody

Item No. 101730

Overview and Properties

Contents: This vial contains 500 µg of protein A-purified polyclonal antibody.

Synonyms: ACADM, Medium-chain Fatty Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase,

Medium-chain Specific Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase mitochondrial

Immunogen: Full length human recombinant MCAD

Species Reactivity: (+) Human, mouse, ovine, porcine; other species not tested

Uniprot No.: P11310 Form: Liquid

Storage: -20°C (as supplied)

Stability: ≥3 years

Storage Buffer: TBS, pH 7.4, with 50% glycerol, 0.1% BSA, and 0.02% sodium azide

Host: Rabbit

Applications: Western blot (WB); the recommended starting dilution for WB is 1:200. Other

applications were not tested, therefore optimal working concentration/dilution should

be determined empirically.

Description

Medium-chain fatty acyl-CoA dehydrogenase (MCAD) is a mitochondrial enzyme that catalyzes the first step in the β-oxidation of fatty acids. MCAD expression is induced during periods of fasting, when reliance on fatty acids for energy is increased. 1,2 The promoter for MCAD contains a peroxisome proliferator response element (PPRE) and is regulated transcriptionally by peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha (PPARa), a ligand-activated transcription factor involved in the regulation of lipid homeostasis. 1,3,4 Because of this, MCAD expression can be used as a marker to evaluate the *in vivo* activity of PPARα.^{1,2} Human MCAD is approximately 87% homologous to porcine and rat MCAD, respectively.^{5,6} MCAD is expressed in liver, heart, kidney, and skeletal muscle.

References

- 1. Gulick, T., Cresci, S., Caira, T., et al. The peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor regulates mitochondrial fatty acid oxidative enzyme gene expression. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91(23), 11012-11016 (1994).
- 2. Leone, T.C., Weinheimer, C.J., and Kelly, D.P. A critical role for the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor α (PPAR α) in the cellular fasting response: The PPAR α -null mouse as a model of fatty acid oxidation disorders. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 96(13), 7473-7478 (1999).
- Carter, M.E., Gulick, T., Moore, D.D., et al. A pleiotropic element in the medium-chain acyl coenzyme A dehydrogenase gene promoter mediates transcriptional regulation by multiple nuclear receptor transcription factors and defines novel receptor-DNA binding motifs. Mol. Cell Biol. 14(7), 4360-4372 (1994).
- 4. Lemberger, T., Desvergne, B., and Wahli, W. Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors: A nuclear receptor signaling pathway in lipid physiology. Annu. Rev. Cell Dev. Biol. 12, 335-363 (1996).
- 5. Kelly, D.P., Kim, J.-J., Billadello, J.J., et al. Nucleotide sequence of medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase mRNA and its expression in enzyme-deficient human tissue. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84(12), 4068-4072
- 6. Matsubara, Y., Kraus, J.P., Ozasa, H., et al. Molecular cloning and nucleotide sequence of cDNA encoding the entire precursor of rat liver medium chain acyl coenzyme A dehydrogenase. J. Biol. Chem. 262(21), 10104-10108 (1987).

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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