bs-5021R **[Primary Antibody]**

ACOX1 Rabbit pAb

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DATASHEET

Host: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

GeneID: 51

Target: ACOX1

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ACOX1: 221-320/660.

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: Defects in ACOX1 are the cause of adrenoleukodystrophy pseudoneonatal (Pseudo-NALD); also known as peroxisomal acyl-CoA oxidase deficiency. Pseudo-NALD is a peroxisomal single-enzyme disorder. Clinical features include mental retardation, leukodystrophy, seizures, mild hepatomegaly, hearing deficit. Pseudo-NALD is characterized by increased plasma levels of very-long chain fatty cids, due to decreased or absent peroxisome acyl-CoA oxidase activity. Peroxisomes are intact and functioning.

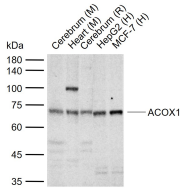
Applications: **WB** (1:500-2000)
ELISA (1:5000-10000)

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat (predicted: Rabbit, Sheep, Cow, Dog, Horse)

Predicted MW.: 74 kDa

Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm

VALIDATION IMAGES



Sample: Lane 1: Mouse Cerebrum tissue lysates Lane 2: Mouse Heart tissue lysates Lane 3: Rat Cerebrum tissue lysates Lane 4: Human HepG2 cell lysates Lane 5: Human MCF-7 cell lysates Primary: Anti-ACOX1 (bs-5021R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 74 kDa Observed band size: 73 kDa

SELECTED CITATIONS

- **[IF=8.4]** Wang Zhen-chuan. et al. Targeting PPARα activation sensitizes glioblastoma cells to temozolomide and reverses acquired resistance by inhibiting H3K18 lactylation. ACTA PHARMACOL SIN. 2025 Jun;:1-16 WB ;Human. 40500345
- **[IF=4.9]** Xiangyu Lu. et al. Exosomes Derived from Adipose Mesenhymal Stem Cells Ameliorate Lipid Metabolism Disturbances Following Liver Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury in Miniature Swine. INT J MOL SCI. 2024 Jan;25(23):13069 WB ;Pig. 39684778
- **[IF=3.457]** Zhang L et al. Administration of methyl palmitate prevents non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) by induction of PPAR-α.(2018) Biomed. Pharmacother. 111 WB ;Mouse. 30579258