

Product datasheet

ATP citrate lyase peptide ab207504

Description

Product name	ATP citrate lyase peptide
Animal free	No
Nature	Synthetic

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab207504** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	Blocking - Blocking peptide for Anti-ATP citrate lyase antibody [EP704Y] (ab40793)
Form	Lyophilized
Additional notes	<p>This is the blocking peptide for ab40793.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Information available upon request.
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General Info

Function	ATP-citrate synthase is the primary enzyme responsible for the synthesis of cytosolic acetyl-CoA in many tissues. Has a central role in de novo lipid synthesis. In nervous tissue it may be involved in the biosynthesis of acetylcholine.
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Sequence similarities	In the N-terminal section; belongs to the succinate/malate CoA ligase beta subunit family. In the C-terminal section; belongs to the succinate/malate CoA ligase alpha subunit family. Contains 1 ATP-grasp domain.
Post-translational modifications	ISGylated. Acetylated at Lys-540, Lys-546 and Lys-554 by KAT2B/PCAF. Acetylation is promoted by glucose and stabilizes the protein, probably by preventing ubiquitination at the same sites. Acetylation promotes de novo lipid synthesis. Deacetylated by SIRT2. Ubiquitinated at Lys-540, Lys-546 and Lys-554 by UBR4, leading to its degradation. Ubiquitination is probably inhibited by acetylation at same site.
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm.

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