

# BACKGROUND

ATP Citrate Lyase (ACL) is the primary enzyme responsible for the synthesis of cytosolic acetyl-CoA in many tissues and has a central role in de novo lipid synthesis. 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 cholesterogenesis.<sup>1</sup> 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.2

Three phosphorylation sites have been identified on ACL, namely threonine 446, serine 450, and serine 454. It is phosphorylated by GSK-3 on Thr446 and Ser450, and by PKA and Akt on Ser454. Phosphorylation on Ser454 abolishes the homotropic allosteric regulation by citrate and enhances the catalytic activity of the enzyme.<sup>3</sup>

#### References:

Ramakrishna, S. et al: Biochem. 29:7617-24, 1990
Hughes, K. et al: Biochem. J. 15:309-14, 1992
Berwick, D.C. et al: J. Biol. Chem. 277:33895-900, 2002

## **TECHNICAL INFORMATION**

#### Source:

ATP Citrate Lyase Antibody is a rabbit antibody raised against a short peptide from carboxyl-terminal sequence of human ACL.

### Specificity and Sensitivity:

This antibody detects endogenous levels of ACL proteins in normal cell lysates without cross-reactivity with other family members.

**Storage Buffer**: Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

### Storage:

Store at -20°C for at least one year. Store at 4°C for frequent use. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## APPLICATIONS

Application:	*Dilution:
WB	1:500-1,000
IP	n/d
IHC	n/d
ICC	n/d
FACS	n/d
ELISA	1:5000
*Optimal dilutions must be determined by end user.	

## **QUALITY CONTROL DATA**



Immunoblotting analysis of extracts from COS7 cells, treated with Calyculin 50nM 30', using Anti-ATP-Citrate Lyase antibody. The lane on the left was treated with the Anti-ATP-Citrate Lyase antibody. The lane on the right (negative control) was treated with both Anti-ATP-Citrate Lyase antibody and the synthesized immunogen peptide.



