

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org](#) on Apr 26, 2025

ACADVL Antibody (H-7)

RRID:AB_10989696

Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

(Santa Cruz Biotechnology Cat# sc-376239, RRID:AB_10989696)

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_10989696

Proper Citation: (Santa Cruz Biotechnology Cat# sc-376239, RRID:AB_10989696)

Target Antigen: ACADVL (H-7)

Host Organism: mouse

Clonality: monoclonal

Comments: Applications: WB, IP, IF, IHC(P) and ELISA

Antibody Name: ACADVL Antibody (H-7)

Description: This monoclonal targets ACADVL (H-7)

Target Organism: rat, mouse, human

Clone ID: H-7

Antibody ID: AB_10989696

Vendor: Santa Cruz Biotechnology

Catalog Number: sc-376239

Record Creation Time: 20231110T062533+0000

Record Last Update: 20241114T230438+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for ACADVL Antibody (H-7).

No alerts have been found for ACADVL Antibody (H-7).

Data and Source Information

Source: [Antibody Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 5 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org](#).

Namai-Takahashi A, et al. (2023) Effects of Exercise Training on Mitochondrial Fatty Acid β -Oxidation in the Kidneys of Dahl Salt-Sensitive Rats. International journal of molecular sciences, 24(21).

Lu X, et al. (2023) UBE2M-mediated neddylation of TRIM21 regulates obesity-induced inflammation and metabolic disorders. Cell metabolism, 35(8), 1390.

Panzarin C, et al. (2022) Hepatic microRNA modulation might be an early event to non-alcoholic fatty liver disease development driven by high-fat diet in male mice. Molecular biology reports, 49(4), 2655.

Hu G, et al. (2020) Chronic exercise provides renal-protective effects with upregulation of fatty acid oxidation in the kidney of high fructose-fed rats. American journal of physiology. Renal physiology, 318(3), F826.

Ow JR, et al. (2020) Remodeling of whole-body lipid metabolism and a diabetic-like phenotype caused by loss of CDK1 and hepatocyte division. eLife, 9.