

# Product Information



## Atherosclerosis Product Pack

Item No. 10005292

### Laboratory Procedures

For long term storage, we suggest that the Atherosclerosis Product Pack be stored as supplied at -20°C. It should be stable for at least six months.

The Cayman Atherosclerosis Product Pack contains our human ACAT-1 polyclonal antibody and blocking peptide. Targeting human amino acids 6-23 of the acyl-Coenzyme A: cholesterol acyl transferase-1, these reagents can be used for western blot analysis and immunohistochemistry. Also included are several oxidized bioactive lipid species, including cholesteryl linoleate hydroperoxides,<sup>1,2</sup> POV-PC,<sup>3</sup> and PGPC.<sup>4</sup> The potent cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP) inhibitor JTT-705 is also included, at no charge.<sup>5</sup>

POV-PC, PGPC, and cholesteryl linoleate hydroperoxides are provided as solutions in ethanol, JTT-705 is supplied as a crystalline solid, and ACAT-1 polyclonal antibody and ACAT-1 blocking peptide are supplied as aqueous buffers. Specifics of formulations are given on the individual inserts. Please see the chart below for the amount included and solubility information for the items in this kit.

Component	Amount	Solubility
POV-PC	1 mg	>10 mg/ml in PBS (pH 7.2)
PGPC	1 mg	>5 mg/ml in PBS (pH 7.2)
Cholesteryl Linoleate Hydroperoxides	100 µg	<20 µg/ml in PBS (pH 7.2)
JTT-705	1 mg	>1 mg/ml in EtOH:PBS (pH 7.2) (1:1)
ACAT-1 Polyclonal Antibody	1 ea	N/A
ACAT-1 Blocking Peptide	1 ea	N/A

### References

- Brooks, C.J.W., Harland, W.A., Steel, G., *et al.* Lipids of human atheroma: Isolation of hydroxyoctadecadienoic acids from advanced aortal lesions. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* **202**, 563-566 (1970).
- Lenz, M.L., Hughes, H., Mitchell, J.R., *et al.* Lipid hydroperoxy and hydroxy derivatives in copper-catalyzed oxidation of low density lipoprotein. *J. Lipid Res.* **31**, 1043-1050 (1990).
- Podrez, E.A., Batyreva, B., Shen, Z., *et al.* Identification of a novel family of oxidized phospholipids that serve as ligands for the macrophage scavenger receptor CD36. *J. Biol. Chem.* **277**(41), 38503-38516 (2002).
- Leitinger, N., Tyner, T.R., Oslund, L., *et al.* Structurally similar oxidized phospholipids differentially regulate endothelial binding of monocytes and neutrophils. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **96**(21), 12010-12015 (1999).
- Okamoto, H., Yonemori, F., Wakitani, K., *et al.* A cholesteryl ester transfer protein inhibitor attenuates atherosclerosis in rabbits. *Nature* **406**, 203-206 (2000).

### Related Products

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**WARNING: THIS PRODUCT IS FOR LABORATORY RESEARCH ONLY: NOT FOR ADMINISTRATION TO HUMANS. NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.**

#### MATERIAL SAFETY DATA

This material should be considered hazardous until information to the contrary becomes available. Do not ingest, swallow, or inhale. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. This information contains some, but not all, of the information required for the safe and proper use of this material. Before use, the user must review the complete Material Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

#### WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

Cayman Chemical Company makes **no warranty or guarantee** of any kind, whether written or oral, expressed or implied, including without limitation, any warranty of fitness for a particular purpose, suitability and merchantability, which extends beyond the description of the chemicals hereof. Cayman **warrants only** to the original customer that the material will **meet our specifications at the time of delivery.**

Cayman will carry out its delivery obligations with due care and skill. Thus, in no event will Cayman have **any obligation or liability**, whether in tort (including negligence) or in contract, for any direct, indirect, incidental or consequential damages, even if Cayman is informed about their possible existence.

This limitation of liability does not apply in the case of intentional acts or negligence of Cayman, its directors or its employees.

Buyer's **exclusive remedy** and Cayman's sole liability hereunder shall be limited to a **refund** of the purchase price, or at Cayman's option, the **replacement**, at no cost to Buyer, of all material that does not meet our specifications.

Said refund or replacement is conditioned on Buyer giving written notice to Cayman within thirty (30) days after arrival of the material at its destination. Failure of Buyer to give said notice within thirty (30) days shall constitute a waiver by Buyer of all claims hereunder with respect to said material.

For further details, please refer to our **Warranty and Limitation of Remedy located on our website and in our catalog.**

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# Product Information

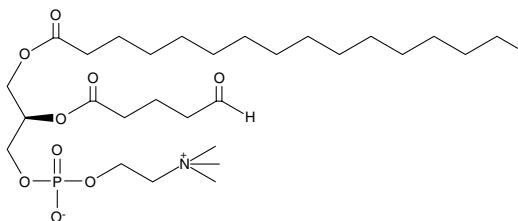


## POV-PC

Item No. 10031

**CAS Registry No.:** 121324-31-0  
**Formal Name:** 1-(palmitoyl)-2-(5-oxovaleryl) phosphatidylcholine

**Synonym:** 2-(5-oxovaleryl) Phosphatidylcholine  
**MF:** C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>56</sub>NO<sub>9</sub>P  
**FW:** 593.7  
**Purity:** ≥98%  
**Stability:** ≥1 year at -20°C  
**Supplied as:** A solution in ethanol



### Laboratory Procedures

For long term storage, we suggest that POV-PC be stored as supplied at -20°C. It should be stable for at least one year.

POV-PC is supplied as a solution in ethanol. To change the solvent, simply evaporate the POV-PC under a gentle stream of nitrogen and immediately add the solvent of choice. Solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide purged with an inert gas can be used. The solubility of POV-PC in these solvents is at least 10 mg/ml.

Further dilutions of the stock solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline should be made prior to performing biological experiments. Ensure that the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant, since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations. If an organic solvent-free solution of POV-PC is needed, it can be prepared by evaporating the ethanol and directly dissolving the neat oil in aqueous buffers. The solubility of POV-PC in PBS (pH 7.2) is at least 10 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Oxidized low-density lipoprotein (oxLDL) particles contain low molecular weight species which are cytotoxic and pro-atherogenic.<sup>1</sup> Many of these substances were recently isolated and purified from oxLDL, and identified as phosphatidylcholine species containing a fragmented, oxidized short-chain fatty acid remnant at the *sn*-2 position.<sup>2</sup> 1-(Palmitoyl)-2-(5-oxovaleryl)-phosphatidylcholine, or POV-PC, is one of the oxLDL species derived from 2-arachidonoyl or eicosapentanoyl phospholipids.<sup>3</sup> POV-PC confers CD36 scavenger receptor binding affinity more potently than any hydroperoxy PC species, and may be one of the more important structural determinants of oxLDL. Treatment of cultured endothelial cells with POV-PC stimulates monocyte binding, stimulates intracellular cAMP production, and strongly inhibits the LPS-induced binding of neutrophils.<sup>4</sup>

### References

1. Podrez, E.A., Febbraio, M., Sheibani, N., *et al.* Macrophage scavenger receptor CD36 is the major receptor for LDL modified by monocyte-generated reactive nitrogen species. *J. Clin. Invest.* **105**(8), 1095-1108 (2000).
2. Podrez, E.A., Batyreva, E., Shen, Z., *et al.* A novel family of atherogenic oxidized phospholipids promotes macrophage foam cell formation via the scavenger receptor CD36 and is enriched in atherosclerotic lesions. *J. Biol. Chem.* **277**(41), 38517-38523 (2002).
3. Podrez, E.A., Batyreva, B., Shen, Z., *et al.* Identification of a novel family of oxidized phospholipids that serve as ligands for the macrophage scavenger receptor CD36. *J. Biol. Chem.* **277**(41), 38503-38516 (2002).
4. Leitinger, N., Tyner, T.R., Oslund, L., *et al.* Structurally similar oxidized phospholipids differentially regulate endothelial binding of monocytes and neutrophils. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **96**(21), 12010-12015 (1999).

### Related Products

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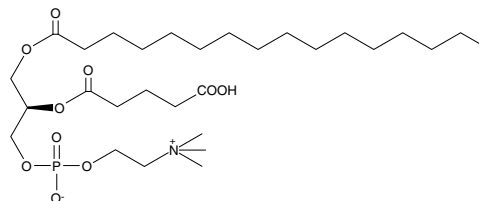
# Product Information



## PGPC

Item No. 10044

**Formal Name:** 1-palmitoyl-2-glutaryl phosphatidylcholine  
**MF:** C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>56</sub>NO<sub>10</sub>P<sup>+</sup>  
**FW:** 609.7  
**Purity:** ≥98%  
**Stability:** ≥1 year at -20°C  
**Supplied as:** A solution in ethanol



### Laboratory Procedures

For long term storage, we suggest that PGPC be stored as supplied at -20°C. It should be stable for at least one year.

PGPC is supplied as a solution in ethanol. To change the solvent, simply evaporate the ethanol under a gentle stream of nitrogen and immediately add the solvent of choice. Solvents such as DMSO purged with an inert gas can be used. The solubility of PGPC in DMSO is at least 1 mg/ml.

Further dilutions of the stock solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline should be made prior to performing biological experiments. Ensure that the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant, since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations. If an organic solvent-free solution of PGPC is needed, it can be prepared by evaporating the ethanol and directly dissolving the neat oil in aqueous buffers. The solubility of PGPC in PBS (pH 7.2) is at least 5 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Oxidized low-density lipoprotein (oxLDL) particles contain low molecular weight species which promote the differentiation of monocytes and activate polymorphonuclear leukocytes.<sup>1</sup> Many of these substances were recently isolated and purified from oxLDL, and identified as phosphatidylcholine species containing a fragmented, oxidized short-chain fatty acid remnant at the *sn*-2 position.<sup>2</sup> One of these substances isolated from oxLDL and identified as azelaoyl PAF is a potent PPAR $\gamma$  agonist.<sup>3</sup> 1-Palmitoyl-2-glutaryl phosphatidylcholine (PGPC) and 1-(palmitoyl)-2-(5-oxovaleroyl) phosphatidylcholine (POV-PC) are closely related compounds with strikingly different activity.<sup>4</sup> PGPC treatment of vascular endothelial cells induces the expression of both E-selectin and VCAM-1, and increases endothelial cell binding by both neutrophils and monocytes. This contrasts with POV-PC treatment, which stimulates only monocyte binding, and strongly inhibits the LPS-induced binding of neutrophils.<sup>4</sup>

### References

1. Tontonoz, P., Nagy, L., Alvarez, J.G.A., *et al.* PPAR $\gamma$  promotes monocyte/macrophage differentiation and uptake of oxidized LDL. *Cell* **93**, 241-252 (1998).
2. Podrez, E.A., Batyreva, E., Shen, Z., *et al.* A novel family of atherogenic oxidized phospholipids promotes macrophage foam cell formation *via* the scavenger receptor CD36 and is enriched in atherosclerotic lesions. *J. Biol. Chem.* **277**(41), 38517-38523 (2002).
3. Davies, S.S., Pontsler, A.V., Marathe, G.K., *et al.* Oxidized alkyl phospholipids are specific, high affinity peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\gamma$  ligands and agonists. *J. Biol. Chem.* **276**, 16015-16023 (2001).
4. Leitinger, N., Tyner, T.R., Oslund, L., *et al.* Structurally similar oxidized phospholipids differentially regulate endothelial binding of monocytes and neutrophils. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **96**(21), 12010-12015 (1999).

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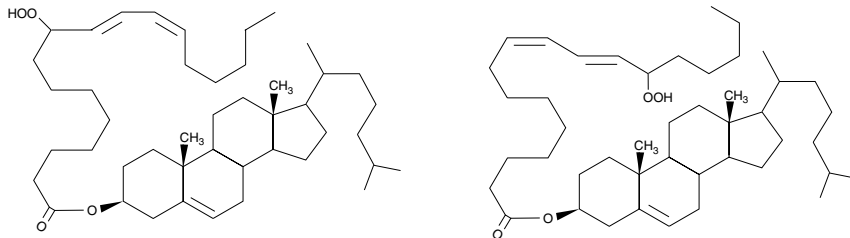
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# Product Information



## Cholesteryl Linoleate Hydroperoxides

Item No. 48001



<b>Purity:</b>	≥98% for each hydroperoxide
<b>Stability:</b>	≥6 months at -80°C
<b>Supplied as:</b>	A solution in ethanol
<b>UV/Vis:</b>	$\lambda_{\text{max}}$ : 234 nm, $\epsilon$ : 23,000

### Laboratory Procedures

For long term storage, we suggest that cholesteryl linoleate hydroperoxide be stored as supplied at -80°C. It should be stable for at least six months.

Cholesteryl linoleate hydroperoxides are supplied as a solution in ethanol. To change the solvent, simply evaporate the ethanol under a gentle stream of nitrogen and immediately add the solvent of choice. A solvent such as dimethyl formamide (DMF) purged with an inert gas can be used. The solubility of cholesteryl linoleate hydroperoxides in DMF is at least 50 mg/ml.

Cholesteryl linoleate hydroperoxides are sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers (<20 µg/ml in PBS pH 7.2), therefore further dilutions of the stock solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline should be made prior to performing biological experiments. Ensure that the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations. Linoleate hydroperoxides are extremely unstable in aqueous solutions. We recommend that the cholesteryl linoleate hydroperoxides diluted in aqueous solution be used as soon as possible, preferably within 15 minutes.

Cholesteryl linoleate hydroperoxides are derived from the autoxidation of cholesteryl linoleate and contain a mixture of racemic 9- and 13-HpODE cholesteryl esters. Oxidative modification of LDL is suggested to play an important role in atherosclerosis. (±)9- and (±)13-HODE cholesteryl esters were originally extracted from atherosclerotic lesions and shown to be produced by Cu<sup>2+</sup>-catalyzed oxidation of LDL.<sup>1,2</sup> Later studies determined that 15-lipoxygenase, from rabbit reticulocytes and activated human monocytes, oxygenates cholesteryl linoleate to both 9- and 13-hydroperoxy linoleate cholesteryl esters.<sup>3,4</sup> Cholesteryl ester hydroperoxides may be transferred from LDL to HDL, reduced to the corresponding hydroxides, and cleared *via* the liver.<sup>5,6</sup>

### References

1. Brooks, C.J.W., Harland, W.A., Steel, G., *et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta* **202**, 563-566 (1970).
2. Lenz, M.L., Hughes, H., Mitchell, J.R., *et al. J. Lipid Res.* **31**, 1043-1050 (1990).
3. Belkner, J., Wiesner, R., Kühn, H., *et al. FEBS Lett.* **279**, 110-114 (1991).
4. Folcik, V.A. and Cathcart, M.K. *J. Lipid Res.* **35**, 1570-1582 (1994).
5. Sattler, W. and Stocker, R. *Biochem. J.* **294**, 771-778 (1993).
6. Fluiter, K., Vietsch, H., Biessen, E.A.L., *et al. Biochem. J.* **319**, 471-476 (1996).

### Related Products

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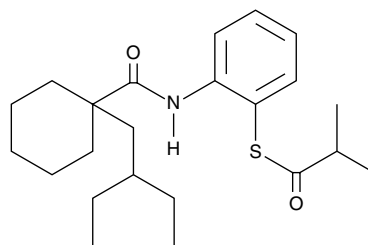
# Product Information



## JTT-705

Item No. 89450

**CAS Registry No:** 211513-37-0  
**Formal Name:** S-[2-[[[1-(2-ethylbutyl)cyclohexyl]carbonyl]amino]phenyl]propanethioic acid, 2-methyl ester  
**MF:** C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>36</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S  
**FW:** 390.6  
**Purity:** ≥98%  
**Stability:** ≥1 year at -20°C  
**Supplied as:** A crystalline solid



### Laboratory Procedures

For long term storage, we suggest that JTT-705 be stored as supplied at -20°C. It should be stable for at least one year.

JTT-705 is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the JTT-705 in an organic solvent purged with an inert gas. JTT-705 is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of JTT-705 in these solvents is at least 20 mg/ml.

JTT-705 is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, JTT-705 should first be dissolved in ethanol and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. JTT-705 has a solubility of 1 mg/ml in a 1:1 solution of ethanol:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

JTT-705 is an inhibitor of cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP).<sup>1</sup> CETP is an exchange protein which transfers cholesteryl esters from HDL to VLDL in exchange for triglycerides. JTT-705 inhibits plasma CETP in rabbits with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 9 μM. Inhibition of CETP by JTT-705 in rabbits fed an atherogenic diet leads to elevation of HDL, decreased VLDL, and attenuation of the induced atherosclerosis.<sup>1</sup> JTT-705 therefore represents a potential lead compound for the synthesis of inhibitors of CETP. CETP inhibitors are a potential new class of anti-atherogenic compounds which work by augmenting HDL levels.

### Reference

1. Okamoto, H., Yonemori, F., Wakitani, K., *et al.* A cholesteryl ester transfer protein inhibitor attenuates atherosclerosis in rabbits. *Nature* **406**, 203-206 (2000).

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# Product Information



## ACAT-1 Polyclonal Antibody

Item No. 100028 • Lot. No. XXXXX

- Synonyms:** Acyl-Coenzyme A: cholesterol acyltransferase-1; Cholesterol acyltransferase 1; Sterol O-acyltransferase 1
- Contents:** This vial contains XXX µg affinity-purified IgG in XXX µl TBS, pH 7.4, containing 100 µg BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
- Host:** Rabbit
- Antigen:** Human ACAT-1 amino acids 6-23. The antigen alignment with sequences from other species is as follows:
- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Human                | KMSLRNRLSKSRENPEED      |
| Rat                  | e t SLRNRLS r Sa ENPEqD |
| Mouse                | m SLRNRLSKS g ENPEqD    |
| Chinese hamster      | KMSLRNRLSKS g ENPEqD    |
| African green monkey | KMSLRNRLSKSRENPEED      |
- Cross-reactivity:** (+) Human, mouse, porcine, and rat ACAT-1; other species not yet tested
- Stability:** ≥1 year -20°C
- Applications:** The recommended starting dilution for western blotting is X:XXX (X µg/ml) for a 1 hour incubation at room temperature. Overnight incubations at 4°C with greater dilutions can also produce optimal results.

Acyl-coenzyme A: cholesterol acyltransferase-1 (ACAT-1) catalyzes the formation of cholesterol esters from cholesterol and long chain fatty acyl-coenzyme A. ACAT-1 may be involved in maintaining appropriate membrane free cholesterol levels and in lipid droplet formation, and thus play a role in the development of atherosclerosis.<sup>1,2</sup> ACAT-1 is ubiquitously expressed, with highest levels observed in sebaceous glands, steroidogenic tissues, and macrophages.<sup>3-5</sup> This intracellular enzyme is located at the endoplasmic reticulum and has as many as eight transmembrane domains.<sup>1</sup> Human ACAT-1 has 550 amino acids with an estimated molecular weight of 65 kDa.<sup>5</sup> Cayman's affinity purified antibody recognizes a 50 kDa band in most cultured cell lines as reported in the literature.<sup>4,6,7</sup> In addition, the antibody reacts with a native form of ACAT-1 at about 65 kDa in liver tissues.

### Laboratory Procedures

#### Immunofluorescent staining of cultured cells

1. Wash (attached) cells briefly with TBS and fix cells 10 minutes in 1% formalin in TBS, pH 7.4.
2. Wash cells 3 times in TBS, pH 7.4, 5 minutes each. For immunoperoxidase staining, follow steps 4-14 under the immunoperoxidase immunohistochemical procedure described below.
3. Incubate cells with 5% normal serum from the same species as the host of the secondary antibody in TBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.1% Triton X-100 (TBSTX) for 30 minutes.
4. Incubate cells with 0.4 µg/ml polyclonal antibody in TBSTX, pH 7.4, (recommended starting dilution; optimal dilution to be determined by end user) for 1 hour at room temperature.
5. Wash cells 3 times in TBSTX, pH 7.4, 5 minutes each.
6. Incubate cells for 1 hour with an anti-rabbit antibody fluorophore conjugate in TBSTX, pH 7.4, using a dilution as recommended by provider.
7. Wash cells 3 times in TBSTX, pH 7.4, 5 minutes each.
8. Counter-stain cells if desired.
9. The stained cells are now ready to be examined under a fluorescent microscope.

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# Product Information



## Immunoperoxidase immunohistochemical procedure

- A. Paraffin sections
  1. Deparaffinize sections 3 times with xylene or xylene substitute 5 minutes each.
  2. Rehydrate sections with 100% ethanol 2 times, 5 minutes each, followed by 95%, 90%, 80%, 70%, and 50% ethanol, 5 minutes each.
  3. Rinse sections in distilled water for 5 minutes.
  4. Block endogenous peroxidase activity with 0.3% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in water (use methanol instead of water in case of strong endogenous peroxidase activity) for 15 minutes.
  5. Wash sections 3 times in TBS, pH 7.4, 5 minutes each.
  6. Incubate sections with 5% normal serum from the same species as the host of the secondary antibody for 30 minutes.
  7. Incubate sections with 0.4 µg/ml polyclonal antibody (recommended starting dilution. Optimal dilution to be determined by end user) overnight at 4°C in a humid chamber.
  8. Wash sections 3 times in TBS, pH 7.4, 5 minutes each.
  9. Incubate sections for 30 minutes with biotinylated secondary antibody using a dilution as recommended by provider.
  10. Wash sections 3 times in TBS, pH 7.4, 5 minutes each.
  11. Incubate sections for 30 minutes with ABC reagent using a dilution as recommended by provider.
  12. Wash sections 3 times in TBS, pH 7.4, 5 minutes each.
  13. Incubate sections in peroxidase substrate solution. Check staining under a microscope frequently. When desired staining intensity is achieved, rinse sections with distilled water thoroughly.
  14. Counter stain sections if desired. Rinse sections thoroughly after counter stain.
  15. Dehydrate sections through 50%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, and 100% (2 times) ethanol for 5 minutes each.
  16. Clear sections with xylene or xylene substitute 3 times, 5 minutes.
  17. Mount sections with coverslips.
- B. Fresh frozen sections
  1. After briefly fixing sections with an appropriate fixative (e.g., 10% formaldehyde for 2 minutes), sections are washed with TBS, pH 7.4, 3 times, 5 minutes each.
  2. Follow steps 4-18 of the procedure recommended for paraffin section.

## References

1. Rudel, L.L., Lee, R.G., and Cockman, T.L. *Curr. Opin. Lipidol.* **12**, 121-127 (2001).
2. Linton, M.F. and Fazio, S. *Int. J. Obes.* **27**, S35-S40 (2003).
3. Namatame, I., Tomoda, H., Ishibashi, S., et al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **101**(3), 737-742 (2004).
4. Lee, R.G., Willingham, M.C., Davis, M.A., et al. *J. Lipid Res.* **41**, 1991-2001 (2000).
5. Chang, C.C.Y., Huh, H.Y., Cadigan, K.M., et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* **268**(28), 20747-20755 (1993).
6. Chang, C.C.Y., Lee, C.-Y.G., Chang, E.T., et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* **273**(52), 35132-35141 (1998).
7. Chang, C.C.Y., Chen, J., Thomas, M.A., et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* **270**(49), 29532-29540 (1995).

## Related Products

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# Product Information



## ACAT-1 Blocking Peptide

Item No. 10005090

Acyl-coenzyme A: cholesterol acyltransferase-1 (ACAT-1) catalyzes the formation of cholesterol esters from cholesterol and long chain fatty acyl-coenzyme A. ACAT-1 may be involved in maintaining appropriate membrane free cholesterol levels and in lipid droplet formation, and thus play a role in the development of atherosclerosis.<sup>1,2</sup> ACAT-1 is ubiquitously expressed, with highest levels observed in sebaceous glands, steroidogenic tissues, and macrophages.<sup>3-5</sup> This intracellular enzyme is located at the endoplasmic reticulum and has as many as eight transmembrane domains.<sup>1</sup> Human ACAT-1 has 550 amino acids with an estimated molecular weight of 65 kDa.<sup>5</sup> Cayman's affinity-purified antibody recognizes a 50 kDa band in most cultured cell lines as reported in the literature.<sup>4,6,7</sup> In addition, the antibody reacts with a native form of ACAT-1 at about 65 kDa in liver tissues.

### Laboratory Procedures

This vial contains 200 µg peptide in 200 µl TBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.1% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Store aliquots at -20°C; they should be good for up to two years. The ACAT-1 blocking peptide (human ACAT-1 amino acids 6-23) can be used in conjunction with Cayman's ACAT-1 polyclonal antibody (Item No. 100028) to block protein-antibody complex formation during immunochemical analysis of ACAT-1.

To block antibody/protein complex formation, the following procedure is recommended:

1. Mix the ACAT-1 polyclonal antibody (Item No. 100028) and blocking peptide together in a 1:1 (v/v) ratio in a microfuge tube. For example, mix 20 µl of antibody and 20 µl of peptide.
2. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with occasional mixing.
3. Dilute the mixture to the final working antibody concentration and apply to the slide or membrane as usual.

### References

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