



Product Datasheet

Product Name	Acyl-Coenzyme A Dehydrogenase 8 Human Recombinant
Cata No	CB500472
Source	Escherichia Coli.
Synonyms	Acyl-CoA dehydrogenase family member 8 mitochondrial, ACAD-8, Isobutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase, Activator-recruited cofactor 42 kDa component, ARC42, FLJ22590.

Description

Acyl CoA dehydrogenase is the enzyme used to catalyze the first step of β -oxidation in Fatty acid metabolism.

Acyl-coenzyme A (CoA) dehydrogenases (ACADs) are a family of mitochondrial enzymes that catalyze the first dehydrogenation step in the β -oxidation of fatty acyl-CoA derivatives. Several human ACADs exist and all ACADs catalyze the same initial dehydrogenation of the substrate at the beta-carbon atom and require electron transfer flavoprotein as an electron acceptor. The predicted 415-amino acid ACAD8 protein contains many of the residues conserved in most other ACADs, including an active site glutamic acid residue and residues important for tetramer formation.

Acyl-Coenzyme A Dehydrogenase 8 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing amino acids 1-415 and having a total molecular mass of 47.7 kDa. ACAD8 contains T7 tag at the N-terminus.

ACAD-8 is purified by proprietary chromatographic

techniques.

Physical Appearance

Sterile Filtered clear solution.

Purity

Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Acyl-Coenzyme A Dehydrogenase 8 at a concentration of 0.1mg/ml in 10mM Tris, pH 8.0, 0.1% Triton X-100, 0.002% NaN_3 , 10mM DTT.

Stability

ACAD8 although stable at 4°C for 1 week, should be stored desiccated below -18°C.

For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).

Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Applications

- ELISA
- MS
- Inhibition Assays
- Western Blotting