

Acyl-Coenzyme A Dehydrogenase 8 (ACAD8) Recombinant Human

Catalog No.	CRA208A CRA208B CRA208C	Quantity:	2 µg 10 µg 1 mg
Source:	<i>E. coli.</i>		
Background:	Acyl-coenzyme A (CoA) dehydrogenases (ACADs) are a family of mitochondrial enzymes that catalyze the first dehydrogenation step in the beta-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.		
Description:	Recombinant Human ACAD-8 produced in <i>E. coli</i> is a non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing amino acids 1-415 and having a total MW of 47.7 kDa. Recombinant Human ACAD8 contains T7 tag at N-terminus.		
Appearance:	Sterile Filtered clear solution.		
Formulation:	Recombinant human Acyl-Coenzyme A Dehydrogenase 8 at a concentration of 0.1 mg/ml in 10 mM Tris, pH 8.0, 0.1% Triton X-100, 0.002% NaN ₃ , 10 mM DTT.		
Stability:	rhACAD8 although stable at 14°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 avoid freeze-thaw cycles.		
Purity:	Greater than 95.0% as determined by the analysis by reducing and non-reducing SDS-PAGE coomassie blue staining.		
Applications:	ELISA, Inhibition Assays and Western Blotting.		

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