Aconitase 2/ACO2 Protein, Mouse (sf9, His-GST)

Cat. No.:	HY-P74431
Synonyms:	Aconitate hydratase; Aconitase; ACO2
Species:	Mouse
Source:	Sf9 insect cells
Accession:	Q99KI0 (Q28-Q780)
Gene ID:	11429
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 100 kDa

PROPERTIES

Biological Activity	The enzyme activity of this recombinant protein is testing in progress, we cannot offer a guarantee yet.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 50 mM Tris, 100 mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, 0.5 mM GSH, pH 8.0. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	Aconitase 2 (ACO2) is an enzyme that plays a crucial role in the tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle by catalyzing the isomerization of citrate to isocitrate via the intermediate cis-aconitate. This reversible reaction is essential for the efficient metabolism of carbohydrates and the production of energy in the form of NADH. ACO2 acts as a key regulator in coordinating the flow of carbon through the TCA cycle, contributing to the generation of reducing equivalents and precursors for various biosynthetic pathways. The isomerization of citrate to isocitrate, facilitated by ACO2, represents a fundamental step in cellular energy production and metabolic homeostasis.

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