

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

Cat. No.:	HY-P74432
Synonyms:	Aconitate hydratase; Aconitase; ACO2
Species:	Human
Source:	Sf9 insect cells
Accession:	Q99798 (Q28-Q780)
Gene ID:	50
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 110 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 μ m filtered solution of 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, pH 8.0, 0.3 mM DTT. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/ μ g, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/mL in ddH ₂ O.
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	The Aconitase 2/ACO2 protein emerges as a pivotal catalyst in cellular processes, facilitating the isomerization of citrate to isocitrate through the intermediate cis-aconitate. This enzymatic activity is instrumental in key metabolic pathways, contributing to the dynamic regulation of citric acid cycle intermediates. The ACO2 protein's role in orchestrating the conversion of citrate to isocitrate underscores its significance in maintaining cellular energy balance and metabolic homeostasis.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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