

## AACS Protein, Human (sf9, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P74435
Synonyms:	Acetoacetyl-CoA synthetase; AACS; ACSF1
Species:	Human
Source:	Sf9 insect cells
Accession:	Q86V21 (M1-F672)
Gene ID:	65985
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 60 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 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, pH 7.4. 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.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH <sub>2</sub> 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 AACS protein is instrumental in cellular metabolism as it converts acetoacetate to acetoacetyl-CoA in the cytosol, showcasing its involvement in ketone body utilization. This enzymatic activity is integral to the synthesis of cholesterol and fatty acids, underscoring AACS's pivotal role in lipid metabolism. As a key player in the conversion of acetoacetate, a ketone body, into acetoacetyl-CoA, AACS contributes to the cellular processes that are crucial for the synthesis of essential lipids, emphasizing its significance in maintaining lipid homeostasis and supporting biosynthetic pathways for cholesterol and fatty acids (
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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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