

## ACAD8 Human

**Description:** 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.

**Catalog #:** ENPS-301

For research use only.

**Synonyms:** Acyl-CoA dehydrogenase family member 8 mitochondrial, ACAD-8, Isobutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase, Activator-recruited cofactor 42 kDa component, ARC42, FLJ22590.

**Source:** Escherichia Coli.

**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<sub>3</sub>, 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.

**Usage:**

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

**Introduction:**

Acyl CoA dehydrogenase is the enzyme used to catalyze the first step of  $\beta$ -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  $\beta$ -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.

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