For Research Use Only

Recombinant Human AMACR protein (rFc Tag)

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Catalog Number: Eg4005

Basic Information

Species:
Human

Purity:
>90 %, SDS-PAGE

Tag:
C-rFc

Technical Specifications

Purity:
>90 %, SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin Level:
<0.1 EU/μg protein, LAL method

Source:
HEK293-derived Human AMACR protein Lys200-Leu330 (Accession# Q9UHK6-1) with a rabbit IgG Fc tag at the C-terminus

GeneID:
23600

Accession:
Q9UHK6-1

Predicted Molecular Mass:
41.1 kDa

SDS-PAGE:
42-50 kDa, reducing (R) condition

Formulation:
Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% trehalose and 5% mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization.

Biological Activity

Not tested

Storage and Shipping

Storage:
It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- Until expiry date, -20℃ to -80℃ as lyophilized proteins.
- 3 months, -20℃ to -80℃ under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

Shipping:
The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the recommended temperature.

Reconstitution

Briefly centrifuge the tube before opening. Reconstitute at 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile water.

Background

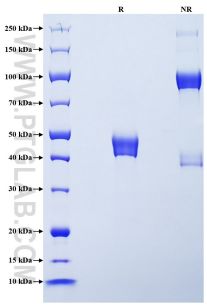
Alpha-Methylacyl-CoA Racemase (AMACR), also known as P504S, is a protein-coding gene that plays a crucial role in lipid metabolis. This enzyme is located in both mitochondria and peroxisomes and is involved in the beta-oxidation of branched-chain fatty acids and the synthesis of bile acids. AMACR catalyzes the interconversion of (R)- and (S)-stereoisomers of alpha-methyl-branched-chain fatty acyl-CoA esters. It acts only on coenzyme A thioesters and not on free fatty acids, accepting a wide range of alpha-methylacyl-CoAs as substrates.

References

1.Ferdinandusse S. et al. (2000) Nat Genet. 24(2):188-91.
2.Thompson SA. et al. (2008) J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 79(4):448-50.
3.Smith EH. et al. (2010) J Inherit Metab Dis. 33 Suppl 3:S349-53.

Synonyms

Selected Validation Data



Purity of Recombinant Human AMACR was determined by SDS-PAGE. The protein was resolved in an SDS-PAGE in reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and stained using Coomassie blue.