

Recombinant Human ACLY/acly/ATP citrate lyase Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH031004

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Synonyms ACL;ATPCL;CLATP

Species Human

Expression Host Baculovirus-Insect Cells

Sequence Met 1-Met 1101

AccessionP53396Calculated Molecular Weight123 kDaObserved molecular weight110 kDaTagN-His

Bioactivity Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity > 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin < 1.0 EU per ug of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Storage Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to

-80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots

of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 8.0, 10% glycerol

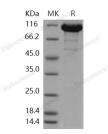
Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as

protectants before lyophilization.

Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

Reconstitution Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

ATP citrate lyase, also known as Acly or Acl, is the primary enzyme responsible for the synthesis of cytosolic acetyl-CoA in many tissues. The enzyme is composed of two polymer chains which are polypeptides in human. ATP citrate lyase is

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responsible for catalyzing the conversion of citrate and CoA into acetyl-CoA and oxaloacetate, along with the hydrolysis of ATP. A definitive role for ATP citrate lyase in tumorigenesis has emerged from ATP citrate lyase RNAi and chemical inhibitor studies, showing that ATP citrate lyase inhibition limits tumor cell proliferation and survival and induces differentiation in vitro. In vivo, it reduces tumor growth leading to a cytostatic effect and induces differentiation.

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