

# Recombinant Human ACADM/MCAD Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number:PKSH032032



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

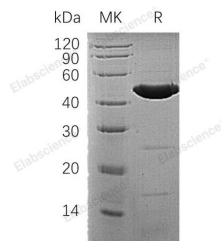
## Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	Medium-Chain Specific Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Mitochondrial;MCAD;ACADM
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Sequence</b>	Lys26-Asn421
<b>Accession</b>	P11310
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	45.9 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	42 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	N-His

## Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - 20°C.
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Acetate, 10% Trehalose, 0.05% Tween 80, pH 5.0.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Not Applicable

## Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## Background

Medium-Chain Specific Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase (ACADM) is a mitochondrial fatty acid beta-oxidation that belongs to the acyl-CoA dehydrogenase family. ACADM is a homotetramer enzyme that catalyzes the initial step of the mitochondrial fatty acid beta-oxidation pathway. ACADM is specific for acyl chain lengths of 4 to 16. It is essential for converting these particular fatty acids to energy, especially during fasting periods. Defects in ACADM cause medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, a disease characterized by hepatic dysfunction, fasting hypoglycemia, and encephalopathy, which can result in infantile death.

## For Research Use Only

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