Recombinant THIC protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	543525
Synonyms	Acetyl-CoA transferase-like protein; Cytosolic acetoacetyl-CoA thiolase
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9BWD1
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 43.01 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 43 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-397
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 1-397 aa (Q9BWD1) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant human Acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase, cytosolic (ACAT2) fragment (residues 1-397) is a high-purity protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment encompasses the full-length domain of the enzyme, optimized for stability and solubility, making it ideal for investigating cholesterol biosynthesis pathways. Acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase, cytosolic (ACAT2), encoded by the gene ACAT2, plays a critical role in the biosynthetic pathway of cholesterol, as supported by experimental evidence (PubMed:15733928). The enzyme is localized to the cytoplasm and cytosol (PubMed:7911016), where it catalyzes key reactions in lipid metabolism. This recombinant fragment represents a functional unit, enabling detailed analysis of its enzymatic mechanisms and contributions to cellular processes.