

Recombinant Human CROT Protein (474 Leu/Val, His Tag)



Catalog Number:PKSH031306

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

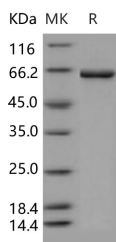
Description

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Synonyms | COT |
| Species | Human |
| Expression Host | Baculovirus-Insect Cells |
| Sequence | Met 1-Leu 612, 474 Leu/Val |
| Accession | Q9UKG9 |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 71.5 kDa |
| Observed molecular weight | 65 kDa |
| Tag | C-His |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Purity | > 93 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | < 1.0 EU per µg 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 50mM Tris, 100mM 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



> 93 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Carnitine octanoyltransferase (CROT or COT), also known as octanoyl-CoA: L-carnitine O-octanoyltransferase, medium-chain/long-chain carnitine acyltransferase, and carnitine medium-chain acyltransferase, is a carnitine acyltransferase belonging to the family of transferases, specifically those acyltransferases transferring groups other than aminoacyl groups that catalyzes the reversible transfer of fatty acyl groups between CoA and carnitine. Carnitine octanoyltransferase (CROT or COT) facilitate the transport of medium- and long-chain fatty acids through the peroxisomal and mitochondrial membranes. It is physiologically inhibited by malonyl-CoA. COT also has functions in efficiently converting one of the end products of the peroxisomal beta-oxidation of pristanic acid, 4, 8-dimethylnonanoyl-CoA, to its corresponding carnitine ester.

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