Coenzyme Beta Nadh, Reduced Form Disodium Salt

Catalog No.	CSI20351A CSI20351B	**Quantity:**	1 g 5 g

Alternate Names: Coenzyme I reduce form

Description: Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, abbreviated NAD+, is a coenzyme found in all living cells. The compound is a dinucleotide, since it consists of two nucleotides joined through their phosphate groups: with one nucleotide containing an adenine base, and the other containing nicotinamide.

In metabolism, NAD+ is involved in redox reactions, carrying electrons from one reaction to another. The coenzyme is therefore found in two forms in cells: NAD+ is an oxidizing agent, it accepts electrons from other molecules and becomes reduced, this reaction forms NADH, which can then be used as a reducing agent to donate electrons. These electron transfer reactions are the main function of NAD+. However, it is also used in other cellular processes, notably as a substrate of enzymes that add or remove chemical groups from proteins, in posttranslational modifications. Due to the importance of these functions, the enzymes involved in NAD+ metabolism are targets for drug discovery.

Formula: C21H27N7O14P2Na2

Source: Yeast

Formula Weight: 709.41

Formulation: Lyophilized

Purity: 96%

UV Spectral Analysis: Ratios at pH 10.0
A250/A260 (0.83 + or - 0.03)
A280/A260 (0.23 + or - 0.02)

Storage & Stability: -20°C

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