

Fluoro NAD/NADH Detection Kit | NAD/NADH detection kit

Fluoro NAD/NADH Detection Kit by Cell Technology

CATALOG #
AAA52784

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Fluoro NAD/NADH; Fluoro NAD/NADH Detection Kit by Cell Technology; Fluoro NAD/NADH Detection Kit - 100 Tests; NAD/NADH detection kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Excitation/Emission	530-570nm/590-600nm
Method of Analysis	Fluorescence plate reader
Preparation and Storage	Store contents as labeled Shipping: Blue Ice/Gel Packs

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for NAD/NADH detection kit	Principle of the Assay: The Fluoro NAD/NADH detection kit utilizes a non-fluorescent detection reagent, which is reduced in the presence NADH to produce its fluorescent analog and NAD. NAD is further converted to NADH via an enzyme coupled reaction. The enzyme reaction specifically reacts with NAD/NADH and not with NADP/NADPH.
Product Categories/Family for NAD/NADH detection kit	Metabolic Assay
References	Luan, Y., et al. 2022. STING modulates necrotic cell death in CD4 T cells via activation of PARP-1/PAR following acute systemic inflammation. <i>nt Immunopharmacol</i>, 108809. Won, H.I., et al. 2021. Inactivation of the Pta-AckA Pathway Impairs Fitness of <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> during Overflow Metabolism. <i>J Bacteriol</i>, e00660-20. Sadykov, M.R., et al. 2017. Poly(3-hydroxybutyrate) fuels the tricarboxylic acid cycle and de novo lipid biosynthesis during <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> sporulation . <i>Mol Microbiol</i>, 793-803. Yin, C., et al. 2016. Exogenous pyruvate facilitates cancer cell adaptation to hypoxia by serving as an oxygen surrogate. <i>Oncotarget</i>, 47494-47510. Gries, C.M., et al. 2016. Potassium Uptake Modulates <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> Metabolism. <i>mSphere</i>, e00125-16. Esteve-Gassent, M. D., et al. 2015. Absence of <i>sodA</i> Increases the Levels of Oxidation of Key Metabolic Determinants of <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>. <i>PLoS One</i>, e0136707. Birsoy, K., et al. 2014. Metabolic determinants of cancer cell sensitivity to glucose limitation and biguanides. <i>Nature</i>, 108-12. Sadykov, M.R., et al. 2013. Inactivation of the Pta-AckA pathway causes cell death in <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>. <i>J Bacteriol</i>, 3035-44. Wiley, S.E., et al. 2013. Wolfram Syndrome protein, Miner1, regulates sulphhydryl redox status, the unfolded protein response, and Ca²⁺ homeostasis. <i>EMBO Mol Med</i>, 904-18. Montero, J., et al. 2013. p53 regulates a non-apoptotic death induced by ROS. <i>Cell Death Differ</i>, 1465-74. De Bock, K., et al. 2013. Role of PFKFB3-driven glycolysis in vessel sprouting . <i>Cell</i>, 651-63. Martin, J. A., et al. 2012. Mitochondrial electron transport and glycolysis are coupled in articular cartilage. <i>Osteoarthritis Cartilage</i>, 323-9. Schae, D., et al. 2012. Cellular autofluorescence following ionizing radiation. <i>PLoS One</i>, e32062. Bickler, P.E., et al. 2009. Inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate receptors and NAD(P)H mediate Ca²⁺ signaling required for hypoxic preconditioning of hippocampal neurons. <i>Neuroscience</i>, 51-60.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.