

Immunometabolism Research

Focus: Cell Metabolism & NAD⁺ Metabolism

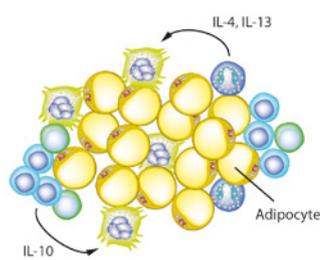
Immunometabolism is a research field that provides new insights into the dynamic cross-talk between the immune system (immunity) and metabolic processes of an organism (metabolism). Immunometabolism tries to understand how metabolism controls the function of immune cells. It can be studied at a **macroscopic level** (e.g. in adipose tissues (see Figure 1) or in a tumor microenvironment) and at a **microscopic level**, the cellular bioenergetics of immune cells (see Figure 2).

The activation, growth and proliferation, function and homeostasis of **immune cells** are intimately linked to dynamic changes in cellular metabolism configurations. The utilization of particular metabolic pathways is controlled by growth factors and nutrient availability (dictated by competition between other interacting cells) and by the balance of internal metabolites, reactive oxygen species (ROS) and reducing/oxidizing substrates. **Major metabolic pathways** (see Figure 2) that shape the immune cell response include glycolysis, the tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle, the pentose phosphate pathway (PPP), fatty acid oxidation (FAO), fatty acid synthesis (FAS) and amino acid (AA) metabolism (e.g. Glutamine, Arginine, Tryptophan). **The various immune cell subsets** use distinct metabolic pathways to promote cell survival, lineage generation and function. For example, inflammatory M1 macrophages or rapidly proliferating effector T cells, including T helper 1 (TH1), TH17 and cytotoxic CD8⁺ T cells, use metabolic pathways that support cell proliferation and the production of cytokines, such as glycolysis or fatty acid synthesis. M2 macrophages or immunosuppressive regulatory T (T_{reg}) cells use metabolic pathways which inhibit inflammatory signals and are associated with suppressive functions, such as TCA cycle and fatty acid oxidation. Linking metabolism and inflammation/immunity is an approach to understand and possibly target low-grade-chronic inflammation and its associated pathologies, such as obesity (T2D), cancer, autoimmune & autoinflammatory diseases.

Modulation of Immunometabolism during Obesity

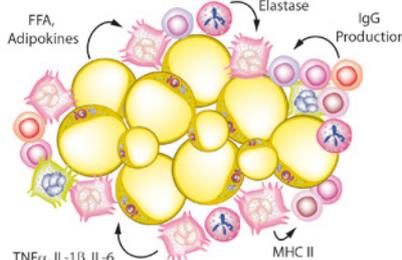
Lean Adipose Tissue – Anti-inflammatory Milieu

Immune cells promoting: Remodelling Tissue, Immune Surveillance



Obese Adipose Tissue – Pro-inflammatory Milieu

Immune cells promoting: Insulin Resistance, Chemotaxis, Lipolysis



Types of Immune Cells



FIGURE 1: Adipose tissue illustrates best the interdependency of both arms of immunometabolism (whole-body metabolism and the microscopic metabolism) and provides examples of changes in both the lean and obese states. Lean adipose tissue is characterized by an enrichment of immune cells whose phenotype and cytokine profiles maintain a state of type 2 immunity necessary for the health of the tissue. Obesity is characterized by an accumulation of inflammatory immune cells and loss of protective lymphocytes due to change in the composition of fatty acids, glucose and oxygen availability that may provide different metabolic substrates to immune cells and adipocytes.

Adapted from H.L. Kammoun, et al.; Rev. Endocr. Metab. Disord. 15, 31 (2014)

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Active Mouse Namp1

NEW 8

Unique MPC-2 Antibody
Nicotinamide Riboside

Research Tools for Major Cell Metabolism Pathways

Glycolysis

The glycolytic metabolic pathway (glycolysis) (see Figure 2) is a multi-enzyme pathway, whereas glucose is intracellularly processed and reduced to pyruvate along with numerous other products. Glycolytic metabolism is a relatively inefficient pathway, generating only two molecules of ATP per unit of glucose. However, glycolytic metabolism allows for the reduction of NAD⁺ to NADH, which is used by numerous enzymes as a cofactor, as well as enabling the diversion of intermediate products to biosynthetic growth pathways to support anabolic growth. To maintain glycolytic flux, cells often reduce pyruvate to lactate to recycle NADH and maintain NAD⁺ levels. Glycolytic metabolism has a key role in providing biosynthetic intermediates for the synthesis of ribose for nucleotides, amino acids and fatty acids, important and essential in the metabolism of rapidly proliferating cells.

PRODUCT NAME	TARGET	METABOLIC EFFECT	PID	SIZE
STF-31	Glucose Transporter 1 (GLUT1)	Inhibition of Glycolysis	AG-CR1-3693	1 mg 5 mg 25 mg
WZB117	Glucose Transporter 1/4 (GLUT1/4)	Inhibition of Glycolysis	AG-CR1-3694	5 mg 25 mg
Ritonavir	Glucose Transporter 1/4 (GLUT1/4)	Inhibition of Glycolysis	AG-CR1-3683	10 mg 50 mg
Genistein	Glucose Transporter 4 (GLUT4)	Inhibition of Glycolysis	AG-CN2-0427	10 mg 50 mg 250 mg
Kaempferitrin	Glucose Transporter 4 (GLUT4)	Inhibition of Glycolysis	AG-CN2-0039	1 mg 5 mg
Empagliflozin	Sodium Glucose Co-Transporter 2 (SGLT-2)	Inhibition of Glycolysis (Kidney)	AG-CR1-3619	10 mg 50 mg
2-Deoxy-D-glucose	Hexokinase (HK)	Inhibition of Glycolysis	AG-CR1-3681	1 g 5 g
N-Acetyl-D-glucosamine	Hexokinase (HK)	Inhibition of Glycolysis	AG-CN2-0489	250 mg 1 g 5 g
3-Bromopyruvic acid	Hexokinase II (HK2)	Inhibition of Glycolysis	AG-CR1-3682	1 g 5 g
D-Mannoheptulose	Glucokinase/Hexokinase (HK)	Inhibition of Glycolysis	AG-CR1-3695	5 mg 25 mg
Itaconic acid	Phosphofructokinase (PFKII) Succinate Dehydrogenase (SDH)	Inhibition of Glycolysis Inhibition of the TCA Cycle	AG-CN2-0426	1 g 5 g
Heptelidic acid	Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH)	Inhibition of Glycolysis	AG-CN2-0118	250 µg 1 mg
AP-III-a4 . HCl	Enolase	Inhibition of Glycolysis	AG-CR1-3696	1 mg 5 mg
Shikonin	Pyruvate Kinase M2 (PKM2)	Inhibition of HIF-1α Inhibition of Glycolysis	AG-CN2-0487	10 mg 50 mg
TEPP46 [ML-265]	Pyruvate Kinase M2 (PKM2)	Inhibition of HIF-1α Inhibition of Glycolysis	AG-CR1-3687	1 mg 5 mg 25 mg
AZD 7545	Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Kinase 2 (PDK2)	Inhibition of Glycolysis	AG-CR1-3692	1 mg 5 mg 10 mg
Sodium dichloroacetate [DCA]	Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Kinase (PDK)	Inhibition of Glycolysis	AG-CR1-3684	1 g
GSK2837808A	Lactate Dehydrogenase A (LDHA)	Inhibition of Glycolysis	AG-CR1-3685	1 mg 5 mg
α-Cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid	Monocarboxylate Transporter (MCT)	Inhibition of Glycolysis	AG-CR1-3686	1 g
D-Fructose 1,6-diphosphate . 3Na	Glycolysis Substrate	Modulation of Glycolysis	CDX-F0218	1 g 5 g 50 g

Pentose Phosphate Pathway

The pentose phosphate pathway (see Figure 2) takes place in the cytosol and serves several key purposes that support cell proliferation and survival. The pentose phosphate pathway allows the diversion of intermediates from the glycolytic pathway towards the production of nucleotide and amino acid precursors and generation of reducing equivalents of NADPH, important in the maintenance of a favorable cellular redox environment and required for fatty acid synthesis.

SELECTED REVIEWS ON IMMUNOMETABOLISM:

Immunometabolism: Cellular Metabolism Turns Immune Regulator: R.M. Loftus & D.K. Finlay; *J. Biol. Chem.* **291**, 1 (2016) • A guide to immunometabolism for immunologists: L.A. O'Neill, et al.; *Nat. Rev. Immunol.* **16**, 553 (2016) • Adipose tissue at the nexus of systemic and cellular immunometabolism: A.C. Kohlgruber, et al.; *Semin. Immunol.* **28**, 432 (2016) • Nutritional effects on T-cell immunometabolism: S. Cohen, et al.; *Eur. J. Immunol.* **47**, 225 (2017) • Regulation of immunometabolism in adipose tissue: M. Kumari, et al.; *Semin. Immunopathol.* **40**, 189 (2018) • An Integrated View of Immunometabolism: Y.S. Lee, et al.; *Cell* **172**, 22 (2018)

Overview on Cell Metabolism Pathways & Small Molecule Modulators

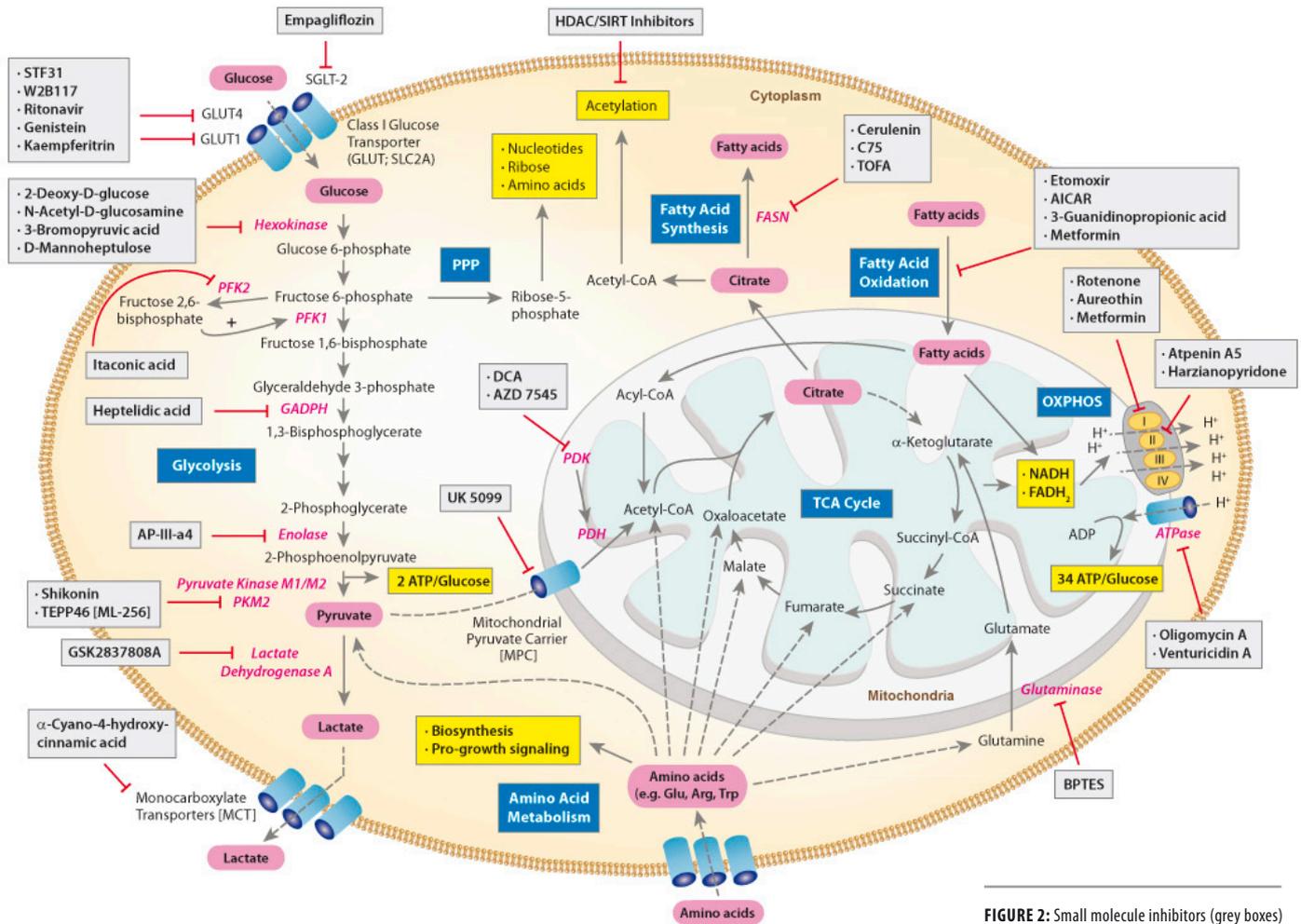


FIGURE 2: Small molecule inhibitors (grey boxes) available from AdipoGen Life Sciences.

Tricarboxylic Acid (TCA) Cycle

The tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle (also known as the citric acid cycle or Krebs cycle) (see Figure 2) occurs in the matrix of the mitochondrion and is a major metabolic pathway that is thought to be used in most quiescent or non-proliferative cell settings. Although some quiescent stem cells primarily use glycolysis, the TCA cycle and oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS) are a highly efficient mode of ATP generation used by cells whose primary requirements are energy and longevity (34 molecules ATP per unit glucose). Glucose-derived pyruvate or fatty acids are converted into Acetyl-Coenzyme A (Acetyl-CoA) that joins the TCA cycle by aldol condensation with oxaloacetate to form citrate. Glutamate is also a critical fuel for the TCA cycle through its direct conversion into the TCA intermediate α -ketoglutarate. Two major products of the TCA cycle are NADH and $FADH_2$, which can transfer electrons to the electron transport chain to support oxidative phosphorylation and highly efficient ATP generation.

PRODUCT NAME	TARGET	METABOLIC EFFECT	PID	SIZE
UK 5099	Mitochondrial Pyruvate Carrier (MPC)	Inhibition of TCA Cycle	AG-CR1-3691	1 mg 5 mg 10 mg
Propionyl-L-carnitine . HCl	PDH Stimulating Substrate	Modulation of TCA Cycle	AG-CR1-3595	25 mg 100 mg 500 mg
(R)-3-Hydroxybutyric acid	Substrate for Acetyl-CoA Generation	Modulation of TCA Cycle	AG-CR1-3616	25 mg 100 mg
Rotenone	NADH-Coenzyme Q Oxidoreductase (Complex I)	Inhibition of OXPHOS	AG-CN2-0516	1 g 5 g
Aureothin	NADH-Coenzyme Q Oxidoreductase (Complex I)	Inhibition of OXPHOS	BVT-0303	1 mg 5 mg
Atpenin A5	Succinate-Q Oxidoreductase (Complex II)	Inhibition of OXPHOS	AG-CN2-0100	250 μ g 1 mg
Harzianopyridone	Succinate-Q Oxidoreductase (Complex II)	Inhibition of OXPHOS	AG-CN2-0149	250 μ g 1 mg
Oligomycin A	ATP Synthase (ATPases (F_1F_0))	Inhibition of OXPHOS	AG-CN2-0517	1 mg 5 mg 10 mg
Venturicidin A	ATP Synthase (ATPases (F_1F_0))	Inhibition of OXPHOS	BVT-0454	1 mg 5 mg

Fatty Acid Oxidation Pathway (FAO)

The fatty acid oxidation pathway (see Figure 2) allows for the mitochondrial conversion of fatty acids into numerous products that the cell can further use to generate energy, including Acetyl-CoA, NADH and FADH₂ that are processed in the TCA cycle and the electron transport chain to generate tremendous amounts of ATP.

PRODUCT NAME	TARGET	METABOLIC EFFECT	PID	SIZE
(+)-Etomoxir . Na	Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase-1 (CPT-1a)	Inhibition of FAO	AG-CR1-3688	5 mg 25 mg
AICAR	AMP-activated Protein Kinase (AMPK)	Inhibition of FAO	AG-CR1-0061	10 mg 50 mg 100 mg
3-Guanidinopropionic acid	AMP-activated Protein Kinase (AMPK)	Inhibition of FAO	AG-CR1-3678	500 mg 1 g
Metformin . HCl	AMP-activated Protein Kinase (AMPK) NADH-Coenzyme Q Oxidoreductase (Complex I)	Inhibition of FAO Inhibition of OXPPOS	AG-CR1-3689	1 g 5 g

Fatty Acid Synthesis Pathway (FAS)

The fatty acid synthesis pathway (see Figure 2) allows cells to generate lipids that are necessary for cellular growth and proliferation from precursors derived from other cell intrinsic metabolic pathways. The activity of the fatty acid synthesis pathway is closely coupled to mTOR signaling, which has been shown to promote fatty acid synthesis through regulation of many of the key enzymes responsible for *de novo* lipid synthesis, including SREBP (Sterol Regulatory Element Binding Protein), FASN (Fatty Acid Synthase) and ACC (Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase), both of which are induced by SREBP. Fatty acid synthesis uses products derived from several other metabolic pathways, notably glycolysis, the TCA cycle and pentose phosphate pathway.

PRODUCT NAME	TARGET	METABOLIC EFFECT	PID	SIZE
C75 (FASN Inhibitor)	Fatty Acid Synthase (FASN)	Inhibition of FAS	AG-CR1-2904	1 mg 5 mg
Cerulenin	Fatty Acid Synthase (FASN)	Inhibition of FAS	AG-CN2-0513	5 mg 25 mg
TOFA	Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase (ACC) Fatty Acid Synthase (FASN)	Inhibition of FAS	AG-CR1-2905	5 mg 25 mg

Amino Acid Metabolic Pathways

Various amino acid metabolic pathways (see Figure 2) have several important roles in multiple aspects of cell biology. As can be expected with the large number of individual amino acids, there are diverse metabolic pathways that make use of amino acids as substrates. Amino acids, as a consequence of their utilization as substrates for protein synthesis, are intimately linked to important anabolic cellular signaling pathways, most notably the mTOR pathway and nucleotide synthesis. Some amino acids may play more specific roles in metabolic pathways. By example glutamine, arginine and tryptophan are metabolized through metabolic pathways to support cellular proliferation and anabolic growth.

Glutamine Metabolism

Glutamine metabolism regulates numerous aspects of immune cell function and has been hypothesized to play an important role in immune function in the context of serious illnesses, such as sepsis or burns. Adequate supplies of glutamine have been found to be required for the induction of IL-1 by macrophages in response to LPS stimulation. Glutamine metabolism is also important for the generation of nitric oxide (NO) through feeding into arginine synthesis.

PRODUCT NAME	TARGET	METABOLIC EFFECT	PID	SIZE
BPTES	Glutaminase 1 (GLS1)	Inhibition of Glutaminolysis	AG-CR1-3690	1 mg 5 mg

Arginine Metabolism

Arginine metabolism has been found to have a key role in the inflammatory function of macrophages. Macrophages use arginine in two distinct metabolic pathways, the nitric oxide synthesis (NOS) pathway and the arginase pathway. Macrophage flux of arginine into the nitric oxide synthesis pathway is associated with an inflammatory M1 phenotype. Arginase catalyzes the hydrolysis of arginine to ornithine and urea. Inherited deficiency of this enzyme results in argininemia, an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by hyperammonemia. Arginase is fundamentally involved in cancer, inflammation, infections, fibrotic diseases, neurobiology, pregnancy and immune regulation in general.

UNIQUE Arginase I (human) (rec.) (highly active)

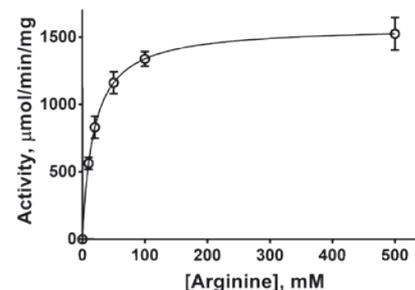
AG-40T-0124

10 µg | 3 x 10 µg

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY: 1.6 ± 0.2 U/µg protein. One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme that converts 1 µmol of L-arginine to L-ornithine and urea per min. at 37°C, pH 9.5.

FIGURE: Arginine dependence on the activity of Arginase I (human) (rec.) (highly active) (AG-40T-0124).

METHOD: The activity was measured at pH 9.5, Mn²⁺ 1mM at 37°C, by measuring the amount of released urea and according to the protocol from R.T. Schimke, et al.; J. Biol. Chem. 238, 1012 (1963).



Tryptophan Metabolism

Tryptophan (Trp) is an essential amino acid that cannot be synthesized by the organism and therefore must be part of our diet. It acts as building block in protein biosynthesis and is the only precursor for the endogenous *de novo* biosynthesis of nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD⁺). IDO1 is a heme enzyme that catalyzes the first and rate-limiting step in the main pathway of human tryptophan catabolism, the kynurenine pathway, causing depletion of tryptophan which can lead to halted growth of microbes as well as T cells. IDO1 is an immune checkpoint protein thought to play a role in a variety of pathophysiological processes such as antimicrobial and antitumor defense, neuropathology, immunoregulation and antioxidant activity. Metabolites generated from tryptophan catabolism, such as kynurenine, may play important roles in modulating immune cell function through activation of the aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AHR), which is a ligand-activated transcription factor.

IDO1

IDO1 (human) (rec.) (His) (highly active)

AG-40B-0161

50 µg

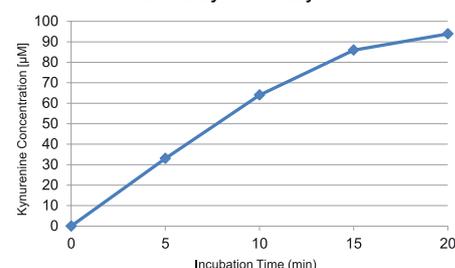
Specific Activity: >100'000U/mg protein with L-tryptophan as substrate (activity assay with catalase). One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme that produces 1 nmol of N-formylkynurenine (NFK) per hour.

FIGURE: Enzymatic activity assay of IDO (human) (rec.) (His) (highly active) (Prod. No. AG-40B-0161).

METHOD: IDO1 (human) has been tested with a protocol using catalase.

UNIQUE

IDO1 Enzymatic Assay



IDO1 Inhibitors

Epacadostat

AG-CR1-3634

5 mg | 25 mg

CAS: 1204669-58-8

Necrostatin-1

AG-CR1-2900

5 mg | 25 mg

CAS: 4311-88-0

UNIQUE MMG-0358

AG-CR1-3630

1 mg | 5 mg

CAS: 1378976-02-3

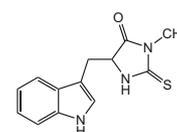
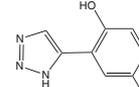
Ebselen

AG-CR1-0031

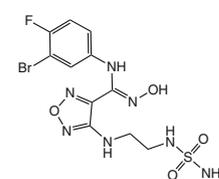
1 mg | 5 mg | 25 mg

CAS: 60940-34-3

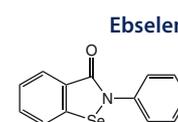
MMG-0358



Necrostatin-1



Epacadostat



Ebselen

NAD⁺ Metabolism

Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD⁺) is playing a central role in cellular respiration, the cascade of reactions that generate adenosine triphosphate (ATP) from nutrient breakdown, by acting as a coenzyme for oxidoreductases and dehydrogenases. As co-enzymes, NAD⁺ and its phosphorylated and reduced forms, including NADP, NADH and NADPH, are critical for the activities of cellular metabolism. NAD⁺ most commonly functions in energy-generating catabolic reactions (such as glycolysis, fatty acid oxidation and TCA cycle), where it is reduced to NADH. The phosphorylated form, NADPH, participates in anabolic reactions, such as fatty acid and cholesterol synthesis. Besides its function in oxidative phosphorylation and redox reactions, NAD⁺ has evolved as a substrate for evolutionarily conserved NAD⁺-cleaving enzymes, such as poly(ADP-ribose) polymerases (PARPs), sirtuins (SIRT) and cADP-ribose synthases such as CD38/CD157. NAD⁺ levels decrease with age and the deterioration of NAD⁺ metabolism promotes several aging-associated diseases, including metabolic and neurodegenerative diseases and various cancers. Upregulation of NAD⁺ metabolism, including dietary supplementation with NAD⁺ precursors exhibits beneficial effects against aging and aging-associated diseases.

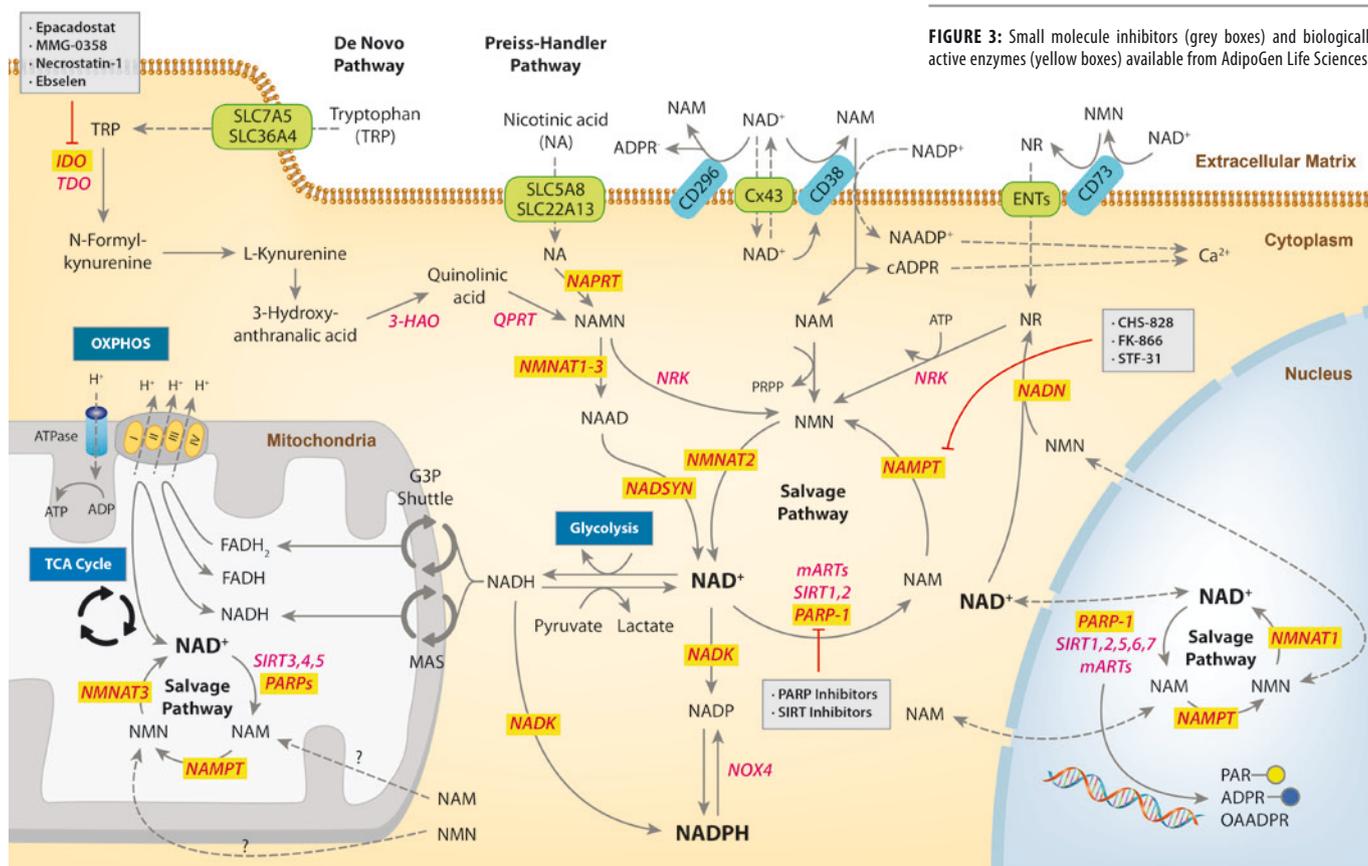


FIGURE 3: Small molecule inhibitors (grey boxes) and biologically active enzymes (yellow boxes) available from AdipoGen Life Sciences.

Biologically Active Enzymes

PRODUCT NAME	BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY	PID	SIZE
NAD Kinase (human) (rec.) (His) (highly active)	≥1 U/mg protein	AG-40T-0091	50 µg
NAD Kinase (catalytic domain) (human) (rec.) (His) (highly active)	≥2 U/mg protein	AG-40T-0090	50 µg
NAD Kinase (B. subtilis) (rec.)	~2.6 U/mg protein	AG-40T-0106	50 µg
NAD Kinase (M. tuberculosis) (rec.) (His)	~1.2 U/mg protein (Substrate: NAD (+ ATP)) ~3.8 U/mg protein (Substrate: NAD (+ poly(P)))	AG-40T-0107	50 µg
NAD Synthetase (B. subtilis) (rec.)	~0.3 U/mg protein	AG-40T-0109	50 µg
NAD Synthetase (M. tuberculosis) (rec.) (His)	~0.1 U/mg protein	AG-40T-0108	50 µg
NAPRTase (human) (rec.) (His)	~0.27 U/mg protein	AG-40T-0105	50 µg
NAPRTase (B. subtilis) (rec.)	~0.8 U/mg protein	AG-40T-0104	50 µg
NMNAT1 (human) (rec.) (His) (highly active)	≥5 U/mg protein	AG-40T-0092	10 µg 50 µg 3 x 50 µg
NMNAT3 (human) (rec.) (His) (highly active)	≥2 U/mg protein	AG-40T-0093	10 µg 50 µg 3 x 50 µg

Nicotinamide Phosphoribosyltransferase (Nampt)

Nampt (Nicotinamide Phosphoribosyltransferase) converts nicotinamide (Nam), that arises endogenously from NAD⁺-dependent signaling processes to nicotinamide mononucleotide (NMN), which is further converted to NAD⁺ through nicotinamide mononucleotide adenyltransferases (NMNATs), making it a regulator of the intracellular NAD⁺ pool. Through its NAD⁺-biosynthetic activity, Nampt influences the activity of NAD⁺-dependent enzymes, thereby regulating cellular metabolism. In addition to its enzymatic function, extracellular Nampt (also called Visfatin or PBEF1) has cytokine-like activity. Altered levels of Nampt are associated with various metabolic disorders, including obesity, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and type 2 diabetes by influencing the oxidative stress response, apoptosis, lipid and glucose metabolism, inflammation and insulin resistance. Nampt plays a crucial role in cancer cell metabolism and is often overexpressed in tumor tissues, making it an attractive therapeutic cancer drug target.

NEW Nampt (mouse) (rec.) (enzymatically active)

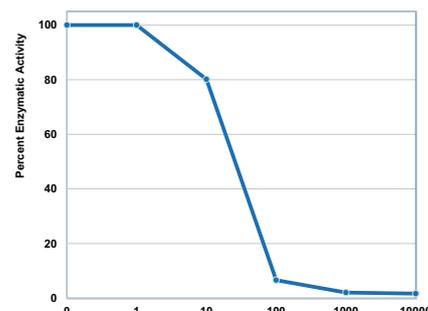
AG-40B-0179

50 µg

Biological Activity: 0.5µg to 5µg of Nampt (mouse) (rec.) (enzymatically active) show activity in a colorimetric Nampt assay.

FIGURE: Nampt (mouse) (rec.) (enzymatically active) (AG-40B-0179) is inhibited by the specific Nampt inhibitor CHS-828 (AG-CR1-0064).

METHOD: The protein Nampt (mouse) (rec.) (1µM) is tested for activity in vitrousing the Cyclex NAMPT Colorimetric Assay Kit (Cyclex/MBL, CY-1251) in the presence of different concentrations of CHS-828 (dissolved in DMSO). The IC₅₀ of CHS-828 is 40nM in this experiment.



Nicotinamide Phosphoribosyltransferase (Nampt) Inhibitors

NEW STF-31

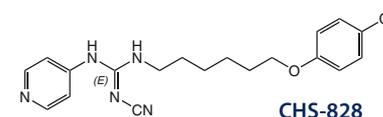
AG-CR1-3693

1 mg | 5 mg | 25mg

CAS: 724741-75-7

Specific nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase (Nampt) inhibitor (IC₅₀=19nM), consequently blocking the NAD⁺ salvage pathway and leading to blockage of GLUT1 expression.

LIT: NAMPT is the cellular target of STF-31-like small-molecule probes: D.J. Adams, et al.; ACS Chem. Biol. 9, 2247 (2014)



CHS-828 [GMX1778]

AG-CR1-0064

5 mg | 25mg

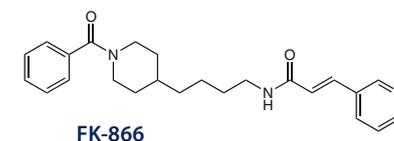
CAS: 200484-11-3

FK-866

AG-CR1-0011

1 mg | 5mg

CAS: 658084-64-1



Best-in-class Nampt (Visfatin/PBEF) ELISA Kits

ELISA KITS	PID	SIZE	SENSITIVITY	RANGE	SAMPLES
Nampt (human) ELISA Kit	AG-45A-0006Y	96 wells 2 x 96 wells	30 pg/ml	0.125 to 8 ng/ml	Serum
Nampt (human) (IntraCellular) ELISA Kit	AG-45A-0008Y	96 wells 2 x 96 wells	30 pg/ml	0.25 to 16 ng/ml	Cell Lysates
Nampt (mouse/rat) Dual ELISA Kit	AG-45A-0007Y	96 wells 2 x 96 wells	50 pg/ml	0.5 to 32 ng/ml	Serum

Visit www.adipogen.com for HDAC, Sirtuin, PARP and PARG Inhibitors and Highly Active HATs, PARP and PARG Enzymes!

UNIQUE

UNIQUE Mitochondrial Pyruvate Carrier 2 (MPC-2) Monoclonal Antibody

Pyruvate is the end-product of glycolysis, a major substrate for oxidative metabolism, and a branching point for glucose, lactate, fatty acid and amino acid synthesis. The mitochondrial enzymes that metabolize pyruvate are physically separated from cytosolic pyruvate pools and rely on a membrane transport system to shuttle pyruvate across the impermeable inner mitochondrial membrane (IMM). Two proteins, mitochondrial pyruvate carriers MPC-1 and MPC-2, form a heterooligomeric complex in the IMM to facilitate pyruvate transport. This step is required for mitochondrial pyruvate oxidation and carboxylation-critical reactions in intermediary metabolism that are dysregulated in several common metabolic diseases.

NEW anti-MPC-2, mAb (JCM-1)

AG-20B-0071

100 µg

Clone: JCM-1

Isotype: Mouse IgG2bk

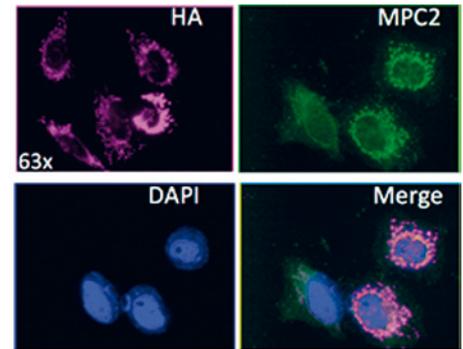
Cross-reactivity: Human | Mouse

Application: Western Blot (1 µg/ml)

Immunoprecipitation (1:200)

Immunocytochemistry (1:400)

FIGURE: Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells overexpressing hMPC2-HA.
Picture Courtesy of Sylvie Montessuit, Jean-Claude Martinou Lab, University of Geneva



UNIQUE NAD Nucleotidase – An Economic Way to Nicotinamide Riboside

Nicotinamide riboside (NR) enhances levels of mitochondrial NAD⁺. It was shown to have unique and beneficial properties in neuroprotection, sirtuin activation, protection against weight gain on high fat diet and improvement of blood glucose and insulin sensitivity. NAD nucleotidase plays a central role by degrading NAD⁺ into adenosine and NR, nicotinamide mononucleotide (NMN) to nicotinamide riboside and AMP to adenosine (Ade). It can be used as an economically alternative to produce NR.

PRODUCT NAME	BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY	PID	SIZE
NAD Nucleotidase (H. influenzae) (rec.)	With AMP: 856.4 nmol of Ade/min/mg of protein With NMN: 110,3 nmol of NR/min/mg of protein With NAD: 5.4 nmol of Ade/min per mg of protein 5.3 nmol of NR/min/mg of protein	AG-40T-0110	50 µg

Immunometabolism & Inflammasomes

Inflammasomes are multi-protein complexes whose activity has been implicated in physiological and pathological inflammation. Recent studies implicated several compounds traditionally linked to metabolism (targeting hexokinase or PKM2) in modulation of inflammasome signaling, suggesting that glycolysis and mitochondrial metabolism control the NLRP3 inflammasome.



GET our Updated Inflammasome Brochure, including the VALIDATED Inflammasome Antibodies from AdipoGen Life Sciences!

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