Recombinant E.coli Tryptophan Synthase β Chain/Trp B Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSQ050055

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

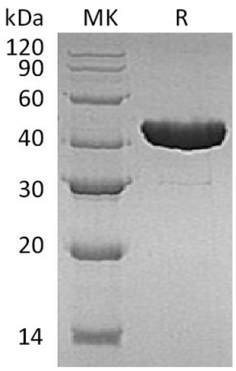
Description

Species	E.coli
Source	E.coli-derived E.coli Tryptophan Synthase β Chain/Trp B protein Thr2-Ile397, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	43.8 kDa
Observed MW	38-48 kDa
Accession	P0A879
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Concentration	Subject to label value.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - 20°C.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 8% Sucrose, 0.05% Tween 80, pH 8.5.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Tryptophan synthase is an enzyme that catalyzes the final two steps in the biosynthesis of tryptophan. It is commonly found in Eubacteria, Archaebacteria, Protista, Fungi, and Plantae, but is absent from animals such as humans. Tryptophan synthase typically exists as an α-ββ-α complex.The alpha subunit is responsible for the aldol cleavage of indoleglycerol phosphate to indole and glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate: L-serine + 1-C-(indol-3-yl)glycerol 3-phosphate = L-tryptophan + D-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate + H2O.The beta subunits catalyze the irreversible condensation of indole and serine to form tryptophan in a pyridoxal phosphate (PLP) dependent reaction. Their assembly into a complex leads to structural changes in both subunits resulting in reciprocal activation.

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