Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPH-03470)

TargetMol

GyrB Protein, Salmonella typhi, Recombinant (His & Myc)

General Information

Synonyms:	DNA gyrase subunit B;gyrB
Protein Construction:	415-804 aa
Species:	Salmonella typhi
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P0A2I4
Molecular Weight:	51.8 kDa (predicted)
AA Sequence:	PALSELYLVEGDSAGGSAKQGRNRKNQAILPLKGKILNVEKARFDKMLSSQEVATLITALGCGIGRDEYNPDKL RYHSIIIMTDADVDGSHIRTLLLTFFYRQMPEIVERGHVYIAQPPLYKVKKGKQEQYIKDDEAMDQYQISIALDG ATLHANAHAPALSGEALEKLVSEYNATQKMIGRMERRFPKALLKELVYQPTLTEADLSDEQTVTRWVNALITE LNEKEQHGSQWKFDVHTNTEQNLFEPIVRVRTHGVDTDYPLDHEFVTGAEYRRICTLGEKLRGLIEEDAFIERG ERRQPVTSFEQALEWLVKESRRGLAIQRYKGLGEMNPDQLWETTMDPESRRMLRVTVKDAIAADQLFTTLMG DAVEPRRAFIEENALKAANIDI

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 85% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	If the delivery form is liquid, the default storage buffer is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 5%-50% glycerol. If the delivery form is lyophilized powder, the buffer before lyophilization is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile deionized water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/mL. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Shipping:

In general, Lyophilized powders are shipping with blue ice. Solutions are shipping with dry ice.

Protein Background

A type II topoisomerase that negatively supercoils closed circular double-stranded (ds) DNA in an ATP-dependent manner to modulate DNA topology and maintain chromosomes in an underwound state. Negative supercoiling favors strand separation, and DNA replication, transcription, recombination and repair, all of which involve strand separation. Also able to catalyze the interconversion of other topological isomers of dsDNA rings, including catenanes and knotted rings. Type II topoisomerases break and join 2 DNA strands simultaneously in an ATP-dependent manner.

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