

## PatZ Protein, E. coli, Recombinant (His & Myc)

### General Information

Synonyms:	patZ;Peptidyl-lysine N-acetyltransferase PatZ;yfiQ;Protein lysine acetyltransferase;pka
Protein Construction:	724-886 aa
Species:	E. coli
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P76594
Molecular Weight:	26.3 kDa (predicted)
AA Sequence:	ERCLFRPILPEDEPQLQQFISRVTKEDLYRYFSEINEFTHELANMTQIDYDREMAFVAVRRIDQTEELGVTR AISDPDNIDAEFAVLVRSCLKGLGLGRRLMKELITYTRDHGLQRLNGITMPNNRGMVALARKLGFNVDIQLEE GIVGLTLNLAQREES

### 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:	> 90% 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.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

#### Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

### Protein Background

Catalyzes the acetyl-CoA-dependent acetylation of lysine residues of a large number of target proteins. Acetylates RNase R in exponential phase cells and RNase II. Required for the glucose-dependent acetylation on multiple

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lysines of alpha, beta and beta' RNAP subunits. Also acetylates acetyl-coenzyme A synthetase (Acs) and the chromosomal replication initiator protein DnaA, and inhibits their activity. Overexpression leads to the acetylation of a large number of additional proteins and inhibits motility.

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