Product Name: Recombinant S. hygroscopicus BAR
Catalog #: PEV1322

Summary

Name	Phosphinothricin N-acetyltransferase/Bar
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Streptomyces Hygroscopicus Phosphinothricin N-acetyltransferase is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Ile183 is expressed.
Accession #	P16426
Host	E.coli
Species	Streptomyces hygroscopicus
Predicted Molecular Mass	20.6 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 12.5mM Tris-HCl, 50mM NaCl, /u200e/u200e5% Trehalose, 5% Mannitol, 0.01% Tween 80, 2mM DTT, 1mM EDTA, pH8.5.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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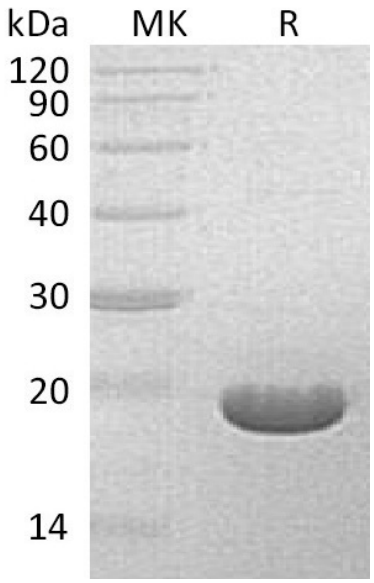

Alternative Names

Phosphinothricin N-acetyltransferase; PPT N-acetyltransferase; Phosphinothricin-resistance protein; bar

Background

Phosphinothricin N-acetyltransferase (PAT) is an enzyme that acetylates the free NH2 group of L-phosphinothricin (L-PPT) in the presence of acetyl-CoA as a co-substrate. It is highly specific for L-PPT and does not acetylate other L-amino acids or structurally similar molecules. L-PPT is a glutamate analog that can inhibit glutamine synthetase activity in plants, resulting in the accumulation of ammonia to toxic levels and impairment of photosynthesis. The introduction of a PAT gene into a plant genome can confer resistance to glufosinate herbicide during post-emergent applications.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.