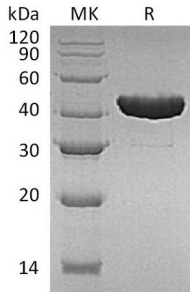
Product Name: Recombinant E.coli Trp B (N-6His)
Catalog #: PEV1737

Summary

Name	Tryptophan Synthase β chain/Trp B
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant E.coli Tryptophan Synthase Beta Chain is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Thr2-Ile397 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	P0A879
Host	E.coli
Species	E.coli
Predicted Molecular Mass	43.8 KDa
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 8% Sucrose, 0.05% Tween 80, pH 8.5.
Shipping	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs. 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	

SDS-PAGE image



Background

Alternative Names	Tryptophan synthase beta chain; trpB
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.

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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.

Note

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