

Product Data Sheet

LacI WT Protein, E.coli (His)

| Cat. No.: | HY-P701244 | | |
|-------------------|---|--|--|
| Synonyms: | rE.coLactose operon repressor/Lacl, His; Lactose operon repressor; Lacl | | |
| Species: | E.coli | | |
| Source: | E. coli | | |
| Accession: | P03023 (M1-Q360) | | |
| Gene ID: | 945007 | | |
| Molecular Weight: | approximately 42 kDa | | |

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PROPERTIES

| /www.oequence | ΜΚΡΥΤΙΥΡΥΑ Ε | EYAGVSYQTV | SRVVNQASHV | SAKTREKVEA | | |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------|------------|---------------------|--|--|
| | AMAELNYIPN F | RVAQQLAGKQ | SLLIGVATSS | LALHAPSQIV | | |
| | AAIKSRADQL (| G A S V V V S M V E | RSGVEACKAA | VHNLLAQRVS | | |
| | GLIINYPLDD (| QDAIAVEAAC | TNVPALFLDV | SDQTPINSII | | |
| | FSHEDGTRLG \ | VEHLVALGHQ | QIALLAGPLS | SVSARLRLAG | | |
| | WHKYLTRNQI (| QPIAEREGDW | SAMSGFQQTM | QMLNEGIVPT | | |
| | AMLVANDQMA L | LGAMRAITES | GLRVGADISV | VGYDDTEDSS | | |
| | CYIPPLTTIK (| QDFRLLGQTS | VDRLLQLSQG | Q A V K G N Q L L P | | |
| | VSLVKRKTTL A | А Р N T Q T A S P R | ALADSLMQLA | RQVSRLESGQ | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Biological Activity | Data is not available. | | | | | |
| Appearance | Lyophilized powder. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm sterile filtered 50 mM Tris-HCL, 300 mM NaCL, pH 8.0. | | | | | |
| Endotoxin Level | <1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Reconsititution | It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose). | | | | | |
| Storage & Stability | Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). In recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Shipping | Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere. | | | | | |

DESCRIPTION

Background

Lacl, the repressor of the lactose operon, plays a crucial role in the regulation of lactose metabolism. It functions by binding

to the operator region and repressing the transcription of genes involved in lactose utilization. The binding affinity is altered in the presence of the inducer, allolactose, which leads to the derepression of the operon. As a homotetramer, Lacl orchestrates the regulatory mechanisms that finely tune lactose metabolism in response to the cellular environment.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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