patZ Protein, E.coli (His, Strep)

Cat. No.:	HY-P701957
Synonyms:	patZ; Peptidyl-lysine N-acetyltransferase PatZ; Protein lysine acetyltransferase
Species:	E.coli
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	P76594 (S2-S886)
Gene ID:	947056
Molecular Weight:	

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Solution.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.22 μm filtered solution of 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH7.5, 200 mM NaCl, 20% glycerol.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	Please use rapid thawing with running water to thaw the protein.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Shipping with dry ice.

DESCRIPTION

Background	patZ protein plays a pivotal role in cellular regulation through its acetyl-CoA-dependent acetylation of lysine residues on a diverse array of target proteins. Notably, it catalyzes the acetylation of RNase R and RNase II in exponential phase cells, impacting RNA metabolism. Additionally, patZ is essential for glucose-dependent acetylation on multiple lysines of alpha, beta, and beta' subunits of RNA polymerase (RNAP), influencing transcriptional processes. The acetyltransferase activity of patZ extends to key cellular components, including acetyl-coenzyme A synthetase (Acs) and the chromosomal replication initiator protein DnaA, leading to the inhibition of their functional activities. Furthermore, patZ overexpression results in widespread protein acetylation and hinders cellular motility. These findings underscore the multifaceted role of patZ in orchestrating diverse cellular processes through post-translational modifications.

Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com
Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA