

birA Protein, E.coli (His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P702154
Synonyms:	birA; Bifunctional ligase/repressor BirA; Biotin operon repressor; Biotin--[acetyl-CoA-carboxylase] ligase; Biotin--protein ligase; Biotin-[acetyl-CoA carboxylase] synthetase
Species:	E.coli
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	Q8X709 (M1-K321)
Gene ID:	/
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.
Reconstitution	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	The BirA protein serves a dual role as both a biotin--[acetyl-CoA-carboxylase] ligase and a biotin-operon repressor. In the presence of ATP, BirA activates biotin, leading to the formation of the BirA-biotinyl-5'-adenylate (BirA-bio-5'-AMP or holoBirA) complex. HoloBirA can function by transferring the biotinyl group to the biotin carboxyl carrier protein (BCCP) subunit of acetyl-CoA carboxylase, thereby facilitating its activity. Alternatively, holoBirA can bind to the biotin operator site and inhibit the transcription of the operon. Despite its characterization as an orphan receptor, the specific ligand or function of the GPR146 protein remains unidentified.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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