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DnaK ATPase-BD E.Coli

Catalog #:HYPS-017

For research use only.

Description: Recombinant DnaK Substrate Binding Domain produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 384 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 48.1 kDa.

Synonyms:HSP-70, HSP70, DnaK, Chaperone protein dnaK, Heat shock protein 70, Heat shock 70 kDa protein, groP, grpF, seg, b0014, JW0013.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGKIIGIDLG TTNSCVAIMD GTTPRVLENA EGDRTTPSII AYTQDGETLV GQPAKRQAVTNPQNTLFAIK RLIGRRFQDE EVQRDVSIMP FKIIAADNGD AWVEVKGQKM APPQISAEVLKKMKKTAEDY LGEPVTEAVI TVPAYFNDAQ RQATKDAGRI AGLEVKRIIN EPTAAALAYGLDKGTGNRTI AVYDLGGGTF DISIIEIDEV DGEKTFEVLA TNGDTHLGGE DFDSR

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by(a) Analysis by RP-HPLC.(b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
The DnaK protein contains 25mM Tris-HCl, pH7.5, 100mM NaCl, 5mM DTT and 10%Glycerol.

Stability:
Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drμgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:
DnaK, originally identified for its DNA replication by bacteriophage l in E. coli is the bacterial HSP-70 chaperone. This protein is involved in the folding and assembly of newly synthesized polypeptide chains and in preventing the aggregation of stress-denatured proteins. DnaK(amino acids1-384) is N-terminal ATPase domain and ATP bound to the ATPase domain induces a conformational change in the substrate binding domain (residues 385-638). The protein coding region of the ATPase domain of DNAK (amino acids 1-384) was amplified by PCR and cloned into an E. coli expression vector. The ATPase domain of DNAK was purified to apparent homogeneity by using conventional column chromatography techniques.

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