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# LACTB

**Description:**Beta-Lactamase TEM precursor Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 263 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 29 kDa. Beta Lactamase is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms:b-Lactamase, EC 3.5.2.6, TEM precursor.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence:MHPETLVK VKDAEDQLGA RVGYIELDLN SGKILESFRP EERFPMMSTF KVLLCGAVLS RVDAGQEQLG RRIHYSQNDL VEYSPVTEKH LTDGMTVRELCSAAITMSDN TAANLLLTTI GGPKELTAFL HNMGDHVTRL DRWEPELNEA IPNDERDTTM PAAMATTLRK LLTGELLTLA SRQQLIDWME ADKVAGPLLR SALPAGWFIA DKSGAGERGS RGIIAALGPD GKPSR

**Purity:**Greater than 90.0% as determined by:(a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

## Formulation:

Lyophilized from a concentrated (1 mg/ml) solution in water containing 20mM Phosphate buffer pH-7.

### Stability:

Lyophilized Beta Lactamase although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Beta Lactamase Recombinant should be storedat 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

### Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished forLABORATORY RESEARCHUSEONLY. They may not be used as drµgs,agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

### Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Beta Lactamase in sterile 18M-cm H2O not less than 100  $\mu$ g/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

### Introduction:

Beta-lactamase is a type of enzyme (EC 3.5.2.6) produced by some bacteria that is responsible for their resistance to beta-lactam antibiotics like penicillins, cephalosporins, cephamycins and carbapenems. These antibiotics have a common element in their molecular structure: a four-atom ring known as a beta-lactam. The lactamase enzyme breaks that ring open, deactivating the molecule's antibacterial properties.

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