

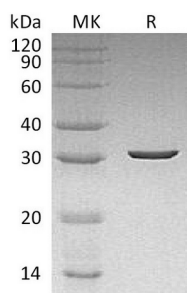
Product Name: Recombinant Dechloromonas aromatica Cld (N-6His)
Catalog #: PEV0406

概述 (Summary)

英文全称	Chlorite Dismutase
纯度 (Purity)	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
内毒素 (Endotoxin level)	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
蛋白构建 (Construction)	Recombinant Dechloromonas Aromatica Chlorite Dismutase is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met35-Asp282 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	Q47CX0
蛋白标签 (Tag)	
表达宿主 (Host)	E.coli
种属 (Species)	Dechloromonas aromatica
预测分子量 (Predicted MW)	31.3 KDa
蛋白形态 (Form)	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, 0.5mM EDTA, 4% sucrose, 0.02% Tween 80, pH 7.4.
储存缓冲液 (Buffer)	
运输方式 (Shipping)	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存 (Stability &Storage)	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
复溶 (Reconstitution)	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

电泳图 (SDS-PAGE image)

Product Name: Recombinant Dechloromonas aromatica Cld (N-His)
Catalog #: PEV0406



背景 (Background)

分子别名 (Alternative Names)

Chlorite dismutase; Chlorite O(2)-lyase; Daro_2580; Cld

背景介绍 (References)

Chlorite dismutase (Cld) found in prokaryotic organisms, also known as Chlorite O₂-lyase, is a b-type heme containing enzyme that catalyzes the reduction of chlorite into chloride plus dioxygen. The subunit of chlorite dismutase consists of a heme free N-terminal and a heme b containing C-terminal ferredoxin-like fold with high structural homology to the dye-decolorizing peroxidases (DyPs). The physiological role of Cld in prokaryote has been shown that some microorganisms can use perchlorate or chlorate as terminal electron acceptors for anaerobic respiration thereby producing chlorite that must be detoxified. This enzyme has gained attention because it can be used in the development of bioremediation processes, biosensors, and controlled dioxygen production.

注意事项 (Note)

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.