

ATP sulfurylase Yeast

Description: Adenosine 5' Triphosphate Sulfurylase Yeast Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 511 amino acids and having a Mw of 57.7 kDa. Adenosine 5' Triphosphate Sulfurylase Yeast Recombinant catalyzes the activation of sulfate by transferring sulfate to the adenine monophosphate moiety of ATP to form adenosine 5

Catalog #:ENPS-360

For research use only.

Synonyms: Sulfate adenyltransferase, EC 2.7.7.4, Sulfate adenylate transferase, SAT, ATP-sulfurylase, Methionine-requiring protein 3, ATPS.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

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

Amino Acid Sequence: MPAPHGGILQ DLIARDALKK NELLSEAQSS DILVWNLTPR
QLCDIELILN GGFSPLTGFL NENDYSSVVT DSRLADGLTW TIPITLDVDE AFANQIKPDT
RIALFQDDEI PIAILTVQDV YKPNKTIEAE KVFRGDPEHP AISYLFNVAG DYYVGGSLA
IQLPQHYDYP GLRKTPAQLR LEFQSRQWDR VVAFQTRNPM HRAHRELTVR AAREANAKVL
IHPVVGLTKP GD

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The ATP sulphurylase protein was lyophilized after dialysis against lyophilized from 10mM NaP buffer, 100mM NaCl, 10mM Lactose, 1% PEG pH 7.5 and 0.75mM DTT.

Stability:

Lyophilized Sulfate adenylate transferase although stable at 4°C for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution ATPS should be stored at 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 for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

Spin vial before opening. Reconstitute ATP sulphurylase with 5mM NaP pH-7.5 & 0.75mM DTT at a concentration ranging from 0.1mg 1mg per ml. Can be diluted further into other aqueous buffers. pH range between 7.0 8.5 is best.

Introduction:

ATP sulphurylase synthesizes adenosine 5-sulphatophosphate from ATP and inorganic SO₄²⁻. This is the first reaction of a two step sequence in the formation of active sulphate, adenosine 3-phosphate5-sulphatophosphate, which is a sulphate donor for a wide variety of compounds and is also involved in the reduction of sulphate.

Biological Activity:

12 Units/mg.

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