

FUR E.Coli

Description: Ferric Uptake Regulator Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 148 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 16.7kDa.

Catalog #: PRPS-629

Synonyms: ECs0714, Ferric uptake regulation protein, Ferric uptake regulator, Z0831, FUR, ECK0671, JW0669, b0683.

For research use only.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MTDNNTALKK AGLKVTLPRL KILEVLQEPD NHHVSAEDLY
KRLIDMGEEI GLATVYRVLN QFDDAGIVTR HNFEGGKSVF ELTQQHHHDH LICLDCGKVI
EFSDDSIAR QREIAAKHGI RLTNHSLYLY GHCAEGDCRE DEHAHEGK.

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

Formulation:

The Ferric Uptake Regulator protein solution (1mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8, 2mM CaCl₂ and 100mM NaCl.

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 drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

Ferric Uptake Regulator protein NCBI Accession No.: NP_415209 is a DNA-binding protein which controls iron-responsive genes. Ferric Uptake Regulator has a molecular mass of 17-kDa and plays a role in global transcriptional repressor that in the existence of iron regulates functions as diverse as iron acquisition, oxidative stress, and virulence. In Escherichia coli, members of the Ferric Uptake Regulator family regulate the expression of at least 100 genes that function in processes as diverse as the biosynthesis and transport of siderophores, the expression of virulence factors, the alleviation of oxidative and NO-induced stress, and the inhibition of ferritin production through the expression of RyhB.

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