Creative Enzymes®

Exoenzyme C3 from Clostridium botulinum, Recombinant

Cat. No. NATE-0874

Lot. No. (See product label)

Introduction

Description Exoenzyme C3 transferase is an ADP ribosyl transferase that selectively ribosylates RhoA, RhoB and RhoC proteins on asparagine residue 41, rendering them inactive. It has extremely low affinity for other members of the Rho family such as Cdc42 and Rac1 and does therefore not affect these GTPases. Hence, C3 transferase is a very potent and useful reagent to specifically block RhoA/B/C signaling.

Applications Inhibition of Rho activity in vivo by microinjection or pinocyctic uptake into cells. Inhibition of Rho activity in vitro.

Synonyms Clostridium botulinum Exoenzyme C3; Exoenzyme C3; Exoenzyme C3 transferase; C3 transferase

Product Information

Species Clostridium botulinum

Source E. coli

Form Lyophilized powder

Molecular Weight 24 kDa

Purity >80% by SDS-PAGE

Storage and Shipping Information

Storage The protein should not be exposed to repeated freeze-thaw cycles. The lyophilized protein is stable at 4°C desiccated (<10% humidity) for 1 year.

Stability The protein should be reconstituted to 1 mg/ml by the addition of 25 ul of distilled water. The protein will be in the following buffer; 500 mM Imidazole pH 7.5, 50 mM Tris HCl pH 7.5, 1.0 mM MgCl2, 200 mM NaCl, 5% sucrose and 1% dextran. In order to maintain high biological activity of the protein, it is recommended that the protein solution be supplemented with DTT to 1 mM, aliquoted into "experiment sized" amounts, snap frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -70°C. The protein is stable for 6 months if stored at -70° C.