





Recombinant Enterobacteria phage lambda Hostnuclease inhibitor protein gam (gam)

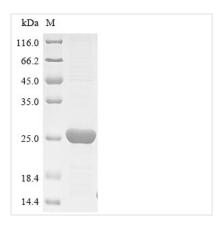
Product Code	CSB-EP356122ECW
Abbreviation	Recombinant Escherichia phage lambda Host-nuclease inhibitor protein gam protein
Storage	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.
Uniprot No.	P03702
Storage Buffer	Tris-based buffer,50% glycerol
Product Type	Recombinant Proteins
Immunogen Species	Escherichia phage lambda (Bacteriophage lambda)
Purity	Greater than 85% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Sequence	MDINTETEIKQKHSLTPFPVFLISPAFRGRYFHSYFRSSAMNAYYIQDRLEAQS WARHYQQLAREEKEAELADDMEKGLPQHLFESLCIDHLQRHGASKKSITRAFD DDVEFQERMAEHIRYMVETIAHHQVDIDSEV
Research Area	Immunology
Source	E.coli
Target Names	gam
Protein Names	Recommended name: Host-nuclease inhibitor protein gam
Expression Region	1-138aa
Notes	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
Tag Info	N-terminal 10xHis-tagged and C-terminal Myc-tagged
Mol. Weight	23.8 kDa
Protein Length	Full Length
Image	

Image



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(Tris-Glycine gel) Discontinuous SDS-PAGE (reduced) with 5% enrichment gel and 15% separation gel.

Description

The region for expressing recombinant Escherichia phage lambda gam contains amino acids 1-138. This gam protein is expected to have a theoretical molecular weight of 23.8 kDa. The gam protein was expressed in e.coli. The N-terminal 10xHis tag and C-terminal Myc tag was smoothly integrated into the coding gene of gam, which enables a simple process of detecting and purifying the gam recombinant protein in the following steps.

The Enterobacteria phage lambda host-nuclease inhibitor protein Gam is a crucial player in the life cycle of bacteriophage lambda. Gam functions as an inhibitor of the host's RecBCD exonuclease, preventing it from degrading the phage's linear DNA upon infection. By inhibiting RecBCD, Gam allows the phage to protect its DNA and facilitates its circularization and integration into the host genome during the lysogenic cycle. The interaction between Gam and RecBCD is specific and helps the phage establish a successful infection. Understanding the mechanisms of Gam and its interactions with the host's DNA repair machinery is essential for gaining insights into phage biology and developing strategies to control bacterial infections.

Shelf Life

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