

BirA Ligase (N-GST)

Catalog Number:	604101, 604102
Size:	25 ug, 100 ug
Target Name:	BirA ligase
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Application:	Enzymatic reaction
Format:	Liquid, Purified
Expression Host:	E.coli
Species:	Escherichia coli
Accession Number:	P06709
Sources:	BirA ligase with N-terminus GST is expressed in E.coli cells.
Molecular Weight:	This protein has a predicted molecular weight of 62.2 kDa. Under DTT-reducing conditions, the protein migrates at approximately 65 kDa on SDS-PAGE.
Affinity Tag:	N-GST
Purity:	>95% based on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition
Formulation:	20mM Tris, 300mM NaCL, 5mM DTT, 10% glycerol
Endotoxin level:	Not tested
Protein Concentration:	25µg size is bottled at 0.3mg/mL concentration. 100 µg size is supplied at a lot-specific concentration.
Storage and Handling:	Briefly centrifuge the vial upon receipt. An unopened vial can be stored at 4°C for up to 2 weeks, or at -20°C or below for up to six months. The protein may be further diluted to 0.1 mg/mL using 0.22 µm filtered Tris PH 7.5 buffer. For long-term storage, the diluted stock solution should be aliquoted and stored at ≤ -70°C to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. If additional dilution is required, carrier proteins such as FBS or BSA should be added to maintain protein stability.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

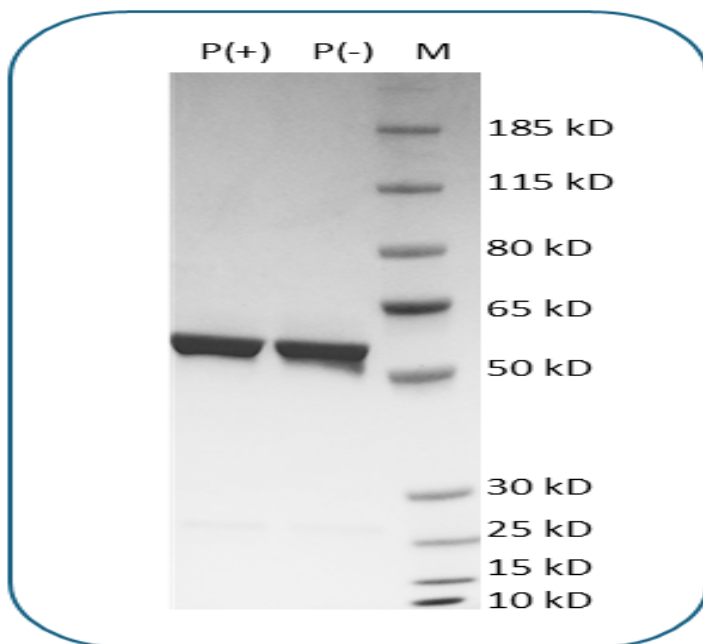
BirA ligase (biotin-protein ligase) is a bacterial enzyme best known for catalyzing the ATP-dependent covalent attachment of biotin to specific lysine residues within target proteins. In its native context in *Escherichia coli*, BirA biotinylates the biotin carboxyl carrier protein (BCCP) subunit of acetyl-CoA carboxylase, a key enzyme in fatty acid synthesis. This post-translational modification is essential for metabolic function, as biotin acts as a cofactor in carboxylation reactions. BirA also functions as a transcriptional repressor in bacteria, regulating genes involved in biotin biosynthesis depending on intracellular biotin levels.

Structurally, BirA is a soluble cytosolic protein of approximately 35 kDa that forms a homodimer under certain functional states. It contains a central catalytic domain responsible for binding biotin and ATP, forming a reactive biotinyl-5'-AMP intermediate. The

enzyme then transfers biotin to the ϵ -amino group of a specific lysine within a conserved recognition sequence. Its primary ligands are biotin and ATP, as well as the acceptor protein substrate. Engineered systems commonly use a minimal 15-amino-acid "AviTag" peptide, which BirA recognizes with high specificity.

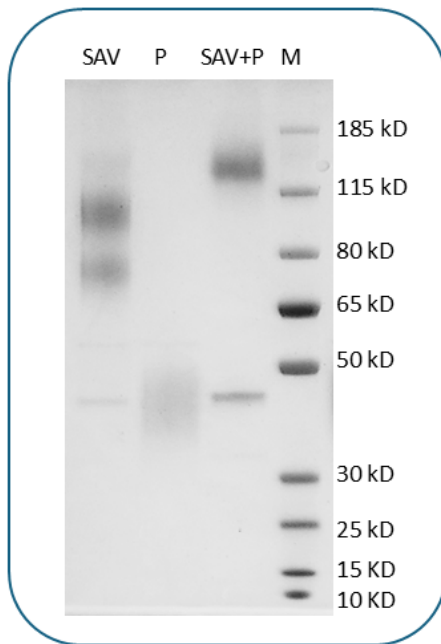
In research and development, BirA is widely used for site-specific protein biotinylation. Recombinant proteins fused to an AviTag can be enzymatically biotinylated either in vivo or in vitro, enabling uniform, stoichiometric labeling. This precise biotinylation is particularly valuable for applications such as surface plasmon resonance (SPR), ELISA development, flow cytometry reagents, cell-based assays, and structural biology studies. Because the biotin-streptavidin interaction is extremely strong and specific, BirA-mediated labeling provides a robust and versatile tool for immobilization, detection, and multimerization of proteins in both basic research and therapeutic development workflows.

PRODUCT DATA



Purified BirA (N-GST) final product on SDS-PAGE under non-reducing (P-) and reducing (P+) conditions. The purity of BirA ligase appears to be greater than 95%.

This product is supplied subject to the terms and conditions at www.innocyto.com/web/terms.php and may only be used as provided in the stated terms. Products are for Research Use Only.



Human Tim-3 (C-His-Avi) Protein is biotinylated by BirA ligase in vitro in BirA buffer. Based on Gel shift Assay by co-incubation with Streptavidin, biotinylation efficiency is >90% for Biotinylated Tim-3.

This product is supplied subject to the terms and conditions at www.innocyto.com/web/terms.php and may only be used as provided in the stated terms. Products are for Research Use Only.