

Pyruvate Carboxylase, *Rhizobium etli* Recombinant

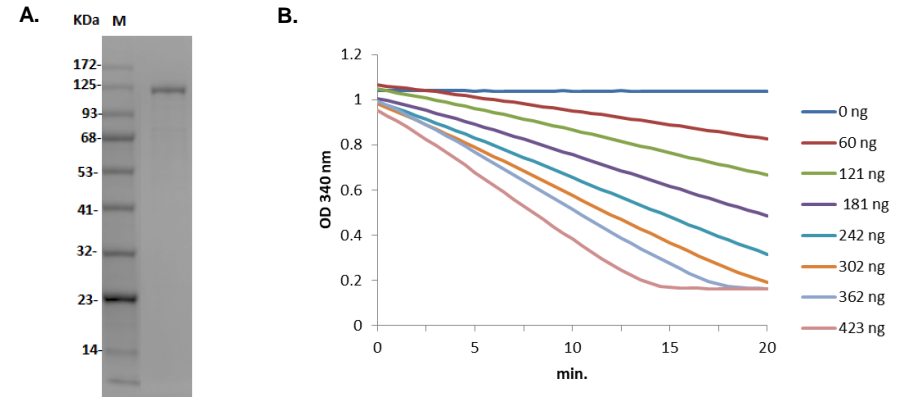
CATALOG #:	P1661-10	10 µg
	P1661-50	50 µg
ALTERNATIVE NAMES:	Pyruvic carboxylase, PC, EC 6.4.1.1	
ACCESSION #:	Q59740, aa (2-1154)	
SOURCE:	<i>E. coli</i>	
PURITY:	≥ 90 % by SDS-PAGE	
SPECIFIC ACTIVITY:	> 5 mU/mg	
MOL. WEIGHT:	127.8 kDa (including the C-terminal His-tag)	
FORM:	Liquid	
FORMULATION:	In 25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 2 mM MgCl ₂ and 50% Glycerol	
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	This product is stable at ≤ -70 °C for up to 1 year from the date of receipt. For optimal storage, divide into smaller aliquots after centrifugation and store at ≤ -70 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.	

DESCRIPTION:

Pyruvate carboxylase (PC) is a ligase enzyme that catalyzes the carboxylation of pyruvate to form oxaloacetate (OAA). It is expressed both in prokaryotes and eukaryotes including fungi, bacteria, plants, and animals. In mammals, PC has a crucial role in gluconeogenesis and lipogenesis, in the biosynthesis of neurotransmitters etc. PC deficiency is an inherited disorder that results in lactic acid accumulation in the blood. Three types of PC deficiency have been identified, which are distinguished by the severity of their signs and symptoms.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY: Biological activity was determined using BioVision's Pyruvate carboxylase Activity Assay Kit (Colorimetric) (BV Catalog # K2075-100).

UNIT DEFINITION: One unit of PC defined is as the amount of enzyme that generates 1 µmol oxaloacetate per minute at 37 °C under the assay conditions.



Figures A. Recombinant PC (2 µg) was loaded on a SDS-PAGE (4-20%) under reducing conditions and stained with Coomassie Blue. **B.** Biological activity of PC was measured using BioVision's Pyruvate Carboxylase Activity Assay Kit (Colorimetric) (BV Catalog # K2075-100).

RELATED PRODUCTS:

Anti-Pyruvate Carboxylase Antibody (**Cat# A2020**)

BioVision's Pyruvate Carboxylase Activity Assay Kit (Colorimetric) (**Cat# K2075**)

Pyruvate Colorimetric/Fluorometric Assay Kit (**K609**)

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used on humans.