



Thermus aquaticus RecA Protein

02-048 100 μg

Thermus aquaticus RecA protein is a thermostable enzyme which plays important roles in homologous recombination and DNA repair. This protein has activities of single-stranded DNA dependent ATPase, DNA annealing, and exchanging of strands between two recombining DNA double helices, similar to *E.coli* RecA protein, but the optimal temperature is between 65~75 (1). Taq RecA was expressed in *E.coli* in large quantities and the protein was highly purified. MW is 36.5kD.

Applications:

- 1) Useful for studying homologous recombination
- 2) Increase the specificity and yield of multiplex PCR (of cDNA or genomic DNA) by promoting homologous annealing of primers to target DNA (2)
- 3) Visualization of DNA with electoron microscopy due to nucleofilament formation.

Form: 1 mg/ml in 50mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 200mM NaCl, 1mM EDTA, 50% glycerol Store at -20

Activity:

The activity of single-stranded DNA-dependent ATPase was confirmed.

Quality Assurance: Single-strand dependent ATPase activity.

Greater than 90% of protein determined by SDS-PAGE (CBB staining) (Fig.1)

The absence of endonucleases and exonucleases was confirmed.

Data Link: Swiss-Prot P48296100
75References:751. Angov, E, Camerini-Otero, R.D. (1994) "The recA gene from50the thermophile Thermus aquaticus YT-1: cloning, expression,
and characterization." J.Bacteriol. 176: 1405-1412 PMID: 8113181372. Shigemori, Y. et al. (2005) "Multiplex PCR: use of heat-stable
Thermus thermophilus RecA protein to minimize non-specific
PCR products." Nucleic Acids Research 33: e126 PMID: 1608773325

Fig.1 SDS-PAGE of *Thermus aquaticus* RecA protein

Thermus

aquaticus

RecA

150

Related products: #01-001 E.coli RecA Protein #10-001 Rad51 Protein (human) #10-003 Rad52 Protein (human)



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