Cholera toxin (Vibrio cholerae), (azide free)

G protein activator

May require a license for import, please contact us for more information.

Cholera toxin consists of a single A subunit surrounded by five B subunits. The B subunits are responsible for the attachment of the native toxin to ganglioside GM1 on mammalian cell surfaces, and facilitate translocation of the A subunit. The A subunit catalyzes the ADP-ribosylation of an arginine residue on the a subunit of G proteins, reducing intrinsic GTPase activity and activating the a subunit. ADP-ribosylation of other proteins such as human red cell Ca-ATPase has also been reported. Cholera toxin must interact with ADP-ribosylation factor (ARF) for maximal activity.

Citations: 5

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Ordering Information

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BML-G117-0001

1mg

Manuals, SDS & CofA

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Handling & Storage

Use/Stability As indicated on product label or CoA when stored as recommended.

Handling Handle gently and do not vortex. Store at +4°C prior to and following reconstitution. Do

not freeze.

Long Term Storage +4°C

Shipping Ambient Temperature

Regulatory Status RUO - Research Use Only

Product Details

CAS 9012-63-9

Formulation Lyophilized from 0.05M Tris, pH 7.5, containing 200 mM

NaCl, and 1 mM Na₂ EDTA.

Reconstitution Reconstitute with 0.5ml sterile water to a 2mg/mL solution.

Source From Vibrio cholerae.

UniProt ID P01555 (A subunit), P01556 (B subunit)

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