

## **Tth Muts**

15601 Crabbs Branch Way Rockville, MD 20855-2743

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## Product Name Thermus thermophilus RecA (Tth RecA), Recombinant

Cat #

Overview

EG-183

RecA from *Thermus thermophilus* HB8 (Tth RecA) is a thermostable recombinase that plays a central role in homologous recombination, DNA repair, and the maintenance of genome integrity in this thermophilic bacterium. Tth RecA catalyzes ATP-dependent strand exchange between homologous DNA molecules, promotes DNA pairing, and facilitates the repair of double-stranded breaks. Its exceptional thermal stability and robust activity at elevated temperatures make it an ideal tool for in vitro recombination and strand exchange reactions under thermophilic conditions.

Recombinant protein expressed in E. coli carrying the Thermus

**Source** thermophilus HB8 recA gene

Molecular Weight

- ~38 kDa (monomer)
- Thermostable: active at temperatures up to 70–80 °C
- Catalyzes ATP-dependent homologous DNA strand exchange
- Promotes DNA pairing and repair of double-stranded breaks
- Facilitates in vitro recombination and genetic engineering at high temperature

Functional homolog of E. coli RecA, but adapted for thermophilic environments

- Homologous recombination and strand exchange assays at elevated temperatures
- **Applications**

**Key Features** 

- In vitro DNA repair and recombination studies
- Thermostable genetic engineering and molecular biology workflows

Model system for studying recombinase function in thermophiles

Purity >95% by SDS-PAGE

**Quality Control** 

Functional validation in ATP-dependent DNA strand exchange assays

20 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM NaCl, 1 mM DTT, 10% glycerol, pH 7.5

**Formulation** 

Storage

-80 °C (long-term); avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles

• Yokoyama, A., et al. "Functional and structural characterization of RecA from Thermus thermophilus HB8." *J Biol Chem.* 2002; 277(11): 9963–9970.

References

Kim, J.I., et al. "Crystal structure of RecA from Thermus thermophilus HB8 and its functional implications." *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* 2002; 298(3): 385–391.

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