

81619 Ectoin

Ectoines (Ectoin and Hydroxyectoin) are used by many halophilic microorganisms (e.g. *Halomonas elongate, Marinoncoccus marinus*) to protect themselves against the extreme conditions (high salt and temperature) in their natural environment. Ectoins have been shown to stabilize proteins, nucleic acids, membranes and cells. They do not interfere with enzymatic and binding reactions and are highly compatible with cell metabolism. Therefore, Ectoines can be used in a wide range of applications for the protection and stabilization of biological macromolecules and cells.

However, Ectoins can also be found in other microorganisms, such as antibiotica producing "Streptomyces" which protect themselves against the DNA-binding antibiotics.



(S)-2-methyl-1, 4, 5, 6-tetra-hydropyrimidine-4-carboxylic acid

 $C_6H_{10}O_2N_2$

- CAS-Nr. 96702-03-3
- Mw=142.2 g/mol
- source: Halomonas elongata
- store at RT
- melting point 280°C
- solubility in water 4.0 mol/l
- solubility in methanol 0.3 mol/l
- stability: pH 1-9

General features of Ectoins:

Colorless, protein-free, animal-free non toxic compatible with the metabolism of cells, even at high concentrations (> 1M) highly soluble in water, zwitterionic, neutral at pH 7.0

Special features/Application of Ectoin:

Inhibition of protein aggregation Inhibition of inclusion body formation Fermentation additive (E. coli) for the expression of functional recombinant proteins Improvement of nucleic-acid based enzymatic reactions Improvement of crystal size and quality in protein crystallization



Working Concentration:

For the protection of proteins Ectoin conc. of 0.1-1M are used, for the protection of membranes and cells concentrations of 0.1-1% (w/v) are recommended.

References:

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- 3. Wohlfarth, A., et al. J. Gen. Microbiol. 136, 705, (1990)
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- 6. Louis, P., et al. Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol. 41, 684, (1994)

Precautions and Disclaimer

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