

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

## $\alpha$ -factor (alpha-factor)

| Description:       | The $\alpha$ -factor pheromone arrests yeast in G <sub>1</sub> of the cell cycle. When yeast <b>a</b> and $\alpha$ cells encounter mating pheromones they induce genes necessary for mating, arrest the cell cycle in G <sub>1</sub> altering cell surface and nuclear determinates, and also cause morphological changes (see Figure 1 below). |   |  |
|--------------------|---|---|--|
| Concentration:     | 10 mM in 0.1M sodium acetate pH 5.2, 240 $\mu$ l, total 4 mg.   |   |  |
| Recommended Usage: | Simply thaw and use it directly for your experiments. $\alpha$ -Factor is functionally tested for its activity and is stable for multiple freeze-thaw cycles. We recommend using the $\alpha$ -factor at concentrations of ~5 $\mu$ M ( <i>bar1</i> $\Delta$ ) to 100 $\mu$ M ( <i>BAR1</i> ).  |   |  |
| Specifications:    | Sequence:<br>Molecular Weight:<br>Activity Test:<br>Purity:   | TRP-HIS-TRP-LEU-GLN-LEU-LYS-PRO-GLY-GLN-PRO-MET-TYR<br>1684<br>Pass (G <sub>1</sub> arrest testing)<br>Minimum 98% (HPLC) |  |
| Shipping and       | -20°C for short term storage (<6 months), -70°C for long term storage.<br>Storage Conditions:   |   |  |
| Assay Date:        |   |   |  |
| Approved:          |   |   |  |

bar1∆

bar1∆

BAR1



**Figure 1.** Activity test of  $\alpha$ -Factor.  $\alpha$ -Factor peptide pheromone (10  $\mu$ l) was applied to sterile filters on a lawn of *MATa* cells, which were either wt for the *BAR1* (200 $\mu$ M, right) protease or *bar1* (50  $\mu$ M, left; 5  $\mu$ M, center). Sensitivity to the  $\alpha$ -factor is evident as the zone of clearing (G<sub>1</sub> arrested cells). Cells that have the BAR1 protease deletion are more sensitive to  $\alpha$ -factor than *BAR1* protease positive wild strain which require ~20-50x more pheromone to arrest cells.

| Products                                 | Cat No    | Size   |
|--|-----------|--------|
| α-Factor Mating Pheromone (Alpha-factor) | Y1001     | 240 µl |
| a-Factor Mating Pheromone (A-factor)     | Y1004-500 | 500 µl |



## **PRODUCT INFORMATION**

## a-factor (A-factor)

| Description:   | a-factor is one of the two mating pheromones in baking yeast. It is the "opposite" sex of mating pheromone $\alpha$ -Factor (alpha-factor). When yeast a and $\alpha$ cells encounter the opposite mating pheromones, they induce genes necessary for mating, arrest the cell cycle in G1, altering cell surface and nuclear determinates, and also cause morphological changes (see Figure 1 below). |
|----------------|---|
| Concentration: | 1 mg/ml in methanol, 500 μl, total 500 μg.  |

**Recommended Usage:** a-Factor is functionally tested for its activity and is stable for multiple freeze-thaw cycles. We recommend using the a-factor at concentrations of 0.5ug/ml (BAR1 $\Delta$ ). However, BAR1 strains have not been tested. To dilute the a-factor to work concentration, we recommend to use 0.5mg/ml BSA (bovine serum albumin) in water.

**Specifications:** 

a-Factor is a farnesylated dodecapeptide, see the structure below.

YIIKGVFWDPA

Molecular Weight: 1630 Activity Test: Pass (G1 arrest testing). Purity: Minimum ≥80 % (HPLC)

Shipping:

Wet ice.

Storage Conditions:

-20°C for short term storage (<6 months), below -70°C for long term storage.



Figure 1. Activity test of a-factor: a-Factor, diluted with 0.5mg/ml BSA, was applied to sterile filters on a lawn of MAT  $\alpha$  cells, which was bar1  $\Delta$  at 0.5ng/ul. Sensitivity to the a-factor is evident as the zone of clearing (G1arrested cells).

| Products                                 | Cat No    | Size   |
|--|-----------|--------|
| a-Factor Mating Pheromone (A-factor)     | Y1004-500 | 500 µl |
| α-Factor Mating Pheromone (Alpha-factor) | Y1001     | 240 µl |