



Yeast Media and Reagents

The overexpression of protein in yeast cells represents a powerful expression system for the source of properly folded and functional eukaryotic protein. Much of our understanding of biological processes and human diseases can be attributed to studies on model organisms such as yeast. Thus, yeast has been and will continue to be an important model organism for systems biology and for assessing new and existing MS-based proteomic methodologies. The utility of yeast lies in its simple genome, its ease of manipulation and genetic traceability. In addition, yeast is easy to grow and maintain and is stable in both the haploid and diploid state. As with other organisms, isotope labeling, whether by metabolic incorporation or by covalent tagging, offers a way to quantitatively compare proteomes between differentially treated

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Catalog No.	Description
NLM-467	Ammonium chloride (15N, 99%)
NLM-713	Ammonium sulfate (¹⁵ N ₂ , 99%)
CLM-1396	D-Glucose (U- ¹³ C ₆ , 99%)
DLM-2062	D-Glucose (1,2,3,4,5,6,6-D ₇ , 97-98%)
CDLM-3813	D-Glucose (U- ¹³ C ₆ , 99%; 1,2,3,4,5,6,6-D ₇ , 97-98%)
CLM-1510	Glycerol (¹³ C ₃ , 99%)
DLM-558	Glycerol (D ₈ , 99%)
CDLM-7745	Glycerol (¹³ C ₃ , 99%; D ₈ , 98%) CP 95%
CLM-359	Methanol (¹³ C, 99%)
CDLM-1035	Methanol (¹³ C, 99%; D ₃ , 98%)

samples in order to gain additional insight into the yeast proteome and biological processes present in eukaryotic cells. Some researchers use yeast to over-express labeled protein to obtain properly folded eukaryotic protein that may contain some posttranslational modifications.

CIL is pleased to offer labeled cell growth media for *E.coli*, insect cells, yeast and eukaryotic cells. Specific human proteins may be over-expressed in a variety of cell types using these media in conjunction with recombinant techniques so that one can obtain a relatively large amount of labeled purified protein for proteomic studies.