Recombinant Mycobacterium tuberculosis Diacylglycerol acyltransferase/mycolyltransferase Ag85B

Catalog No: #AP72873

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Package Size: #AP72873-1 20ug #AP72873-2 100ug #AP72873-3 1mg

Description

Product Name	Recombinant Mycobacterium tuberculosis Diacylglycerol acyltransferase/mycolyltransferase Ag85B
Brief Description	Recombinant Protein
Host Species	Yeast
Purification	Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Immunogen Description	Expression Region:41-325aaSequence Info:Full Length
Other Names	30KDA Extracellular domain protein;Acyl-CoA:diacylglycerol acyltransferaseAntigen 85 complex B ;85B ;Ag85BExtracellular domain alpha-antigenFibronectin-binding protein B ;Fbps B
Accession No.	P9WQP0
Uniprot	P9WQP0
Calculated MW	32.7 kDa
Tag Info	N-terminal 6xHis-tagged
Target Sequence	FSRPGLPVEYLQVPSPSMGRDIKVQFQSGGNNSPAVYLLDGLRAQDDYNGWDINTPAFEWYYQSGLSIVMPV GGQSSFYSDWYSPACGKAGCQTYKWETFLTSELPQWLSANRAVKPTGSAAIGLSMAGSSAMILAAYHPQQFI YAGSLSALLDPSQGMGPSLIGLAMGDAGGYKAADMWGPSSDPAWERNDPTQQIPKLVANNTRLWVYCGNG TPNELGGANIPAEFLENFVRSSNLKFQDAYNAAGGHNAVFNFPPNGTHSWEYWGAQLNAMKGDLQSSLGAG
Formulation	Tris-based buffer50% glycerol
Storage	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C,-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C,-80°C.Notes:Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.

Background

The antigen 85 proteins (FbpA, FbpB, FbpC) are responsible for the high affinity of mycobacteria for fibronectin, a large adhesive glycoprotein, which facilitates the attachment of M.tuberculosis to murine alveolar macrophages (AMs). They also help to maintain the integrity of the cell wall by catalyzing the transfer of mycolic acids to cell wall arabinogalactan and through the synthesis of alpha,alpha-trehalose dimycolate (TDM, cord factor). They catalyze the transfer of a mycoloyl residue from one molecule of alpha,alpha-trehalose monomycolate (TMM) to another TMM, leading to the formation of TDM .

References

Whole-genome comparison of Mycobacterium tuberculosis clinical and laboratory strains.Fleischmann R.D., Alland D., Eisen J.A., Carpenter L., White O., Peterson J.D., DeBoy R.T., Dodson R.J., Gwinn M.L., Haft D.H., Hickey E.K., Kolonay J.F., Nelson W.C., Umayam L.A., Ermolaeva M.D., Salzberg S.L., Delcher A., Utterback T.R. , Weidman J.F., Khouri H.M., Gill J., Mikula A., Bishai W., Jacobs W.R. Jr., Venter J.C., Fraser C.M.J. Bacteriol. 184:5479-5490(2002)Research Topic:Others

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only