

Recombinant Murine Beta-defensin 14

Catalog No: #AP60216

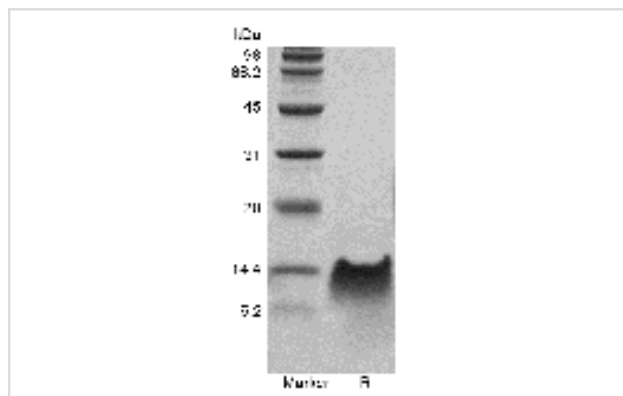
Package Size: #AP60216-1 100ug #AP60216-2 500ug

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Description

Product Name	Recombinant Murine Beta-defensin 14
Host Species	Escherichia coli
Purification	> 96 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Uniprot	Q7TNV9
GeneID	244332
Calculated MW	Approximately 5.2 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 45 amino acid residues.
Target Sequence	FLPKTLRKFF CRIRGGRCV LNCLGKEEQI GRCSNSGRKC CRKKK
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4.
Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

Images



Background

Defensins (alpha and beta) are cationic peptides with antimicrobial activity against Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria, fungi, and enveloped viruses. They are 2-6 kDa proteins and take important roles in innate immune system. On the basis of their size and pattern of disulfide bonding, mammalian defensins are classified into alpha, beta and theta categories. β -Defensins contain a six-cysteine motif that forms three intra-molecular disulfide bonds. Four human β -defensins have been identified and they are expressed on some leukocytes and at epithelial surfaces. Because β -defensins is cationic peptides, they can therefore interact with the membrane of invading microbes, which are negative due to lipopolysaccharides (LPS) and lipoteichoic acid (LTA) found in the cell membrane. Especially, they have higher affinity to the binding site compared to Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} ions. Furthermore, they can affect the stability of the membrane.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only