

Disulfide Oxidoreductase (dsbA), Recombinant

Catalog No.	CRD001A CRD001B CRD001C	Quantity:	10 µg 50 µg 1.0 mg
Description:	DsbA produced in <i>E. coli</i> is a periplasmic protein isolated from <i>E. coli</i> having a MW of 23.149 kDa.		
Source:	<i>E. coli</i>		
Formulation:	Sterile filtered and then lyophilized from a solution containing 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer + 100 mM sodium chloride.		
Purity:	Greater than 95.0% as determined by: Analysis by RP-HPLC, anion-exchange FPLC, and analysis by reducing and non-reducing SDS-PAGE Silver Stained gel.		
Amino Acid Sequence:	The sequence of the first five N-terminal amino acids was determined and was found to be Met-Ly-Lys-Ala-Trp.		
Reconstitution:	Centrifuge vial prior to opening. Reconstitute the lyophilized human dsbA in sterile, distilled water to a concentration not less than 100 µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.		
Storage & Stability:	Lyophilized dsbA although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -20°C. Upon reconstitution dsbA should be stored at 2-4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please note that the addition of any carrier protein into this product may produce unwanted endotoxin. This depends upon the particular application employed. Please avoid freeze-thaw cycles.		
Notes:	Applications: 1. Western blot: we recommend that the material be diluted in 1X SDS-PAGE sample buffer. On a 15-well minigel system, 50 ng of protein per lane should be sufficient when used in a colorimetric Western Blot with D9625 at a dilution of 1:10,000 as the primary antibody and an appropriate alkaline phosphatase conjugated secondary antibody for detection.		

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