Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPH-00413)

TargetMol

HA-33 Protein, Clostridium botulinum C phage, Recombinant (His & Myc & SUMO)

General Information

Synonyms:	HA-33;Main hemagglutinin component type C;HA1;HA 33 kDa subunit;antP-33;ANTP33
Protein Construction:	2-286 aa
Species:	Clostridium botulinum
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P0DPR0
Molecular Weight:	53.6 kDa (predicted)
AA Sequence:	SQTNANDLRNNEVFFISPSNNTNKVLDKISQSEVKLWNKLSGANQKWRLIYDTNKQAYKIKVMDNTSLILTW NAPLSSVSVKTDTNGDNQYWYLLQNYISRNVIIRNYMNPNLVLQYNIDDTLMVSTQTSSSNQFFKFSNCIYEA LNNRNCKLQTQLNSDRFLSKNLNSQIIVLWQWFDSSRQKWIIEYNETKSAYTLKCQENNRYLTWIQNSNNYV ETYQSTDSLIQYWNINYLDNDASKYILYNLQDTNRVLDVYNSQIANGTHVIVDSYHGNTNQQWIINLI

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 85% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Tris-based buffer, 50% glycerol

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Agglutinates human erythrocytes. The hemagglutinin (HA) component of the progenitor toxin protects the structural integrity of botulinum neurotoxin; may increase internalization of the neurotoxin into the bloodstream of the host. The hemagglutinin (HA) component is involved in binding to the upper small intestine through interactions with glycolipids and glycoproteins containing sialic acid moieties (Probable). Binds galactose or

oligosaccharides with galactose at their non-reducing end. Binds eukaryotic host mucins; binding is inhibited by N-acetyl-beta-neuraminic acid, N-acetyl-D-galactosamine, galactose, and methyl N-acetyl-beta-neuraminic acid. Binds N-acetyl-beta-neuraminic acid, N-acetyl-D-galactosamine and galactose (but not glucose) via 2 sites.

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