Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPH-00420)

TargetMol

Perfringolysin O Protein, Clostridium perfringens, Recombinant (His & SUMO)

General Information

Synonyms:	Thiol-activated cytolysin;Perfringolysin O;pfoA;pfo;Theta-toxin;pfoR
Protein Construction:	29-500 aa
Species:	C.perfringens
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P0C2E9
Molecular Weight:	68.7 kDa (predicted)
AA Sequence:	KDITDKNQSIDSGISSLSYNRNEVLASNGDKIESFVPKEGKKTGNKFIVVERQKRSLTTSPVDISIIDSVNDRTYP GALQLADKAFVENRPTILMVKRKPININIDLPGLKGENSIKVDDPTYGKVSGAIDELVSKWNEKYSSTHTLPAR TQYSESMVYSKSQISSALNVNAKVLENSLGVDFNAVANNEKKVMILAYKQIFYTVSADLPKNPSDLFDDSVTF NDLKQKGVSNEAPPLMVSNVAYGRTIYVKLETTSSSKDVQAAFKALIKNTDIKNSQQYKDIYENSSFTAVVLG GDAQEHNKVVTKDFDEIRKVIKDNATFSTKNPAYPISYTSVFLKDNSVAAVHNKTDYIETTSTEYSKGKINLDH SGAYVAQFEVAWDEVSYDKEGNEVLTHKTWDGNYQDKTAHYSTVIPLEANARNIRIKARECTGLAWEWWR DVISEYDVPLTNNINVSIWGTTLYPGSSITYN

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:	> 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Tris/PBS-based buffer

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile deionized water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

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

A cholesterol-dependent toxin that causes cytolysis by forming pores in cholesterol-containing host membranes. After binding to target membranes, the protein assembles into a pre-pore complex. A major conformational change leads to insertion in the host membrane and formation of an oligomeric pore complex. Cholesterol is required for binding to host cell membranes, membrane insertion and pore formation; cholesterol binding is mediated by a Thr-Leu pair in the C-terminus. Can be reversibly inactivated by oxidation.

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