

Dps Protein, Helicobacter pylori, Recombinant (His & SUMO)

General Information

Synonyms:	Bacterioferritin; napA; dps; HP-NAP; DNA protection during starvation protein; Neutrophil-activating protein A (NAP A)
Protein Construction:	1-144 aa
Species:	Helicobacter pylori
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P43313
Molecular Weight:	32.9 kDa (predicted)
AA Sequence:	MKTFEILKHLQADAIIVLFMKVHNFHWNVKGTDFNFVHKATEEIYEEFADMFDLLAERIVQLGHHPLVTLSEAI KLTRVKEETKTSFHSKDIFKEILEDYKYLEKEFKELSNTAEKEGDKVTVTYADDQLAKLQKSIWMLQAHLA

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-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

Protects DNA from oxidative damage by sequestering intracellular Fe(2+) ion and storing it in the form of Fe(3+) oxyhydroxide mineral. One hydrogen peroxide oxidizes two Fe(2+) ions, which prevents hydroxyl radical production by the Fenton reaction. Required for the survival in the presence of oxidative stress. Dps is also a virulence factor that activates neutrophils, mast cells and monocytes. It binds to neutrophil-glycosphingolipids and to sulfated carbohydrates on mucin. It might have a role in the accumulation of neutrophils and monocytes at

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the site of infection. Induces superoxide anion generation, adhesion and chemotaxis of neutrophils, through a pertussis toxin-sensitive pathway involving MAP kinases.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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