

Borrelia p41, Sf9

Description: Recombinant *Borrelia burgdorferi* p41 produced in SF9 is a glycosylated, polypeptide chain having a calculated molecular mass of 36,578 Dalton. *Borrelia* p41 is expressed with a -6x His tag at N-terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: BOPS-009

Source: Sf9 insect cells.

For research use only.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered clear solution.

Purity: Greater than 80.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Borrelia p41 (1.01mg/1ml) is supplied in 20mM HEPES buffer pH-7.5, 0.01mM EDTA and 0.02% SDS.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Applications:

Western blot with Lyme positive plasma.

Introduction:

Borrelia belongs to a genus of bacteria of the spirochete phylum. *Borrelia* causes borreliosis, which is a zoonotic, vector-borne disease transmitted mainly by ticks and some by lice, depending on the species. Of the 36 known species of *Borrelia*, 12 are distinguished to cause Lyme disease or borreliosis and are transmitted by ticks. The main *Borrelia* species causing Lyme disease are *Borrelia burgdorferi*, *Borrelia afzelii*, and *Borrelia garinii*. The *Borrelia* genus members have a linear chromosome which is about 900 kbp in length as well as an excess of both linear and circular plasmids in the 5-220 kbp size range. The plasmids are atypical, as compared to most bacterial plasmids, since they contain many paralogous sequences, a large number of pseudogenes and, in some cases, essential genes. Moreover, a number of the plasmids have features suggesting that they are prophages.

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