

DnaK Mycobacterium Tuberculosis

Description: Recombinant Mycobacterium Tuberculosis DnaK produced in E. coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 625 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 66.7 kDa.

Catalog #: HYP5-077

For research use only.

Synonyms: HSP-70, HSP70, DnaK, Chaperone protein dnaK, Heat shock protein 70, Heat shock 70 kDa protein, HSP70, 70 kDa antigen, ML2496.

Source: Escherichia coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The DnaK protein was lyophilized from a concentrated (1 mg/ml) solution containing 10 mM sodium phosphate buffer pH 7.4, 130 mM sodium chloride and 2.5 mM KCl.

Stability:

Lyophilized DnaK although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution DnaK should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent 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.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized DnaK in sterile 18 M-cm H₂O not less than 100 µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

DnaK, originally identified for its DNA replication by bacteriophage I in E. coli is the bacterial hsp70 chaperone. This protein is involved in the folding and assembly of newly synthesized polypeptide chains and in preventing the aggregation of stress-denatured proteins.

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