

## Recombinant Treponema pallidum p15 (Partial) protein, His-tagged

DAG1501 Treponema pallidum Lot. No. (See product label)

## **PRODUCT INFORMATION**

Product overview	Recombinant T. pallidum p15 protein fused at the C- terminus with His tag was expressed in E. coli and purified by proprietary chromatographic technique.
Antigen Description	The 15 kDa lipoprotein of Treponema pallidum is a major immunogen during natural syphilis infection in humans and experimental infection in other hosts. The humoral and cellular immune responses to this molecule appear late in infection as resistance to reinfection is developing.
Source	E. coli
Species	Treponema pallidum
Tag	His
Conjugate	N/A
Purity	>95% pure as determined by SDS- PAGE.
Characteristic	Immunoreactive with sera of Trp. Pallidum infected individuals.
Applications	Treponema Pallidum protein is suitable for ELISA and Western blots, excellent antigen for detection of Trp. Pallidum with minimal specificity problems.
Usage	The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

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PACKAGING
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Storage	stable at 4°C for 1 week, should be stored below -18°C. Please prevent freeze thaw cycles.
Buffer	70mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 50mM NaCl, 50% Glycerol, 1.5 M Urea.
BACKGROUND	

Introduction	Toxoplasma gondii is a species of parasitic protozoa in the genus Toxoplasma. The definitive host of T. gondii is the cat, but the parasite can be carried by many warm-blooded animals (birds or mammals, including humans). Toxoplasmosis, the disease of which T. gondii is the causative agent, is usually minor and self-limiting but can have serious or even fatal effects on a fetus whose mother first contracts the disease during pregnancy or on an immunocompromised human or cat.
Keywords	T. pallidum p15 Ag; Treponema pallidum p15 Antigen; Treponema pallidum; Treponema; T. pallidum
REFERENCES	

## 1. Mordue DGet al. A patatin-like protein protects Toxoplasma gondii from degradation in activated macrophages. Mol Microbiol 63:482-96 (2007).

2. Dvorak JA, Crane MS. Vertebrate cell cycle modulates infection by protozoan parasites. Science 1981; 214:1034-6