

# **Product** Data Sheet

## 56 KDA type-specific antigen Protein, Orientia tsutsugamushi (Cell-Free, His)

**Cat. No.:** HY-P702193

Synonyms: 56 kDa type-specific antigen; 56 kDa scrub typhus antigen; STA56; TSS56

Species: Others

Source: E. coli Cell-free
Accession: P37917 (123-F521)

Gene ID: /

Molecular Weight: 57 kDa

### **PROPERTIES**

AA Sequence	IEFDENSLEC GPYAKVGIVG GVLSGVESAR LDPADSEGKK HLPLIKGMPF GVTLAAGMTI TPGVRAEISA MYLMNVKAEV ELGKMGSDAN TGTTADASAG VIRKHKKLTP PQPNIMPISI ADRDIAVDIP NAAGQGNVDV RAAARIAWLK NYAGIDYYVP DSNNPQGRVV NPVLLNIPQG NPNPAGGGGR AAPAAFDILD HAQWRDVVVG ITALSNANKP NVSAVKILSD KISQIYADIK PFANVASVQI SETPLPDSAS VDQIQNKVQE LNKVLEDVRE SFDGFILNAF AQPVRLNFQI PQVVQGQGQQ PQAAATAQEA AAAAAIRALN DGENNGIIQL YKDLYKLQRN VALKKSMKQL GDELGVDQGQ EGGCSKDKKQ SDTTAEESKK EGKKGKEIEF DLHMAVGQVK LYADLFTIDS FSVYAGIGAG LAYTHGKIDG KDIKAHTGMV GSLALGVAAN VADGVYMDVD AGYLYSFSKI
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu$ g/mL in ddH <sub>2</sub> O. For long term storage it is recommended to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration). Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

Page 1 of 2 www.MedChemExpress.com

### **DESCRIPTION**

#### Background

The 56 KDA type-specific antigen Protein appears to serve dual roles as a crucial adherent factor for rickettsial adsorption to the host-cell surface and a determinant of virulence in individual rickettsial strains. Its significance lies in being the major outer membrane protein, suggesting a central position in the interaction between the pathogen and host cells. As an adherent factor, the protein likely plays a pivotal role in the initial stages of infection by facilitating the binding of rickettsial particles to host cells. Additionally, its role in determining the virulence of specific rickettsial strains underscores its potential impact on the pathogenicity and infectious outcomes associated with these bacterial agents. Elucidating the precise mechanisms by which the 56 KDA type-specific antigen contributes to rickettsial adherence and virulence could enhance our understanding of host-pathogen interactions and provide insights for developing targeted therapeutic strategies.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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Page 2 of 2 www.MedChemExpress.com