

Recombinant Super Protein A, His-tagged

Cat. No. COP22 Lot. No. (See product label)

SPECIFICATION

Product Overview	Super Protein A fused with the polyhistidine tag at N-terminus and a single cysteine at C-terminus, was a 246 amino acids protein modified from protein, it was expressed in E.Coli.
Species	Bacterial
Source	E.coli
Description	Super Protein A is a proprietary developed molecule originally modified from recombinant Staphylococcus Aureus protein A with similar function when used to make affinity beads for Fc fused protein or antibody purification. Super Protein A is more alkali-stable protein compared with common recombinant protein A, which allow you use up to 0.5M NaOH to do CIP procedure when it has been conjugated to agarose beads as ligand. There is no significant difference in conjugation procedure between recombinant protein A and Super Protein A, which simplify your process of making better affinity beads by using known technologies and your previous experience on recombinant protein A.
Formulation	Bulk protein in a 0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4 and delivered as liquid formulation or lyophilized powder. Normally 5-8% trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Molecular weight	26kDa
Endotoxin	Less than 0.005 ng endotoxin/1

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	µg Super Protein A.
Purity	>98% as determined by SDS-PAGE of 6 µg reduced recombinant proteins. All lots are greater than 95% pure.
Storage	Store at -20°C in lyophilized state after receipt. For long term storage, upon reconstitution Super Protein A should be aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Introduction	Staphylococcus aureus is a facultative anaerobic Gram-positive cocci bacterium. It is frequently found as part of the normal skin flora on the skin and nasal passages. S. aureus is the most common species of staphylococci to cause Staph infections. S. aureus can cause a range of illnesses from minor skin infections, such as pimples, impetigo, boils (furuncles), cellulitis folliculitis, carbuncles, scalded skin syndrome, and abscesses, to life-threatening disease such as pneumonia, meningitis, osteomyelitis, endocarditis, toxic shock syndrome (TSS), bacteremia, and sepsis.
Key words	RPS; Super Protein A; Protein A; Super ProteinA