

## Product Data Sheet

Cat # MTB38-R

Recombinant (E. coli) Mycobacterium tuberculosis antigen (38kDa)

Size: 100 ug

Mycobacterium is a genus of Actinobacteria, given its own family, the Mycobacteriaceae. The genus includes pathogens known to cause serious diseases in mammals, including tuberculosis (Tuberculae Basillus/Mycobacterium Tuberculae) and leprosy (Leprae Basillus/Mycobacterium Leprae). Tuberculosis or TB (short for tubercles bacillus) is a common and often deadly infectious disease caused by various strains of mycobacteria, usually Mycobacterium tuberculosis in humans. High lipid content of this pathogen accounts for many of its unique clinical characteristics. It divides every 16 to 20 hours, an extremely slow rate compared with other bacteria, which usually divide in less than an hour. The M. tuberculosis complex includes four other TB-causing mycobacteria: M. bovis, M. africanum, M. canettii and M. microti. M. africanum is not widespread, but in parts of Africa it is a significant cause of tuberculosis. M. bovis was once a common cause of tuberculosis, but the introduction of pasteurized milk has largely eliminated this as a public health problem in developed countries.

The closely related proteins of the antigen 85 complex, initially identified in Mycobacterium bovis BCG by crossed immunoelectrophoresis, are major secreted products of mycobacteria growing in synthetic media. Three closely related components, termed antigens 85A, 85B, and 85C, have been demonstrated in M. bovis BCG and M. tuberculosis. Although the antigens are genetically distinct, they are highly homologous and cross-react with polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies raised against individual components. The genes encoding antigen 85A, a 32-kDa protein also referred to as P32, have been cloned from M. bovis BCG (5) and M. tuberculosis, while genes for 85B, a 30- to 31-kDa protein variously termed MPB59 or alpha antigen, have been isolated from M. bovis BCG, Mycobacterium kansasii, and Mycobacterium leprae. Sequence analysis revealed 85% identity between the M. bovis BCG 85A and 85B components in the amino acid sequence of the mature secreted proteins. The 85C component, a 31.5-kDa protein, is encoded by a different gene in M. tuberculosis (1). All three components, however, share the property of binding to fibronectin (FN), although the strength and importance of the antigen 85-FN interaction has recently been questioned.

Antigen 85B Mycobacterium Tuberculosis is the most abundant protein exposed by M. Tuberculosis, as well as a potent immunoprotective antigen and a leading drug target. Ag85 induces strong T-cell proliferation and IFN-g secretion in most healthy individuals exposed to M. tuberculosis, in BCG-vaccinated mice and humans,

whereas the antibody against Ag85 are more prevalent in active tuberculosis patients with decreased cellular immune response.

Antigen 85-B, 85B, Extracellular alpha-antigen, Antigen 85 complex B, Ag85B, Mycolyl transferase 85B, EC 2.3.1.-, Fibronectin-binding protein B, 30 kDa extracellular protein, fbpB, A85B, Major Secretory Protein Antigen 85B.

### Formulation:

Ag85B is produced in E. coli as his-tag fusion protein and purified (30 kDa, 95%). The protein is supplied as powder. It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile water at not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions. Lyophilized protein although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution rESAT-6 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).

**References:** Peake P (1993) Inf. Immun. 61, 4828-4834; Borremans MI (1989) Inf. Immun. 57, 3123-3130; deWit LA (1990) Nuc. Acid. Res. 18, 395;

### Related items

MTB06-R Recombinant (E. coli) Mycobacterium tuberculosis antigen (6kDa)

MTB16-R Recombinant (E. coli) Mycobacterium tuberculosis antigen (16kDa)

MTB38-R Recombinant (E. coli) Mycobacterium tuberculosis antigen (38kDa)

RP-627 Recombinant Mycobacterium Tuberculosis Heat Shock Protein 65

RP-628 Recombinant Mycobacterium Tuberculosis Heat Shock Protein 70

RP-977 Recombinant ESAT-6 (6kDa early secretory antigen of T cells; Mycobacterium Tuberculosis)

RP-977-100 Recombinant ESAT-6 (6kDa early secretory antigen of T cells; Mycobacterium Tuberculosis)

RP-999 Recombinant Mycobacterium Tuberculosis major secretory protein Antigen 85B

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