

Mycobacterium tuberculosis RV2623 Dormancy Regulon (A10): sc-52105

BACKGROUND

Mycobacterium tuberculosis is the most common cause of tuberculosis and is one of the world's most harmful human pathogens. It is a Gram-positive obligate anaerobe that divides slowly (every 15 to 20 hours). *M. tuberculosis* is only able to grow within a host organism and is able to persist within humans for long periods in a dormant state without causing any overt disease symptoms. Rv2623, an ATP-binding protein, is an *M. tuberculosis* dormancy regulon that may be involved in the response to environmental signals by *M. tuberculosis*. Expression of Rv2623 increases *in vitro* at reduced oxygen tensions, but is independent of phase of growth. Rv2623 shares homology with a family of prokaryotic universal stress proteins. RV3134, a related protein, is also an *M. tuberculosis* regulon.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

Mycobacterium tuberculosis RV2623 Dormancy Regulon (A10) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* RV2623 recombinant protein of dormancy regulon.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μ g IgG₁ in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

Mycobacterium tuberculosis RV2623 Dormancy Regulon (A10) is recommended for detection of *M. tuberculosis* RV2623 dormancy regulon by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000).

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.