Mycobacterium tuberculosis RV3134 Dormancy Regulon (D5): sc-52107



The Power to Question

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 RV3134 Dormancy Regulon (D5) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* RV3134 recombinant protein of dormancy regulon origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 $\mu g \; lg G_1$ in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **D0 NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

Mycobacterium tuberculosis RV3134 Dormancy Regulon (D5) is recommended for detection of *M. tuberculosis* RV3134 dormancy regulon of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000).

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

 Wang, J., Ge, P., Lei, Z., Lu, Z., Qiang, L., Chai, Q., Zhang, Y., Zhao, D., Li, B., Su, J., Peng, R., Pang, Y., Shi, Y., Zhang, Y., Gao, G.F., Qiu, X.B. and Liu, C.H. 2021. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* protein kinase G acts as an unusual ubiquitinating enzyme to impair host immunity. EMBO Rep. 22: e52175.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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