

GBM biotinylated

Antigen Specification

Product Number: 20700

Description:

Human $\alpha 3$ chain of collagen IV; identical with the antigen called "glomerular basement membrane antigen" (GBM). Biotinylated recombinant antigen for research use or manufacturing only.

Immunological function:

Binds IgG-type human auto-antibodies.

Origin:

Recombinant. Expressed by recombinant baculovirus (*Autographa californica* multiple nuclear polyhedrosis virus; AcMNPV) infection of *Spodoptera frugiperda* Sf9 insect cells.

Expression construct:

cDNA coding for a minicollagen version of the human collagen IV $\alpha 3$ chain fused to a hexahistidine purification tag. The term minicollagen designates the removal of most of the epitopeless triplehelical collagenous region (situated between the N-terminal 7S domain and the C-terminal noncollagenous NC1 domain), which is a requirement for recombinant production of this antigen.

Biochemical tests:

Electrophoresis (purity > 80%).

Calculated molecular weight:

42 kDa (for protein component)

Calculated isoelectric point:

pH 8.9

Immunological tests/Functionality:

Functional Streptavidin-based ELISA test (analysis of positive/negative samples).

Recommended buffer/storage and handling conditions:

Recommendations for storage buffer: neutral to slightly alkaline pH; due to purification workup under denaturing conditions presence of up to 0.02% SDS (or similar detergents) may be required for maintaining solubility. Storage conditions: -70°C or below. Repeated freeze/thaw cycles should be avoided.

CAUTION: It has been reported that the immunodominant epitope of GBM is a cryptic epitope that is not easily accessible to the corresponding autoantibodies. It is necessary to treat the protein under non-reducing conditions with a denaturant such as urea to unmask the epitopes (see Hellmark et al. in Autoantibodies, Peter, J.B. and Shoenfeld, Y., eds., Elsevier B.V., 1996, pp 291-298).

This GBM antigen product is produced in dissociated form and does not require additional unmasking of the epitope before coating.

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