

Alt a 6 (formerly *Alt a 2*; *Alt a 6.0101* according to effective allergen nomenclature)

(*enolase* from *Alternaria alternata*)

For research purpose only.



BIOMAY AG
Vienna Competence Center
Lazarettgasse 19 Top 1
A-1090 Wien
Tel: +43 1 7966296-0
Fax: +43 1 7966296-111
e-mail: info@biomay.com
www.biomay.com

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:

Access: EMBL: U82437 Uniprot: Q9HDT3

Mw = 47,382 Dalton

Mol. Ext. Coeff.: 48,485; 1 mg/ml $A_{280}=1.023^*$

pI = 5.3

Lot#: 02

Amount: 1 mg

Quality: Purity approx. 98%.

General information:

BIOMAY Alt a 2 (**Alt a 6 according to the effective allergen nomenclature**) is a lyophilized, recombinant protein with IgE-binding capacity. It was produced by heterologous expression in *E. coli*, purified by conventional biochemical methods and lyophilized from 5 mM sodium phosphate buffer pH 7.4.

Reconstitution:

The material can be reconstituted with distilled water (or equivalent) or dilute buffers. Addition of 1-2 mM β -Mercaptoethanol is recommended. If reconstituted to a concentration of 1 mg/ml, the sodium phosphate buffer concentration will be 2 mM (pH 7,4). The product is soluble to more than 95% at a concentration of 2 mg/ml.

Storage:

When stored at -20°C the quality of the material will be maintained for several years. However, for short periods (max. 3 weeks) the lyophilized product may be kept at room temperature. After reconstitution store at -20°C . Avoid repeated freezing/thawing.

Quality control:

Purity has been determined by SDS-PAGE and staining with Coomassie Brilliant Blue R-250.

Alt a 2 (Alt a 6) Lot# 02 tested positive in an IgE-Immunoblot with a standardized pool of human Alt a 2 (Alt a 6)-reactive sera.

Enolase activity can be restored by dissolving the lyophilized protein to a concentration of 1 mg/ml in 4.5 M urea and dialysing it over night against 10mM $\text{Na}_x\text{H}_x\text{PO}_4$ pH 7.5, containing 2mM β -Mercaptoethanole, and 2mM Mg^{2+} .

No enzymatic activity was observed after reconstitution in water/ β -Mercaptoethanole.

* The mol.ext.coeff. was calculated from the DNA-derived protein sequence as described by Gill, S.C. and by Hippel, P.H. (1989), Analytical Biochemistry **182**, 319-326.