V1 (100125>)

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Phl p 1 (Phl p 1.0102)

(Phleum pratense, timothy grass pollen allergen 1)

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

For research purpose only.

Access: EMBL: X78813/Swissprot: P43213
MW = 26,157 (signal peptide removed and substituted by a Methionine)
Mol. Ext. Coeff.: 46,785; 1 mg/ml A_{280}= 1.789*
Theoretical pI = 6.2

Lot#: 07
Amount: 1 mg
Purity: 95% (SDS-PAGE)
Endotoxin content: < 0.010 EU/µg
IgE-Reactivity: reacts with IgE from Phl p 1-reactive human serum

General information:
BIOMAY Phl p 1.0102 is a recombinant protein with IgE-binding capacity. It was produced by heterologous expression in *E. coli*, purified by conventional biochemical methods, and lyophilized from 3 mM sodium phosphate buffer pH 7.4.

Quality control of the product:
Purity has of the product been determined on SDS-PAGE gels stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue R-250. Endotoxin content was determined by using a Limulus Amebocyte Lysate (LAL) assay. The lot stated above tested positive in an IgE-Immunoblot with Phl p 1 -reactive serum.

Storage of lyophilized product:
When stored at ≤ –20°C the quality of the lyophilized material is maintained for several years (see expiration date on the vial). For short periods (max. 3 weeks) the lyophilized product may be kept at room temperature.

Reconstitution properties:
To achieve a solubilization of the product of at least 90%, we recommend to reconstitute the lyophilized protein to a concentration of 1 mg/mL with a freshly prepared solution containing 2 mM ß-mercaptoethanol and 1 mM sodium hydrogen carbonate. After complete reconstitution the product concentration can be adjusted with the desired buffer as required within the limitations of solubility determined by the physico-chemical properties of the product.

Reconstitution procedure:
Carefully inspect the vial for the location of the lyophilization cake. Some lyophlization cakes or pieces thereof are loose and might be located near the cap. In this case spin down the material in a suitable centrifuge. Open the cap just as wide as necessary and pipet
1000 µL of reconstitution solution (see under reconstitution properties) into the vial. Close the cap and invert the vial several times, so that the complete vial is wetted. Incubate the vial for several hours (12 – 24 h) at room temperature on a rolling or an overhead incubator until the complete material is dissolved. Alternatively manual agitation can be applied by inverting the vial several times followed by gentle vortexing or pipetting. This manual agitation procedure should be repeated several times during the incubation time. After incubation carefully visually inspect the tube for remaining undissolved material. In some cases there might be small amount of undissolved material even after 24 h, which can be removed by microcentrifugation.

Storage of reconstituted product:
Reconstituted product which is not used directly after reconstitution should be aliquoted in small aliquots (10-50 µL) and stored at ≤ –20°C. After thawing use these aliquots at once and avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles.

* 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.

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Access: EMBL: X78813/Swissprot: P43213
MW = 26,157 (signal peptide removed and substituted by a Methionine)
Mol. Ext. Coeff.: 46,785; 1 mg/ml A_{280}= 1.789*
Theoretical pI = 6.2

Lot#: 07
Amount: 250 µg
Purity: 95% (SDS-PAGE)
Endotoxin content: < 0.010 EU/µg
IgE-Reactivity: reacts with IgE from Phl p 1-reactive human serum

General information:
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Reconstitution procedure:
Carefully inspect the vial for the location of the lyophilization cake. Some lyophlization cakes or pieces thereof are loose and might be located near the cap. In this case spin down the material in a suitable centrifuge. Open the cap just as wide as necessary and pipet
250 µL of reconstitution solution (see under reconstitution properties) into the vial. Close the cap and invert the vial several times, so that the complete vial is wetted. Incubate the vial for several hours (12 – 24 h) at room temperature on a rolling or an overhead incubator until the complete material is dissolved. Alternatively manual agitation can be applied by inverting the vial several times followed by gentle vortexing or pipetting. This manual agitation procedure should be repeated several times during the incubation time. After incubation carefully visually inspect the tube for remaining undissolved material. In some cases there might be small amount of undissolved material even after 24 h, which can be removed by microcentrifugation.

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