

**RPE132Hu01 50 $\mu$ g**  
**Recombinant Defensin Beta 103A (DEFb103A)**  
**Organism Species: Homo sapiens (Human)**  
***Instruction manual***

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY  
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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12th Edition (Revised in Aug, 2016)

## [ **PROPERTIES** ]

**Source:** Prokaryotic expression.

**Host:** *E. coli*

**Residues:** Gly23~Lys67

**Tags:** N-terminal His-Tag

**Tissue Specificity:** Kidney, lymph, Skin.

**Subcellular Location:** Secreted.

**Purity:** >98%

**Traits:** Freeze-dried powder

**Buffer formulation:** 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH8.0, containing 1mM EDTA, 1mM DTT, 0.01% sarcosyl, 5%Trehalose and Proclin300.

**Original Concentration:** 200ug/mL

**Applications:** SDS-PAGE; WB; ELISA; IP; CoIP; Purification; Amine Reactive Labeling.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

**Predicted isoelectric point:** 10.3

**Predicted Molecular Mass:** 8.9kDa

**Accurate Molecular Mass:** 12kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

**Phenomenon explanation:**

The possible reasons that the actual band size differs from the predicted are as follows:

1. Splice variants: Alternative splicing may create different sized proteins from the same gene.
2. Relative charge: The composition of amino acids may affects the charge of the protein.
3. Post-translational modification: Phosphorylation, glycosylation, methylation etc.
4. Post-translation cleavage: Many proteins are synthesized as pro-proteins, and then cleaved to give the active form.
5. Polymerization of the target protein: Dimerization, multimerization etc.

## [ **USAGE** ]

Reconstitute in 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl (pH8.0) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

