

## Recombinant antigen Tpp47 for *Treponema pallidum*

CATALOG NUMBER: RAG0010

LOT NUMBER: #

**RECOMBINANT ANTIGEN:** *Treponema pallidum* lipoprotein 47 kDa (Félix de Miranda and Satomi Sato, 2008).

**DESCRIPTION:** the Tpp47 recombinant lipoprotein has been prepared by expressing the ORF of the corresponding gene which codifies the mature lipoprotein of 47 kDa of the spirochete *Treponema pallidum*.

**PRESENTATION:** liquid protein solution

**SOURCE:** *Escherichia coli*

**MOLECULAR WEIGHT:** determined by SDS-PAGE, the protein band is between molecular markers of 116,000-66,200 Da, while relative molecular mass calculated from amino acid sequence is 74,251.75 Da.

**BATCH COMPOSITION:**

COMPONENTS	COMPOSITION
GST-his-Tpp47	recombinant antigen with a GST-tag and a his-tag
Storage buffer	50 mM HEPES pH 8, 0.1 M KCl, 0.25 M trehalose, 5 mM EDTA and 0.1% polyoxyethylene (10) tridecyl ether

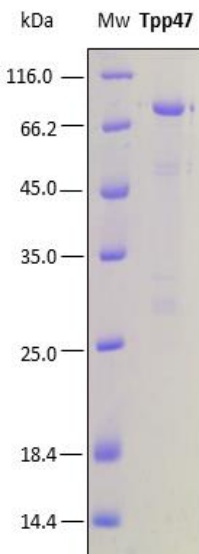
**QUALITY CONTROL:**

### 1. PROTEIN CONCENTRATION DETERMINED ESPECTROPHOTOMETRICALLY

DO<sub>280</sub> = 1.61  
 $A_{0.1\%} (=1 \text{ g/l}) = 1.28$   
 CONCENTRATION\*: 1.26 mg/ml

\* The measurement of the protein concentration has been performed with the theoretical extinction coefficient of the recombinant protein obtained from Gill and vonHippel, 1989

### 2. PURITY CONTROL IN SDS-PAGE: 12.5%

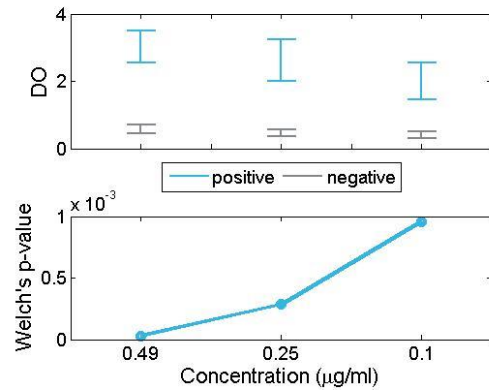


**Figure 1.** SDS-PAGE analysis (12.5%) of 3 µl of recombinant Tpp47. Purity is > 95% as determined by gel electrophoresis.

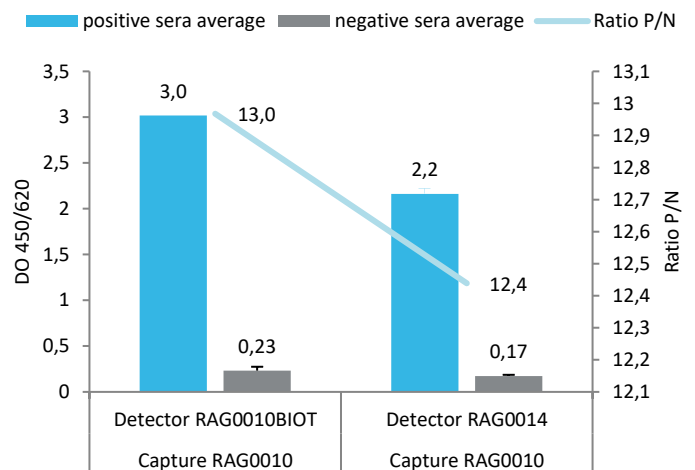
### 3. TITRATION CURVE BY AN ELISA ASSAY

The titer has been suggested in reference to an "in-house" ELISA kit performed at Rekom Biotech over the first lot obtained. Assays were performed by using positive and negative syphilis specimen sera pre-validated with ELISA (Abbott: Architeck); TPHA (Spin React) and RPR (Becton Dickinson).

Each end user should carry out his own titration for his particular application.



**Figure 2. Indirect IgG ELISA.** In this plot, the optical density at 450/620 nm for positive (blue) and negative (gray) IgG sera are compared for each concentration of the recombinant antigen. An appropriate statistical test of significance for the comparison of means between both groups, the Welch's test, is employed. Eligible concentrations for the use of the antigen should present statistically significant differences between positive and negative sera. This happens when the intervals at the top do not overlap and, equivalently, when the p-value at the bottom is below 0.05. In the present figure, all p-values are below 0.05 and thus the intervals do not overlap. Therefore, any of the showed concentrations can be used to distinguish between positive and negative sera.



**Figure 3. Double antigen sandwich ELISA assay (DAS).** The plates were coating with Rekom Tpp47 RAG0010 and the detection was performed with Rekom biotinylated Tpp47 (RAG0014 and RAG0010BIOT). In this plot, the optical density at 450/620 nm obtained in a DAS ELISA assay for several positive (blue) and negative (gray) sera were compared. Also the positive and negative

signal ratio was calculated for every pair matched sera for DAS. The plates were coating with 0.25 µg/ml of RAG0010, the detection was performed with 0.5 µg/ml, and the development was carried out with a 1:5000 dilution of strep-HRP.

**4. ABSENCE OF PRECIPITATION AFTER A FREEZING AND THAWING CYCLE:** ok

**LOT SPECIFICATIONS:**

**1. CONCENTRATION:** 1.26 mg/ml

**2. TOTAL QUANTITY PER ALIQUOT:** 1 mg

**3. TOTAL VOLUME PER ALIQUOT:** 0.832 ml

**4. SUGGESTED TITER BY ELISA:** 1:12,600, which corresponds to 0.1 µg/ml of protein concentration in plates for IgG detection and 1:5,000 which corresponds to 0.25 µg/ml of protein concentration in plates for IgG+IgM detection.

**5. STORAGE:** Protein is shipped with dry ice. Upon arrival, it should be aliquoted in order to avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles and stored at -20°C to -80°C

**6. APPLICATIONS:** ELISA and Western blot assays. Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique, this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates.

**7. OBSERVATIONS:** proteins should be maintained frozen at high concentrations. The dilution to be performed for ELISA assays should be made with a small quantity of protein, the same day of the experiment. In order to defrost the protein, maintain the aliquot at 25°C without shaking to avoid aggregation. Prior making test dilutions and after defrost the protein, is recommended to remove possible protein aggregates by centrifuging the stock solution, avoiding alterations in the immobilization of the biomolecule to the solid surface.

**RELATED PRODUCTS:**

TmpA, Tpp15, Tpp15-monobiot, Tpp17, Tpp17-monobiot, Tpp47-monobiot.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

**Ana Paula Félix de Miranda and Neuza Satomi Sato.** Profile of Anti-Tp47 antibodies in patients with positive serology for syphilis analyzed by western blot. 2008, *The Brazilian Journal of Infectious Diseases* 12(2):139-143.

**Gill SC, von Hippel PH.** Calculation of protein extinction coefficients from amino acid sequence data. *Anal Biochem.* 1989 Nov 1;182(2):319-26.

**Important Notes:** During shipment, small volumes of product will occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial. For products with volumes of 200 µl or less, we recommend gently tapping the vial on a hard surface or briefly centrifuging the vial in a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the containers cap.

Although recombinant antigens are expressed in non-pathogenic *E. coli* and bacterial integrity is destroyed during purification, the antigen preparation should be handled as potentially infectious.

**NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC USE, FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**