

Batroxobin

Description: The Batroxobin Recombinant Protein, produced in yeast, is a single, glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 231 amino acids and having an Mw of approximately 28-33 kDa.

Synonyms: Thrombin-like enzyme batroxobin, EC 3.4.21.74, BX, Bothrops atrox serine proteinase, Venombin-A, Defibrase, Reptilase, Batroxobin.

Source: Pichia Pastoris.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered white lyophilized powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: VIGGDECDIN EHPFLAFMY SPRYFCGMTL INQEWVLTAA
HCNRRFMRIH LGKHAGSVAN YDEVVRYPK KFCIPNKKKN VITDKDIMLI RLDRPVKNSE
HIAPLSLPSN PPSVGSVCRI MGWGAIITSE DTYPDVPHCA NINLFNNTVC REAYNGLPAK
TLCAGVLQGG IDTCGGDSGG PLICNGQFQG ILSWGS DPCAEPKPAFYTK VFDYLPWIQS
IIAGNKTATC P.

Purity: Greater than 97.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The Batroxobin protein was lyophilized from a concentrated (1mg/ml) solution containing 20mM sodium acetate buffer, pH 7.4.

Stability:

Batroxobin although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored below -18°C. Upon reconstitution EGF should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. They may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Batroxobin in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100

Introduction:

Batroxobin is a serin protease that reduces fibrinogen levels and is originally extracted from snake venom of Bothrops Atox. Batroxobin is used in defibrinogenation and thrombolysis and also has an effect on c-fos gene and growth factor. Batroxobin can efficiently restrain proliferation of VSMCs, by blocking the release and uptake of Ca²⁺, thus influencing [Ca²⁺]_i. Batroxobin is a single chain glycopeptide with a molecular mass of 43kDa on SDS-PAGE gel and its pI-6.6. Batroxobin converts fibrinogen to fibrin through the restricted release of fibrinopeptide-A from fibrinogen to promote blood to clot. Unlike thrombin, it is not affected by heparin and hirudin.

Biological Activity:

Batroxobins biological activity was found to be of no less than 500KU/mg. (Klobusitzky Unit).

References:

Title: Impaired clot retraction in factor XIII A subunit-deficient mice Supplemental materials for:

Kasahara et al Publication: Published online before print December 8, 2009, doi:

10.1182/blood-2009-06-227645 Blood December 8, 2009

Link: <http://bloodjournal.hematologylibrary.org/content/115/6/1277/suppl/DC1>

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