



E. coli Fur (full length) (DAG-P2883)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	E. coli fur full length protein
Antigen Description	fur (ferric uptake regulator) protein is a DNA-binding protein which regulates iron-responsive genes. A small, 17-kDa, global transcriptional repressor, fur, in the presence of iron regulates functions as diverse as iron acquisition, oxidative stress, and virulence. In Escherichia coli, members of the fur family regulate the expression of more than 100 genes that function in processes as varied as the biosynthesis and transport of siderophores, the expression of virulence factors, the alleviation of oxidative and NO-induced stress, and the inhibition of ferritin production through the expression of RyhB.
Nature	Recombinant
Expression System	E. coli
Species	E. coli
Purity	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE. This antigen is purified using conventional chromatography techniques.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	SDS-PAGE
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasmic
Procedure	None
Format	Liquid
Buffer	pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.0222% Calcium chloride, 0.00174% PMSF, 0.242% Tris, 0.58% Sodium chloride
Preservative	None

Storage

Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00
Constituents: 0.0222% Calcium chloride, 0.00174% PMSF, 0.242% Tris, 0.58% Sodium chloride

BACKGROUND

Introduction

Escherichia coli; commonly abbreviated E. coli) is a gram-negative, facultatively anaerobic, rod-shaped bacterium of the genus Escherichia that is commonly found in the lower intestine of warm-blooded organisms (endotherms). Most E. coli strains are harmful

Keywords

DNA binding transcriptional dual regulator of siderophore biosynthesis and transport; ECK0671; Ferric uptake regulation protein; Ferric uptake regulator; FUR; JW0669; E. coli fur; Escherichia coli fur
