



DB115 S-tag (E15)

Background:

S-tag is an epitope tag composed of a 15 residue peptide, KETAAAKFERQHMDs, derived from the pancreatic ribonuclease A. Frederick Richards discovered the S-peptide/S-protein system. Ribonuclease A is split by enzyme subtilisin between amino acids 20 and 21 yielding ribonuclease S. Ribonuclease S is composed of the peptide corresponding to the first 20 amino acids, S-peptide, attached to the remaining amino acids 21-124, S-protein. Ribonuclease S has the full enzymatic activity of the parent protein and the two components; S-peptide and S-protein could be separated by reversible denaturation. The separation abolished enzymatic activity, but when the two components were mixed together again, fully active ribonuclease S is formed. The unique property of reconstituting enzymatic activity by the S-tag peptide:S-protein interaction enables sensitive quantitative measurement of any fusion protein by a simple assay.

Origin:

S-tag (E15) is provided as an affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody, raised against a synthetic peptide, KETAAAKFERQHMDs, derived from the pancreatic ribonuclease A.

Product Details:

Each vial contains 200 µg/ml of affinity purified rabbit IgG, S-tag (E15) DB115, in 1 ml PBS containing 0.1 % sodium azide and 0.2% gelatin.

Specificity:

S-tag (E15) DB115 recognizes proteins that contain the S-tag epitope tag.

Use:

S-tag (E15) is recommended for use by western blotting, immunoprecipitation, immunohistochemistry, and ELISA. The suggested western blotting starting dilution is at 1:1000.

Storage:

Store this product at 4° C, do not freeze. The product is stable for one year from the date of shipment.