

Product datasheet for **AR00147PU-N**

Toxoplasma gondii p29 (GRA7) Apicomplexan Protein

Product data:

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| Product Type: | Recombinant Proteins |
| Description: | Toxoplasma gondii p29 (GRA7) recombinant protein, 1 mg |
| Species: | Apicomplexan |
| Expression Host: | E. coli |
| Concentration: | lot specific |
| Purity: | >95% pure by 10% PAGE, coomassie staining. Purification: GS-4B Sepharose-Affinity Chromatography. |
| Buffer: | Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 50 mM Tris-HCl, 1.5M Urea containing 50% Glycerol without preservatives |
| Preparation: | Liquid purified protein |
| Applications: | ELISA. Western Blot. |
| Protein Description: | Recombinant Protein Toxoplasma gondii P29 (GRA7). Contains the P29 (GRA7) immunodominant region. Contains GST fusion partner. Immunoreactive with Toxoplasma gondii positive sera. |
| Storage: | Store the protein at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |
| Stability: | Shelf life: one year from despatch. |
| RefSeq: | <u>XP_002367613</u> |



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Summary:

Toxoplasma is a crescent shaped sporozoan that lives as an intracellular parasite in various tissues of many vertebrates and completes its life cycle in a single host. Its life cycle includes two phases called the intestinal (or enteroepithelial) and extraintestinal phases. The intestinal phase produces oocysts and occurs only in cats, wild as well as domesticated. The extraintestinal phase occurs in all infected animals including cats, and produces tachyzoites (actively proliferating trophozoites) and eventually, bradyzoites (slowly growing trophozoites) or zoitocysts. Infection due to Toxoplasma gondii occurs in pregnant women where a variable degree of immunosuppression may exist or in patients receiving immunosuppressive drug therapy. Toxoplasma infects tissue of the GI tract where an active infection is accompanied by fever and enlargement of the spleen. Symptoms of toxoplasmosis are generally mild but severe infection of lymph nodes may occur. Congenital toxoplasmosis, in which the maternal infection is transmitted during pregnancy, can produce blindness or mental retardation in the newborn.