

SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Product Information Sheet for NR-857

Shiga Toxin Type 1, Recombinant from Escherichia coli

Catalog No. NR-857

This reagent is the tangible property of the U.S. Government.

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor and Manufacturer:

Alison D. O'Brien, Ph.D., Chairperson, and James F. Sinclair, Ph.D., Laboratory Supervisor, Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Maryland, USA

Product Description:

Recombinant Shiga toxin type 1 was expressed in *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) and purified by affinity chromatography essentially as described.^{1,2}

The Shiga toxin (Stx) family refers to two types of related toxins: Shiga toxin type 1 (Stx1, Shiga-like toxin 1, or verotoxin 1) and Shiga toxin type 2 (Stx2, Shiga-like toxin 2, or verotoxin 2).³ Stx1 is almost identical to Shiga toxin produced by *Shigella dysenteriae* at the nucleotide sequence level, while Stx2 shares approximately 55% overall nucleotide sequence homology with Stx1 and Shiga toxin. Shiga toxins are multimeric molecules that are comprised of two polypeptide subunits, A and B. The B subunit is a pentamer that binds the toxin to glycolipids on host cell membranes and the entire toxin molecule can then enter the cell via endocytosis.⁴ Once inside the cell, the A subunit undergoes proteolytic cleavage and the reduction of an internal disulfide bond to generate Stx A₁ and Stx A₂. Stx A₁ is an *N*-glycosidase that catalytically inactivates the 28S ribosomal RNA subunit to inhibit protein synthesis.⁵

The sequences of the structural genes for Shiga toxin from *Shigella dysenteriae* and Shiga toxin type 1 from *E. coli* have been determined.^{6,7} The crystal structure of Shiga toxin from *Shigella dysenteriae* has been solved (PMB: 1DM0).⁸

The predicted protein sequences of the A and B subunits of NR-857 are shown in Tables 1 and 2 below.

Material Provided:

Each vial of NR-857 lot 70004145 contains approximately 10 μg of Shiga toxin type 1 suspended in buffer. Each vial of NR-857 lot 6176493 contains approximately 10 μg of Shiga toxin type 1 suspended in 10 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 5.7) and 50 mM sodium chloride. Each vial of NR-857 lots 58338341 and 60861998 contain approximately 14 μg of Shiga toxin type 1 suspended in PBS, pH 7.4. The concentration, expressed as mg/mL is shown on the Certificate of Analysis.

Packaging/Storage:

NR-857 was packaged aseptically in plastic cryovials. The

product is provided frozen on dry ice and should be stored at -20°C or colder immediately upon arrival. Repeated freezethaw cycles should be avoided.

Functional Activity:

NR-857 reacts with rabbit polyclonal antiserum specific for Stx type 1 and demonstrates cytotoxicity in Vero cells.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Shiga Toxin Type 1, Recombinant from *Escherichia coli*, NR-857."

Biosafety Level: 2

Appropriate safety procedures should always be used with this material. Laboratory safety is discussed in the following publication: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Institutes of Health. Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories. 5th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2009; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm.

Disclaimers:

You are authorized to use this product for research use only. It is not intended for human use.

Use of this product is subject to the terms and conditions of the BEI Resources Material Transfer Agreement (MTA). The MTA is available on our Web site at www.beiresources.org.

While BEI Resources uses reasonable efforts to include accurate and up-to-date information on this product sheet, neither ATCC® nor the U.S. Government makes any warranties or representations as to its accuracy. Citations from scientific literature and patents are provided for informational purposes only. Neither ATCC® nor the U.S. Government warrants that such information has been confirmed to be accurate.

This product is sent with the condition that you are responsible for its safe storage, handling, use and disposal. ATCC® and the U.S. Government are not liable for any damages or injuries arising from receipt and/or use of this product. While reasonable effort is made to ensure authenticity and reliability of materials on deposit, the U.S. Government, ATCC®, their suppliers and contributors to BEI Resources are not liable for damages arising from the misidentification or misrepresentation of products.

Use Restrictions:

This material is distributed for internal research, noncommercial purposes only. This material, its product or its derivatives may not be distributed to third parties. Except as performed under a U.S. Government contract, individuals contemplating commercial use of the material, its products or

BEI Resources www.beiresources.org E-mail: contact@beiresources.org

Tel: 800-359-7370 Fax: 703-365-2898

NR-857 14DEC2017



SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Product Information Sheet for NR-857

its derivatives must contact the contributor to determine if a license is required. U.S. Government contractors may need a license before first commercial sale. This material may be subject to third party patent rights.

References:

- Perera, L. P., J. E. Samuel, R. K. Holmes, and A. D. O'Brien. "Identification of Three Amino Acid Residues in the B Subunit of Shiga Toxin and Shiga-Like Toxin Type II That Are Essential for Holotoxin Activity." J. Bacteriol. 173 (1991): 1151-1160. PubMed: 1991714.
- Ryd, M., et al. "Purification of Shiga Toxin by α-D-Galactose-(1→4)-β-D-Galactose-(1→4)-β-D-glucose-(1→) Receptor Ligand-Based Chromatography." FEBS Lett. 258 (1989): 320-322. PubMed: 2689221.
- Nakao, H. and T. Takeda. "Escherichia coli Shiga Toxin."
 J. Nat. Toxins 9 (2000): 299-313. PubMed: 10994531.
- Sandvig, K., et al. "Endocytosis from Coated Pits of Shiga Toxin: A Glycolipid-binding Protein from Shigella dysenteriae 1." J. Cell Biol. 108 (1989): 1331-1343. PubMed: 2564398.

- Skinner, L. M. and M. P. Jackson. "Investigation of Ribosome Binding by the Shiga Toxin A1 Subunit, Using Competition and Site-Directed Mutagenesis." <u>J. Bacteriol.</u> 179 (1997): 1368-1374. PubMed: 9023224.
- Strockbine, N. A., et al. "Cloning and Sequencing of the Genes for Shiga Toxin from Shigella Dysenteriae Type 1." J. Bacteriol. 170 (1988): 1116-1122. PubMed: 2830229.
- Calderwood, S. B., et al. "Nucleotide Sequence of the Shiga-Like Toxin Genes of *Escherichia coli*." <u>Proc. Natl.</u> <u>Acad. Sci. U.S.A.</u> 84 (1987): 4364-4368. <u>PubMed:</u> 3299365.
- Fraser, M. E., M. M. Chernaia, Y. V. Kozlov, and M. N. G. James. "Crystal Structure of the Holotoxin from *Shigella dysenteriae* at 2.5 Å Resolution." <u>Nat. Struct. Biol.</u> 1 (1994): 59-64. PubMed: 7656009. PDB: 1DM0.

ATCC® is a trademark of the American Type Culture Collection.

Table 1 - Predicted Protein Sequence A Subunit								
1	KEFTLDFSTA	KTYVDSLNVI	RSAIGTPLQT	ISSGGTSLLM	IDSGTGDNLF			
51	AVDVRGIDPE	EGRFNNLRLI	VERNNLYVTG	FVNRTNNVFY	RFADFSHVTF			
101	PGTTAVTLSG	DSSYTTLQRV	AGISRTGMQI	NRHSLTTSYL	DLMSHSGTSL			
151	TQSVARAMLR	FVTVTAEALR	FRQIQRGFRT	TLDDLSGRSY	VMTAEDVDLT			
201	LNWGRLSSVL	PDYHGQDSVR	VGRISFGSIN	AILGSVALIL	NCHHHASRVA			
251	RMASDEFPSM	CPADGRVRGI	THNKILWDSS	TLGAILMRRT	1			

Signal sequence has been removed.

Table 2 – Predicted Protein Sequence B Subunit								
1	TPDCVTGKVE	YTKYNDDDTF	TVKVGDKELF	TNRWNLQSLL	LSAQITGMTV			
51	TIKTNACHNG	GGFSEVIFR						

Signal sequence has been removed.

BEI Resources www.beiresources.org E-mail: contact@beiresources.org

Tel: 800-359-7370 Fax: 703-365-2898