



Recombinant Bacterial Protein & cDNA

Recombinant bacterial proteins and cDNA

Recombinant bacterial proteins and cDNA are important tools in molecular biology and biotechnology that are used for a variety of purposes. Recombinant proteins are artificially produced proteins that are created by combining DNA from different sources, while cDNA is a synthesized copy of the messenger RNA (mRNA) molecule that carries the genetic information from a gene. These tools have numerous applications in research and medicine, particularly in the development of vaccines, diagnostic tests, and as research tools.

Recombinant bacterial proteins can be used to create modified bacterial proteins that can be studied to better understand bacterial infections and develop effective treatments. They can also be used as research tools to study protein interactions, protein structure and function, and for drug development. cDNA, on the other hand, is used to produce a corresponding DNA sequence that can be inserted into a host organism, such as bacteria or yeast, to produce a desired protein. This is particularly useful when the original gene is difficult to isolate or express in its natural form.

One important application of recombinant bacterial proteins and cDNA is in the development of vaccines. By producing recombinant bacterial proteins, researchers can create vaccines that stimulate the immune system to produce an immune response against the bacteria. This can be particularly useful for bacteria that are difficult to grow in the laboratory or that do not produce a strong immune response.

Recombinant bacterial proteins and cDNA are also used in the development of diagnostic tests for bacterial infections. By producing recombinant proteins or using cDNA to identify the presence of bacterial DNA, researchers can develop sensitive and specific tests that can diagnose bacterial infections quickly and accurately.

In summary, recombinant bacterial proteins and cDNA are important tools in molecular biology and biotechnology that have numerous applications in research and medicine. They allow researchers to create, and study modified bacterial proteins, as well as develop vaccines and diagnostic tests that can protect against bacterial infections. As research continues, these tools will continue to play an important role in advancing our understanding of bacteria and developing new treatments for bacterial diseases.

Explore the following recombinant bacterial antigen and cDNA:

Bacterial Name			
Acinetobacter baumannii	Aeromonas hydrophila	Aeromonas salmonicida	Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans
Aliivibrio salmonicida	Anaplasma centrale	Anaplasma marginale	Anaplasma phagocytophilum



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Arcobacter butzleri	Atopobium rimae	Bacillus cereus	Bacteroides fragilis
Bartonella henselae	Bartonella quintana	Bordetella bronchiseptica	Bordetella pertussis
Borrelia afzelii	Borrelia burgdorferi	Borrelia garinii	Borrelia hermsii
Borrelia valaisiana	Brucella abortus	Brucella canis	Brucella ceti
Brucella melitensis	Brucella ovis	Brucella suis	Burkholderia mallei
Burkholderia multivorans	Burkholderia pseudomallei	Campylobacter concisus	Campylobacter fetus
Campylobacter jejuni	Chlamydia pneumoniae	Chlamydia trachomatis	Chlamydomphila pecorum
Clostridium botulinum	Clostridium butyricum	Clostridium difficile	Clostridium perfringens
Clostridium tetani	Corynebacterium accolens	Corynebacterium aurimucosum	Corynebacterium diphtheriae
Corynebacterium glucuronolyticum	Corynebacterium jeikeium	Coxiella burnetii	Ehrlichia canis
Ehrlichia chaffeensis	Ehrlichia ruminantium	Enterobacter sakazakii	Enterococcus casseliflavus
Enterococcus faecalis	Enterococcus faecium	Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae	Escherichia coli
Francisella tularensis	Fusobacterium nucleatum	Gardnerella vaginalis	Gemella haemolysans
Giardia muris	Granulicatella adiacens	Haemophilus gallinarum	Haemophilus influenzae
Haemophilus parasuis	Haemophilus somnus	Helicobacter hepaticus	Helicobacter pylori
Klebsiella pneumoniae	Lepeophtheirus salmonis	Leptospira borgpetersenii	Leptospira interrogans
Listeria monocytogenes	Microsporium canis	Mobiluncus curtisii	Mobiluncus mulieris
Mycobacterium abscessus	Mycobacterium avium	Mycobacterium bovis	Mycobacterium intracellulare
Mycobacterium leprae	Mycobacterium marinum	Mycobacterium paratuberculosis	Mycobacterium smegmatis
Mycobacterium tuberculosis	Mycobacterium ulcerans	Mycoplasma agalactiae	Mycoplasma pneumoniae
Mycoplasma pulmonis	Neisseria gonorrhoeae	Neisseria meningitidis	Neorickettsia risticii
Orientia tsutsugamushi	Pasteurella haemolytica	Pasteurella multocida	Photobacterium angustum
Porphyromonas endodontalis	Porphyromonas gingivalis	Porphyromonas uenonis	Prevotella melaninogenica
Propionibacterium acnes	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Pseudomonas putida	Renibacterium salmoninarum
Rhodopseudomonas palustris	Rickettsia africae	Rickettsia akari	Rickettsia bellii
Rickettsia canadensis	Rickettsia conorii	Rickettsia endosymbiont	Rickettsia felis
Rickettsia japonica	Rickettsia prowazekii	Rickettsia rickettsii	Riemerella anatipestifer
Salmonella agona	Salmonella choleraesuis	Salmonella enterica	Salmonella enteritidis
Salmonella Invasion	Salmonella typhi	Salmonella typhimurium	Shigella boydii
Shigella flexneri	Shigella sonnei	Staphylococcus aureus	Staphylococcus capitis
Staphylococcus epidermidis	Staphylococcus haemolyticus	Staphylococcus saprophyticus	Staphylococcus warneri



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Stenotrophomonas maltophilia	Stenotrophomonas SKA14	Stenotrophomonas	Stigmatella aurantiaca
Streptococcus agalactiae	Streptococcus dysgalactiae	Streptococcus equi	Streptococcus gordonii
Streptococcus intermedius	Streptococcus mutans	Streptococcus pneumoniae	Streptococcus pyogenes
Streptococcus sanguinis	Streptococcus suis	Streptococcus uberis	Treponema denticola
Treponema pallidum	Treponema vincentii	Vibrio mimicus	Vibrio parahaemolyticus
Vibrio vulnificus	Yersinia enterocolitica	Yersinia pestis	