

**Drosocin**  
**Synthetic Peptide**  
**Catalog # SP2242a****Specification****Drosocin - Product Information**

Primary Accession  
Other Accession  
Sequence

[P36193](#)  
[Q6XMH8](#)  
**NH2-GKPRPYSPRPTSHPRPIRV-COOH**

**Drosocin - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 36635

**Other Names**  
Drosocin, Dro

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Drosocin - Protein Information**

**Name** Dro

**Function**

[Drosocin]: Antibacterial peptide with strong anti-Gram- negative bacteria activity (PubMed:<a href="<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8325867>">8325867</a>). Significantly contributes to antibacterial activity against Enterobacter cloacae but not Providencia burhodogranariea (PubMed:<a href="<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35730150>">35730150</a>). Inhibitor of bacterial translation machinery that targets translation termination in a prfA- or prfB-dependent manner (PubMed:<a href="<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36997646>">36997646</a>). Binds within the nascent peptide exit tunnel of the bacterial large ribosomal subunit, potentially interfering with nascent chain translocation that occurs post-peptide bond formation (PubMed:<a href="<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36997646>">36997646</a>, PubMed:<a href="<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36997647>">36997647</a>). Binds prfA/RF1 (and potentially prfB/RF2), trapping it on the ribosome after release of the nascent polypeptide chain and preventing further translation (PubMed:<a href="<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36997646>">36997646</a>). The resulting depletion of peptide chain release factors further disrupts bacterial translation by preventing ribosomal peptide chain release and inducing stop codon readthrough (PubMed:<a href="<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36997646>">36997646</a>).

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36997647" target="\_blank">>36997647</a>). Entry into target Escherichia coli cells requires the bacterial peptide antibiotic transporter sbmA (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36997646" target="\_blank">>36997646</a>).

**Cellular Location**

[Drosocin]: Secreted

**Tissue Location**

Constitutively expressed in the calyx and oviduct of the genital tract of fertilised egg-laying females, but not virgin females (PubMed:8944755). Not expressed in male genital tract (PubMed:8944755). Inducibly expressed in the fat body (PubMed:8944755) [Buletin]: Hemolymph (at protein level).

**Drosocin - Images**