



# Chimeric Mouse Anti-*C. perfringens* epsilon toxin (ETX) monoclonal antibody, clone 1351 (CABT-L2597)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	Murine variable, human constant of the IgG1 isotype. A chimeric IgG produced in <i>N. benthamiana</i> and is reactive to <i>C. perfringens</i> ETX
<b>Specificity</b>	This monoclonal is a potent neutralizer of toxin (IC <sub>50</sub> = 20 ng/ml) in vitro and protects mice against ETX challenge.
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant <i>C. perfringens</i> ETX
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Source/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	<i>C. perfringens</i>
<b>Clone</b>	1351
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A purified
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	Lot specific
<b>Size</b>	100 µg
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS

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<b>Preservative</b>	0.1% Sodium Azide
<b>Storage</b>	-20°C. Avoid Freeze/Thaw Cycles

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## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	Clostridium perfringens is a Gram-positive, rod-shaped, anaerobic, spore-forming bacterium of the genus Clostridium. <i>C. perfringens</i> is ubiquitous in nature and can be found as a normal component of decaying vegetation, marine sediment, the intestinal tract of humans and other vertebrates, insects, and soil. <i>C. perfringens</i> is commonly encountered in infections as a benign component of the normal flora. In this case, its role in disease is minor. Infections due to <i>C. perfringens</i> show evidence of tissue necrosis, bacteremia, emphysematous cholecystitis, and gas gangrene, which is also known as clostridial myonecrosis. The toxin involved in gas gangrene is known as alpha toxin, which inserts into the plasma membrane of cells, producing gaps in the membrane that disrupt normal cellular function. <i>C. perfringens</i> bacteria are the third most common cause of food-borne illness, with poorly prepared meat and poultry the main culprits in harboring the bacterium. The Clostridium perfringens enterotoxin (CPE) mediating the disease is often heat-resistant and can be detected in contaminated food and feces.
<b>Keywords</b>	Clostridium perfringens; <i>C. perfringens</i> ; Clostridium; <i>C. perfringens</i> Neuraminidase protein; Clostridium perfringens N-acetyl-neuraminylyl hydrolase protein; Neuraminidase; N-acetyl-neuraminylyl hydrolase

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