



# Magic™ Anti-E. coli Heat Labile Enterotoxin Monoclonal antibody, Clone N230645 (DCABY-4462)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	Reactive to Heat-labile enterotoxin
<b>Target</b>	E. coli Heat Labile Enterotoxin
<b>Immunogen</b>	Heat Labile Enterotoxin antibody was raised in mouse using Heat-labile enterotoxin as the immunogen.
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Source/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	E. coli
<b>Clone</b>	N230645
<b>Purification</b>	Heat Labile Enterotoxin antibody was purified by Protein A or G affinity purification
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA Pr* Suggested pair for sandwich ELISA (Capture - Detection): DCABY-4462 - <a href="#">DCABY-4463</a>
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Size</b>	500 µg
<b>Buffer</b>	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.4, 3mM KCl, 1.5mM KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> , 140mM NaCl, 8.0mM Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub>

<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4 °C for short term or -20 °C for longer storage. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	Heat-labile enterotoxin is a type of labile toxin found in Escherichia coli that is inactivated at high temperatures. It acts similarly to the cholera toxin by raising cAMP levels through ADP-ribosylation of the alpha-subunit of a Gs protein leading to the constitutive activation of adenylate cyclase. Elevated cAMP levels stimulate secretion of Chloride ions and water from the enterocyte into the gut lumen, thus causing watery diarrhea. In addition to its effects on chloride secretion, which involve the same steps as the effects of cholera toxin, heat-labile enterotoxin binds additional substrates: lipopolysaccharide on the surface of E. coli cells and A-type blood antigens. The importance of these binding events is not yet known.
<b>Keywords</b>	Heat Labile Enterotoxin; Enterotoxin;