



Anti-Botulinum Toxin E Polyclonal antibody (DPAB2082)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Rabbit polyclonal to bacteria botulinum toxin E.
Antigen Description	The toxins produced by various strains of Clostridium botulinum are the strongest biotoxins known. In humans these toxins are responsible for food poisoning (botulism) caused by the growth of the bacterium under anaerobic conditions e.g. in canned food. The poisoning manifests itself as a symmetrical paralysis culminating in death caused by respiratory failure. The toxins are produced as binary proteins that possess a heavy chain (approximately 100kDa) and a light chain (approximately 50kDa). The heavy chain is a binding component that directs the toxin to vulnerable cells, and the light chain is an enzyme that has mono (ADP-ribosyl) ating activity. The toxins are divided into 7 groups named A, B, C, D, E, F, and G where A, B, E, and F are associated with human disease and C and D mainly with disease in animals (cattle). Type G is not known to cause human disease.
Specificity	This product reacts with type E toxoid in an ELISA testing against toxoids A through F. Type protection in a mouse bioassay is specific for type E toxin.
Target	Botulinum Toxin E
Immunogen	Type E botulinum toxin treated with formaldehyde for detoxification. This toxoid was used for the immunization of a group of 3 animals with 2 week immunization intervals. After obtaining high titers animals were immunized on a monthly basis.
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Botulinum
Conjugate	Unconjugated

Applications	ELISA
Preparation	Sterile-filtered (0.22 µm pore size)
Preservative	None
Storage	4-8°C.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Botulinum toxin is a protein produced by the bacterium <i>Clostridium botulinum</i> , and is considered the most powerful neurotoxin ever discovered. Botulinum toxin causes Botulism poisoning, a serious and life-threatening illness in humans and animals. When introduced intravenously in monkeys, type A (Botox Cosmetic) of the toxin exhibits an LD50 of 40-56ng, type C1 around 32ng, type D 3200ng, and type E 88ng, rendering the above types some of the most powerful neurotoxins known. Popularly known by one of its trade names, Botox or Dysport or Xeomin, it is used for various cosmetic and medical procedures.
Keywords	botulinum toxin E; Botulinum Toxin E