



Anti-*V. cholerae* Cholera toxin Polyclonal antibody (DPAB3138)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Polyclonal Antibody to Cholera toxin
Antigen Description	Cholera toxin, a main enterotoxin, interacts with G proteins and increases cyclic AMP in the intestinal lining to open ion channels. As ions flow into the intestinal lumen (lining), body fluids (mostly water) flows out of the body due to osmosis leading to massive diarrhea as the fluid is expelled from the body. Cholera toxin is a complex consisting of one molecule of A subunit (27.2 kD) and 5 molecules of B subunits (11.6 kD). After secretion, A subunit is proteolytically processed into A1 (22 kD) and A2 (5 kD) subunits which are held together by a disulfide bond. The toxin adsorbs to GM1 ganglioside on the surface of target cells by the B subunit and the A subunit is dissociated from the B subunit during penetration. The A subunit constitutively activates adenyl cyclase activity of α subunit of Gs (a kind of GTP-binding protein).
Target	<i>V. cholerae</i> Cholera toxin
Immunogen	Cholera toxin and the toxoid purified from culture medium of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> 569B strain
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	<i>V. cholerae</i>
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB, ELISA
Format	Antiserum added with 0.05% sodium azide
Size	100 μ l
Preservative	0.05% Sodium Azide

BACKGROUND

Introduction

Vibrio cholerae is a Gram-negative, comma-shaped bacterium. Some strains of *V. cholerae* cause the disease cholera. *V. cholerae* is facultatively anaerobic and has a flagella at one cell pole. *V. cholerae* was first isolated as the cause of cholera by Italia

Keywords

Cholera toxin; ctxA; Cholera enterotoxin B chain; Cholera enterotoxin gamma chain; Cholera enterotoxin subunit A; Cholera enterotoxin subunit B; Cholera toxin; ctxA; ctxB; toxA; toxB; Bacteria; Proteobacteria; Gammaproteobacteria; Vibrionales; Vibrionaceae
