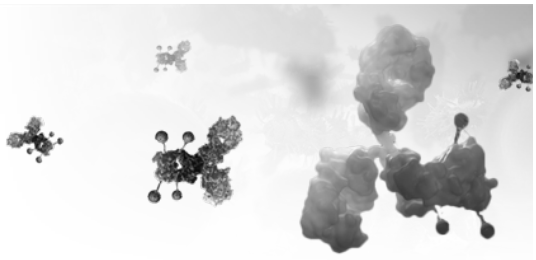

Anti-B. anthracis Edema Factor Polyclonal antibody (DPAB3566)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Polyclonal Antibody to Anthrax Edema Factor, which was raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to 16 amino acids near the carboxy terminus of the Anthrax edema factor protein.
Target	B. anthracis Edema Factor
Immunogen	Anthrax Edema Factor Peptide
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	B. anthracis
Purification	Affinity chromatography purified via peptide column
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA
Size	100 µg
Buffer	Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide
Preservative	0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Stored at 4ºC, stable for one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

BACKGROUND

45-1 Ramsey Road, Shirley, NY 11967, USA
Email: info@creative-diagnostics.com
Tel: 1-631-624-4882 Fax: 1-631-938-8221

Introduction	Anthrax infection is initiated by the inhalation, ingestion, or cutaneous contact with Bacillus anthracis endospores. B. anthracis produces three polypeptides that comprise the anthrax toxin: protective antigen (PA), lethal factor (LF), and edema factor (EF). PA binds to two related proteins on the cell surface; these are termed tumor epithelial marker 8 (TEM8)/anthrax toxin receptor (ATR) and capillary morphogenesis protein 2 (CMG2), although it is still unclear which is physiologically relevant. Following PA binding to its receptor, PA is cleaved into two fragments by a furin-like protease. The bound fragment binds both LF and EF; the resulting complex is then endocytosed which allows the translocation of LF and EF into the cytoplasm. EF is a calmodulin and Ca++-dependent adenylate cyclase responsible for the edema seen in the disease. It is thought to benefit the B. anthracis bacteria by inhibiting cells of the host immune system.
Keywords	Anthrax Edema Factor; Anthrax EF; Adenylyl cyclase; Anthrax edema toxin adenylate cyclase component; ATP pyrophosphate lyase; Bacillus anthracis EF; Calmodulin sensitive adenylate cyclase; Cya; Edema factor; EF; Bacteria; Firmicutes; Bacilli; Bacillales;

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