

Magic™ Anti-S. aureus Staphylococcus Enterotoxin A Monoclonal antibody, Clone C003N (DCAB-TJ133)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Staphylococcus aureus Enterotoxin Type A
Target	S. aureus Staphylococcus Enterotoxin A
Immunogen	S. aureus Enterotoxin Type A
Isotype	IgG2b
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	S. aureus
Clone	C003N
Affinity Constant	Not Determined
Purification	> 95% pure (SDS-PAGE). Protein G Chromatography
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	Suitable for use in ELISA and Western Blot. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded. Recommended Suggested pair for testing (Capture - Detection): DCAB-TJ133 - DCAB-TJ132
Procedure	Matched Antibody Pairs
Format	Purified, Liquid

Concentration	7.0 mg/mL (OD280 nm, E0.1% = 1.4)
Buffer	PBS, pH 7.4
Preservative	0.1% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 2-8°C.
Warnings	Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents. This product contains sodium azide, which has been classified as Xn (Harmful) in European Directive 67/548/EEC in the concentration range of 0.1-1.0%. When disposing of this reagent through lead or copper plumbing, flush with copious volumes of water to prevent azide build-up in drains.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Staphylococcus aureus is a gram positive coccus bacterium that is a member of the Firmicutes, and is frequently found in the human respiratory tract and on the skin. It is positive for catalase and nitrate reduction. Although S. aureus is not always pathogenic, it is a common cause of skin infections (e.g. boils), respiratory disease (e.g. sinusitis), and food poisoning. Disease-associated strains often promote infections by producing potent protein toxins, and expressing cell-surface proteins that bind and inactivate antibodies. The emergence of antibiotic-resistant forms of pathogenic S. aureus (e.g. MRSA) is a worldwide problem in clinical medicine.
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Keywords	SEA; Staphylococcus aureus Enterotoxin A
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