



# Magic™ Anti-Staphylococcus type D Staphylococcus Enterotoxin D Monoclonal antibody, Clone N230632 (DCABY-4634)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	Specific to Staphylococcal enterotoxin type D
<b>Target</b>	Staphylococcus type D Staphylococcus Enterotoxin D
<b>Immunogen</b>	Staphylococcus Enterotoxin Type D antibody was raised in mouse using Staphylococcal enterotoxin D as the immunogen.
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Source/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Staphylococcus
<b>Clone</b>	N230632
<b>Purification</b>	Staphylococcus Enterotoxin Type D 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-4634 - <a href="#">DCABY-4635</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>	An enterotoxin (not to be confused with endotoxin) is a protein toxin released by a microorganism in the intestine. Enterotoxins are chromosomally encoded exotoxins that are produced and secreted from several bacterial organisms. They are often heat-stable, and are of low molecular weight and water-soluble. Enterotoxins are frequently cytotoxic and kill cells by altering the apical membrane permeability of the mucosal (epithelial) cells of the intestinal wall. They are mostly pore-forming toxins (mostly chloride pores), secreted by bacteria, that assemble to form pores in cell membranes. This causes the cells to die.
<b>Keywords</b>	Staphylococcus Enterotoxin Type D; Enterotoxin D; Enterotoxin Type D;