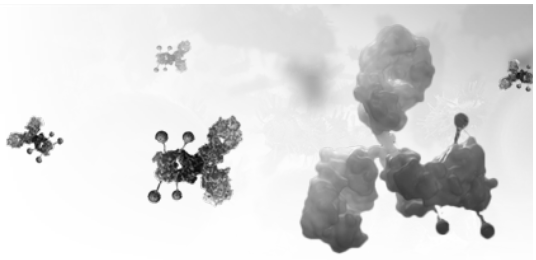

Anti-B. anthracis Lethal Factor Monoclonal antibody, Clone CAL0106 (DMAB3022)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Monoclonal Antibody to Bacillus anthracis Lethal Factor
Specificity	Lethal factor antigen of Bacillus anthracis. Does not cross-react with protective antigen of B. anthracis, Y. pestis, F. tularensis or T. gondii.
Target	B. anthracis Lethal Factor
Immunogen	Lethal factor antigen of Bacillus anthracis (vaccine strain STI-1)
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	B. anthracis
Clone	CAL0106
Affinity Constant	Not determined
Purification	≥95% pure . 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 pairs for sandwich immunoassay: • **Capture** DMAB3023

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

- **Detection**
  DMAB3022

Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	2.5mg/ml (OD280mn, E0.1%=1.4)
Size	1 mg
Buffer	PBS, pH 7.4
Preservative	0.1% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 2-8°C.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	The protease enzymeLethal Factor (LF) is one of the three proteins (LF, EF & PA) composingthe anthrax toxin produced by Bacillus anthracis, a bacteria which can infectmany mammalian species and that may be fatal. LF is not toxic by itself, butwhen associated with Protective Antigen (PA), can then gain entry to cells.Once inside the cell, LF then cleaves the N terminal of most dual specificitymitogen activated protein kinase kinases (MAPKKs or MAP2Ks) (except forMAP2K5). Cleavage invariably occurs within the N terminal proline rich regionpreceding the kinase domain, thus disrupting a sequence involved in directingspecific protein protein interactions necessary for the assembly of signalingcomplexes. There may be other cytosolic targets of LF involved in cytotoxicity.The proteasome may mediate a toxic process initiated by LF in the cellcytosol involving degradation of unidentified molecules that are essentialfor macrophage homeostasis. This is an early step in LF intoxication, but itis downstream of the cleavage by LF of MEK1 or other putative substrates.
Keywords	Anthrax lethal factor; Anthrax lethal toxin endopeptidase component; Anthrax LF; bacillus anthracis lethal factor; Lef; LF; Bacillaceae; Bacillus; B. anthracis; Bacillus anthracis

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