



# Anti-E. coli type ag's Polyclonal antibody (DPAB0124)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	Many "O" and "K" antigenic serotypes of Escherichia coli. Antiserum is not absorbed and does cross-react with related Enterobacteriaceae. Will remove E. coli proteins from recombinant preparations.
<b>Target</b>	E. coli type ag's
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mixture of E. coli serotypes
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Source/Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	E. coli
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A chromatography purified IgG fraction coupled with high purity Isomer I of fluorescein isothiocyanate. Care is taken to ensure complete removal of any free fluorescein from the final product.
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	Suitable for use in ELISA and direct IFA. 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.
<b>Format</b>	Purified, Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	4-5mg/ml (OD280nm, E0.1% = 1.4)
<b>Size</b>	1 ml
<b>Buffer</b>	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2 containing 10mg/ml BSA

<b>Preservative</b>	0.1% Sodium Azide
<b>Storage</b>	Short-term (up to 6 months) store at 2–8°C. Long term, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Warnings</b>	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

<b>Introduction</b>	Escherichia coli (E. coli) are Gram negative enteric bacteria that live in the human gut. Its presence in nature is an indication of human fecal pollution. E. coli also causes human disease such as urinary tract infections and neonatal meningitis. Infection with particular enterotoxigenic strains can lead to life threatening intestinal diseases.
<b>Keywords</b>	Capsular antigen; Escherichia coli K; Escherichia coli O; K antigen; O antigen; Somatic antigen; Bacteria; Proteobacteria; Gammaproteobacteria; Enterobacteriales; Enterobacteriaceae; Escherichia; E. coli; Escherichia coli; Bacillus coli communis