



# Anti-E. coli K99 pilus Monoclonal antibody, Clone L00 23-555.6 (DCABH-31)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	Mouse monoclonal to E. coli K99 pilus
<b>Antigen Description</b>	K99 pilus antigen is frequently associated with enterotoxigenic strains of E. coli isolated from the intestine of calves, sheep and pigs. Pilus antigens have been shown to be the main attachment mechanism whereby EPEC attach to and colonize the small intestine of neonatal animals. Any mechanism which will interfere with this attachment and colonization process is capable of reducing the intestinal colonization, diarrhoea and mortality associated with K99 EPEC infections.
<b>Specificity</b>	These antibodies do not cross-react with K99-negative E. coli, E. coli K88ac, E. coli 987P, Proteus mirabilis, Proteus vulgaris, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Enterobacter aerogenes, Citrobacter freundii, Klebsiella pneumoniae, or Strep. agalactiae.
<b>Target</b>	E. coli K99 pilus
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified E. coli K99 Pili.
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Source/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	E. coli
<b>Clone</b>	L00 23-555.6
<b>Purity</b>	Protein G purified
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Size</b>	500 µg
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS, pH7.2
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

## BACKGROUND

### Introduction

E. coli is the head of the large bacterial family, Enterobacteriaceae, the enteric bacteria, which are facultatively anaerobic Gram negative rods that live in the intestinal tracts of animals in health and disease. Pili are macromolecular structures that allow binding to a digalactoside receptor in the urinary tract. Escherichia coli are Gram negative bacterium that are commonly found in the lower intestine of warm-blooded organisms (endotherms). Their serological types are determined in combination with somatic antigens (O group: O1-O173) and flagella antigens (H type: H1-H56). The E. coli that cause intestinal infectious diseases including diarrhea, acute gastritis or colitis are referred to as pathogenic E. coli, which are classified into the following 4 groups according to differences in the mode of pathogenicity; enteropathogenic E. coli (EPEC), enteroinvasive E. coli (EIEC), enterotoxigenic E. coli (ETEC) and enterohemorrhagic E. coli (EHEC). Although the identification of pathogenic E. coli requires verification of their pathogenicity, pathogenic E. coli often have specific serotypes; therefore, typing of the serogroup and serotype is necessary in screening pathogenic E. coli.

### Keywords

E.coli K99 protein; Escherichia coli K99 pilus; FANC; K99 fimbrial protein; K99 pilus

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