



Anti-E. coli O157:H7 Polyclonal antibody (DPAB0438)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Reacts with E. coli O157:H7. Cross-reacts weakly with Salmonella sp. O antigens.
Target	E. coli O157:H7
Immunogen	Whole-organisms that retain native structure of O and H antigens.
Source/Host	Goat
Species Reactivity	E. coli
Purification	Immunoaffinity chromatography. Product is 0.2µm filtered.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	This antibody pairs with MAb to E. coli O157:H7, Catalog #MAV119-499, in sandwich immunoassay. 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.
Format	Affinity Purified, Liquid
Concentration	5.56mg/ml (OD280nm, E0.1% = 1.4)
Buffer	10mM Phosphate, pH 7.4 containing 150mM Sodium chloride
Preservative	0.1% Sodium Azide
Storage	Short term (up to 7 days) store at 2–8°C. Long term, aliquot and store at <-40°C. If aliquoted for long term storage, fill volume should be equal to or greater than 50% of the nominal fill volume of the vial used. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Warnings	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

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

Bacteria; Proteobacteria; Gammaproteobacteria; Enterobacteriales; Enterobacteriaceae; Escherichia; E. coli; Escherichia coli; Bacillus coli communis; E. coli O157:H7