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Anti-Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AH13670

Product Information

Application	IF, E
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG2a, kappa
Clone Names	332/423

Additional Information

Other Names	Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus; MRSAHuman Gene SymbolNot ApplicableHu Chromosome LocationNot Applicable
Application Note	ELISA (For coating use Ab at 1-5ug/ml, order Ab without BSA);Immunofluorescence (1-2ug/ml); Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.
Format	200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
Storage	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
Precautions	Anti-Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Background

Staphylococcal enterotoxins represent a group of proteins, which are secreted by Staphylococcus aureus and cause the intoxication staphylococcal food poisoning syndrome. The illness characterized by high fever, hypotension, diarrhea, shock, and in some cases death. Their molecular masses range between 27 and 30kDa. At present, seven enterotoxins are known, namely A, B, C1, C2, C3, D and E. Their amino acid sequences have been determined and it was shown that all are single chain polypeptides containing one disulfide bond formed by two half cysteine located in the middle of the polypeptide chain, which form the so called cysteine loop. Enterotoxins are extremely potent activator of T cells, stimulating the production and secretion of various cytokines, which mediate many of the toxic effects of these substances. Enterotoxins are super antigens, inducing polyclonal T cell activation by binding to the TCR and to the alpha chain of the MHC II molecule simultaneously.