

Product datasheet for **AM00817PU-N**

Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: B134M]

Product data:

| | |
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| Product Type: | Primary Antibodies |
| Clone Name: | B134M |
| Applications: | ELISA |
| Recommended Dilution: | ELISA. |
| Host: | Mouse |
| Isotype: | IgM |
| Clonality: | Monoclonal |
| Specificity: | This antibody is specific for <i>Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron</i> . |
| Formulation: | PBS State: Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide |
| Concentration: | lot specific |
| Purification: | HPLC Chromatography |
| Conjugation: | Unconjugated |
| Storage: | Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |
| Stability: | Shelf life: one year from despatch. |



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Background:

Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron is a Gram-negative anaerobe and is part of the normal intestinal flora. Bacteroides spp. comprising approximately 25% of the microbiota in adults. B.thetaiotaomicron uses various polysaccharides as its source of carbon and energy - Polysaccharides (starch) are the primary form of carbohydrate available for bacterial consumption within the human colon. B. thetaiotaomicron is able to use amylose, amylopectin, and pullulan (all three forms of starch) in addition to component maltooligosaccharides.

Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron is the second most common infectious anaerobic gram-negative bacteria. It is considered an opportunistic pathogen, frequently associated with peritonitis, septicemia, and wound infections. B. thetaiotaomicron is capable of causing very serious infections, such as intra-abdominal sepsis and bacteremia. It's resistance to antimicrobial agents (caused by the organism's many self-transmissible and mobile genetic elements) is a cause for major concern, and thus methods to identify B. thetaiotaomicron in clinical specimens is of utmost importance.