

Product datasheet for **AM26151PU-N**

ECs2973 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 13C4]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	13C4
Applications:	ELISA, FN, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western blot: 1/10 as starting dilution. Functional Assay: Inhibition of the biological activity of the toxin.
Reactivity:	Escherichia coli
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Specificity:	The monoclonal antibody 13C4 recognizes the 1B subunit of Shiga-like toxin 1.
Formulation:	PBS State: Purified State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered Ig fraction Stabilizer: 0.1% BSA
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C. DO NOT FREEZE!
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Database Link:	P69179



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Background:

Shiga-like toxins (SLTs), are also called Verotoxins. Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli (EHEC) strains which are primarily of serotypes O157:H7, O26:H11 and O111:H8 have been incriminated as etiologic agents of hemorrhagic colitis and Hemolytic-uremic syndrome, a generalized disease characterized by acute renal failure, thrombocytopenia, and microangiopathic hemolytic anemia. There are several distinct E.coli SLTs. SLT-I and SLT-II are produced by EHEC.

SLT-I and Shiga toxin share >99% deduced amino acid sequence homology, whereas SLT-I and SLT-II share about 60% deduced amino acid sequence homology. SLT-I and SLT-II are antigenically distinct. The protein structure of the toxin consists of two domains: the A polypeptide that inhibits protein synthesis by targeting ribosomes, and the B polypeptide pentamer that binds to the eukaryotic cell receptor globotriaosylceramide (Gb3) leading to receptor-mediated endocytosis.

Synonyms:

sltB, Verocytotoxin 1 subunit B, Verotoxin 1 subunit B