

Product datasheet for **AM26274LE-N**

Lipoteichoic Acid (LTA) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 55]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	55
Applications:	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections: The typical starting working dilution is 1/50. Flow Cytometry: 1/250 (Ref.10). Immunoassay: For detection, 1.2 µg/ml antibody in PBS was added for 1 hr at 37°C on LTA coated plates (Ref.2,3,8). Immunofluorescence (Ref.4,9): 60' in PBS/0.02%BSA/0.02% Saponin (Ref.4). Western blot (Ref 5-7): A reduced or native sample treatment and run on 15% SDS-Page. Blot was incubated o/n at 4°C with a 1/1000 dilution. The band size is ~17 kDa (Ref.6,7). The typical starting working dilution is 1/50. Positive Control: Culture medium of Gram-positive bacteria. Negative Control: Culture medium of eukaryotic cells.
Reactivity:	Streptococcus sobrimis
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG3
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Microbial mixture of Streptococcus sobrimis HG961, HG962, HG970, and HG977 (Ref.1).
Specificity:	The monoclonal antibody 55 recognizes Lipoteichoic Acid (LTA).
Formulation:	State: Low Endotoxin State: Liquid Culture Medium with a Low Endotoxin level Preservative: 0.02% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C. DO NOT FREEZE!
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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Background:

LTA, a glycerol phosphate surface polymer, is a component of the envelope of Gram-positive bacteria. LTA is anchored via its glycolipids to the membrane and carries a polysaccharide chain extending into the peptidoglycan layer of the cell wall. LTA is released spontaneously into the culture medium during growth of gram-positive bacteria. LTA functions as an immune activator with characteristics very similar to lipopolysaccharide (LPS) from Gram-negative bacteria. LTA binds to CD14 and triggers activation predominantly via Toll-like receptor 2. Although LTA is internalized and traffics to the Golgi, the cellular activation in response to LTA occurs at the cell surface.