

Product datasheet for **AM32307SU-N**

Proteus spp Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 31-17]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	31-17
Applications:	IF
Recommended Dilution:	Immunofluorescence. Detection by luminescence, polymerase chain reaction or culture. Magnisort-M particles (DuPont) are diluted 25 times in PBS (+ 1% gelatin). 50 µl is transferred into a microtiterplate well. Add 50-75 µl antibody solution, incubate shaking 15 min. at room temperature. Magnetize plate and remove supernatant. Add 75 µl bacteria suspension and incubate shaking 15 min. at room temperature. Magnetize plate and wash beads three times with PBS-gelatin. Resuspend beads in appropriate volume and prepare for specific detection.
Reactivity:	Proteus species
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Specificity:	The antibody clone 31-17 reacts with approximately 50% of the <i>Proteus spp.</i> isolates tested. This antibody reacts with bacteria in suspension and is therefore useful for detection of <i>Proteus spp.</i> in bacterial suspensions. Various systems can be used with this antibody to detect the presence of <i>Proteus spp.</i>
Formulation:	State: Supernatant State: Liquid (sterile filtered) Undiluted Tissue Culture Supernatant Stabilizer: 1% BSA Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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Background:

Proteus is a genus of Gram-negative Proteobacteria, which includes pathogens responsible for many human urinary tract infections. Proteus exhibit characteristic swarming, and they are part of the normal flora of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract. Three of the Proteus species, *P. vulgaris*, *P. mirabilis* and *P. penneri*, are pathogenic to humans, causing chronic urinary tract infections, bactere-mia, pneumonia and focal lesions. These species only become pathogenic if present outside the GI tract. Proteus species can easily adhere to the kidney urothelium, which facilitates the upper urinary tract. Proteus also hydrolyzes urea, which alters the pH of urine and may lead to the formation of kidney stones. Some Proteus species are motile, and all are oxidase negative, urease positive, aerobic, rod shaped bacilli that do not ferment lactose.