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Product datasheet for AM32312SU-N

Lipid A Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 26-5]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	26-5
Applications:	AGG, ELISA
Recommended Dilution:	**ELISA.** **Agglutination assays.** *Recommended Dilutions:* For ELISA use a dilution of 1/10 in PBS containing 4% BSA and 0.05% Tween. For Agglutination Tests: The antibody should be used undiluted. For ELISA prepare bacteria suspension in PBS (5x10^8 bact. /ml). Coat ELISA plate with 100 µl/well for 1 h. at 37°C, store overnight at 4°C and wash 5x with tap water with 0.05% Tween (TT). Incubate with diluted antibody, 1 h. at 37°C. Wash 5x with TT. Incubate with appropriate conjugate (anti-Mouse Ig Enzyme labeled antibody). Add substrate solution, incubate, stop reaction and read optical density.
Reactivity:	Gram Negative Bacteria
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2b
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Specificity:	This Monoclonal antibody is reactive with Lipid A using ELISA.
Formulation:	PBS State: Purified State: Liquid (0.2 µm filtered) purified Ig fraction Stabilizer: 0.1% BSA Preservative: 0.02% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.

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Background:

Lipid A is part of a Gram-negative bacterial endotoxin located at one end of the lipopolysaccharide (LPS) molecule. Lipid A is made up of two glucosamine units with attached acyl chains, and it usually contains one phosphate group on each carbohydrate. Lipid A functions to anchor the LPS to the outer membrane of a Gram-negative bacteria. The toxicity of Gram-negative bacteria is due to Lipid A since this is what the human immune system recognizes, though this recognition is also critical for the onset of immune responses to Gram-negative infection and for the subsequent successful fight against the infection. Lipid A may play a role in to activating cells via Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4), MD-2, and CD14 on the cell surface. When present in the body at high concentrations during a Gram-negative bacterial infection, Lipid A can cause shock and death because it is such a potent immune system activator.