

Product datasheet for **BM3068**

Neisseria gonorrhoeae Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 801]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	801
Applications:	IA
Recommended Dilution:	May be used in immunoassays to detect and quantitate <i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> . Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.
Reactivity:	<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2b
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Pool of UV-inactivated <i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> cells. <i>Neisseria</i> Reference Laboratory strains G-7, R-11 and 71222 (W-I), 5766 and 8038 (W-II), 8660 (W-III).
Specificity:	This antibody does not cross-react with: <i>N. meningitidis</i> , <i>N. cinerea</i> , <i>N. lactamica</i> , <i>M. sicca</i> , <i>B. catarrhalis</i> , <i>E. coli</i> , <i>P. mirabilis</i> , <i>Gardnerella vaginalis</i> , Group B. Strep. or <i>Chlamydia</i> .
Formulation:	PBS buffer, pH 7.4, without preservatives. State: Azide Free State: Liquid purified Ig fraction.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G chromatography.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody 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:

Neisseria gonorrhoeae infections are acquired by sexual contact and usually affect the mucous membranes of the urethra in males and the endocervix and urethra in females, although the infection may disseminate to a variety of tissues. The pathogenic mechanism involves the attachment of the bacterium to nonciliated epithelial cells via pili (fimbriae) and the production of lipopolysaccharide endotoxin. Similarly, the lipopolysaccharide of Neisseria meningitidis is highly toxic, as it has an additional virulence factor in the form of its antiphagocytic capsule. Both pathogens produce IgA proteases which promote virulence. Many normal individuals may harbor Neisseria meningitidis in the upper respiratory tract, but Neisseria gonorrhoeae is never part of the normal flora and is only found after sexual contact with an infected person (or direct contact, in the case of infections in the newborn).