

Product datasheet for **BM5557P**

Streptococcus group B Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 1F9]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	1F9
Applications:	AGG, IF, IHC
Recommended Dilution:	Agglutination. Immunofluorescence: 1/20. Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections. Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Embedded Material (Formaldehyde or Methacarn fixation).
Reactivity:	Streptococcus sp.
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2b
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Group B Streptococcus
Specificity:	Clone 1F9-P specifically reacts with Streptococcus group B specific carbohydrate antigen in Immunofluorescence and, with latex particles as antibody carriers, by visible Agglutination.
Formulation:	PBS State: Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction from Hybridoma Culture Supernatant Stabilizer: 0.5% BSA Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on Protein A
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in small aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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Background:

Streptococci form part of the normal human flora that resides on the skin, and can also colonise the respiratory, gastrointestinal, and genitourinary tracts. Streptococci can cause a range of diseases, from the less serious but common sore throats and skin infections to life threatening conditions such as necrotising fasciitis. Different streptococcal species are involved in human disease, broadly categorised as pus forming or pyogenic streptococci, non pus forming or non pyogenic streptococci, and *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. Streptococci are classified into Lancefield serotypes by their cell wall polysaccharide antigens. Group A are primarily pathogens. Group B streptococci (including *Streptococcus agalactiae*) are the leading bacterial causes of human neonatal illness and death causing opportunistic invasive disease in pregnant women such as preterm labour, membrane rupture and urinary tract infections and sepsis and meningitis in newborns.