

Product datasheet for **BP1047**

Listeria monocytogenes Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

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| Product Type: | Primary Antibodies |
| Applications: | ELISA |
| Recommended Dilution: | ELISA. |
| Reactivity: | Listeria monocytogenes |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Immunogen: | Listeria monocytogenes; ATCC #43251 |
| Specificity: | This antibody recognizes whole cells. Antiserum is not absorbed and may react with other related microorganisms. Cross-reacts with Group A Streptococcus, Group B Streptococcus, S. pneumoniae, Staph aureus, Clostridium perfringens and Bacillus subtilis. |
| Formulation: | 0.01 M PBS, pH 7.2 containing 0.09% Sodium Azide as preservative without stabilizing proteins. State: Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction (> 95% pure) |
| Concentration: | lot specific |
| Purification: | Protein A 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:

The genus *Listeria* comprises six species: *L. monocytogenes*, *L. innocua*, *L. welshimeri*, *L. seeligeri*, *L. ivanovii* and *L. grayi*. *Listeria monocytogenes*, the most commonly isolated pathogenic member, is associated with a wide spectrum of human and animal diseases. In the smear from the original tissue, *L. monocytogenes* may appear as gram-positive coccobacilli that may be confused with *Streptococcus agalactiae* (group B), enterococci, or *Corynebacterium* spp. *Listeria* is differentiated from streptococci by a positive catalase test. *L. monocytogenes* is the only species of the genus *Listeria* that has been clearly documented as a pathogen for humans. The forms of disease caused by this organism are myriad and age-related. The most common clinical manifestations are meningitis and septicemia. *Listeria monocytogenes*, a food-borne intracellular animal and human pathogen, interacts with infected host cells both prior to entry and during the intracellular phase of infection.