

Product datasheet for **BP1047B**

Listeria monocytogenes Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Suitable for use with avidin and streptavidin amplification systems for ELISA.
Reactivity:	Listeria monocytogenes
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Listeria monocytogenes, ATCC #43251
Specificity:	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. Label: Biotin State: Liquid purified Ig fraction. Label: Covalently coupled with the N-Hydroxysuccinimide ester of under mild conditions to give a high degree of substitution
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A chromatography.
Conjugation:	Biotin
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.