

Product datasheet for **BP1047F**

Listeria monocytogenes Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IF
Recommended Dilution:	Immunofluorescence and ELISA . Enzyme amplification following reaction with FITC conjugate can also be accomplished utilizing enzyme-antibody conjugates specific to FITC.
Reactivity:	Listeria monocytogenes
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Listeria monocytogenes; ATCC strain #43251
Specificity:	Recognizes whole cells. This antiserum has not been absorbed and may react with related microorganisms. Cross reacts with Group A <i>Streptococcus</i> , Group B <i>Streptococcus</i> , <i>S. pneumoniae</i> , <i>Staph aureus</i> , <i>clostridium perfringens</i> and <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> .
Formulation:	0.01M PBS pH 7.2 Label: FITC State: Liquid purified IgG fraction. Stabilizer: 10 mg/ml BSA Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide Label: Purified IgG fraction covalently coupled with high purity Isomer I of fluorescein isothiocyanate. Care is taken to ensure complete removal of any free fluorescein from the final product
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	FITC
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light. 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.