

Product datasheet for BP1047HRP

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Listeria monocytogenes Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type: Primary Antibodies

Applications: ELISA

Recommended Dilution: Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections: 1/20-1/200.

Western blot: 1/20-1/200.

ELISA: > 1/1000.

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. Crossreacts with Group A Streptococcus, Group B Streptococcus, S.

pneumoniae, Staph aureus, clostridium perfingens and Bacillus subtilis.

Formulation: PBS with 0.002% Thimerosal as preservative and 10 mg/ml BSA as stabilizer.

Label: HRP

State: Liquid purified Ig fraction.

Label: Highly purified preparation of Horseradish Peroxidase (RZ>3). Care is taken to ensure adequate conjugation while preserving maximum enzyme activity. Free enzyme is removed

Molar radio: HRP:IgG substitution is 2-3.

Concentration: lot specific

Conjugation: HRP

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 agerelated. 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.