

Product datasheet for **BP2235**

Lipopolysaccharide (LPS gram negative bacteria) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF
Recommended Dilution:	Indirect Immunofluorescence: > 1/100 (against members of the Entero-bacteriaciae). May also be used in place of neat antiserum in almost any appropriate antibody-based technique. Also suitable for conjugation purposes.
Reactivity:	Enterobacter
Host:	Goat
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Whole cells prep of Lipid A from <i>E. coli</i> O157
Specificity:	The antibody recognizes Lipid A / Lipopolysaccharide (LPS Gram Negative Bacteria). Cross-reactive with numerous members of the Enterobacteriaciae: <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> , <i>E. coli</i> O157, <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> , <i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> , <i>E. hermanii</i> , <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i> and <i>Shigella sonnei</i> .
Formulation:	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2 State: Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction (> 95% pure) Stabilizer: None Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Sodium Sulphate Precipitation and Ion Exchange Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store 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.



[View online »](#)

Background:

Lipid A is a lipid component of an endotoxin held responsible for toxicity of Gram-negative bacteria. Sensing of lipid A by the human immune system may also be critical for the onset of immune responses to Gram-negative infection, and for the subsequent successful fight against the infection. Lipid A is located at one end of the lipopolysaccharide (LPS, also called endotoxin) molecule, and anchors the LPS to the outer membrane of a Gram-negative bacteria. Many of the immune activating abilities of LPS can be contributed to the lipid A unit. It is a very potent stimulant of the immune system, activating cells (for example, monocytes or macrophages) at picogram per milliliter quantities. When present in the body at high concentrations during a Gram-negative bacterial infection, it may cause shock and death by an "out of control" excessive immune reaction.

Synonyms:

Lipid A, LPS