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Product datasheet for TA396882

dbpB, BB_A25 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**WB**: 1:1,000 **ELISA**: >1:5,000
Reactivity:	Borrelia burgdorferi
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	MBP-fusion protein corresponding to Borrelia burgdorferi Dbp-B protein.
Specificity:	This product was Protein-A purified and cross-adsorbed against MBP from monospecific antiserum by chromatography. This antibody is specific for Borrelia burgdorferi DbpB protein. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross-reactivity with DbpB from B. burgdorferi and B. garinii sources based on 100% homology with the immunizing sequence. Cross-reactivity with DbpB from other sources has not been determined.
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent) - Reconstitution Volume: 100 µL
Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL - lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store vial at -20° C or below prior to opening. This vial contains a relatively low volume of reagent (25 µL). To minimize loss of volume dilute 1:10 by adding 225 µL of the buffer stated above directly to the vial. Recap, mix thoroughly and briefly centrifuge to collect the volume at the bottom of the vial. Use this intermediate dilution when calculating final dilutions as recommended below. Store the vial at -20°C or below after dilution. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Expiration date is three (3) months from date of receipt.
Database Link:	O50918

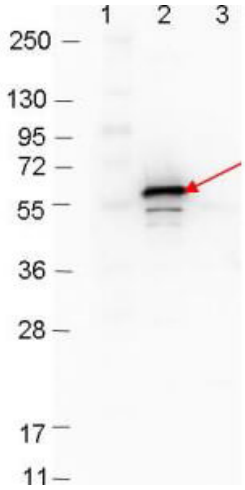
View online »

Background: Decorin-binding protein B, or DbpB, binds to decorin, which may mediate the adherence of B.burgdorferi to collagen fibers in skin and other tissues. Spirochetal surface adhesions mediate attachment to decorin, a major component of the host extracellular matrix enabling bacteria to colonize in mammalian tissues. The spirochete migrates from the tick midgut during feeding to its salivary glands and are thus transmitted to the mammal host. This transition may be facilitated by changes in expression of some B. burgdorferi genes. It is believed that expression of the various proteins associated with the spirochete may be regulated by the changes in tick life cycle, changes in conditions during tick feeding (such as temperature, pH, and nutrients) and/or in coordination with the course of infection of the mammal host. Borrelia burgdorferi can colonize multiple tissues, and is capable of attachment to diverse cell types. The expression of decorin-binding protein (Dbp) A and/or DbpB, two B. burgdorferi surface proteins that bind GAGs, is sufficient to convert a high-passage nonadherent B. burgdorferi strain into one that efficiently binds 293 epithelial cells.

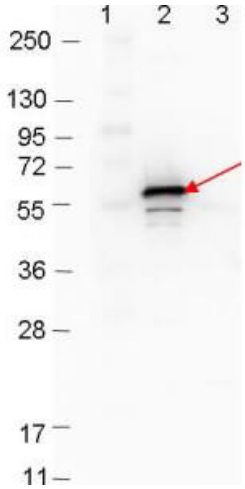
Synonyms: rabbit anti-DbpB Antibody, Decorin-binding protein B, Borrelia burgdorferi DbpB, dbp-B, dbp B

Note: This protein-A purified antibody has been tested for use in ELISA and Western blotting. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the user. Expect a band approximately 17.9 kDa in size corresponding to Borrelia burgdorferi DbpB protein by Western blotting in the appropriate cell lysate or extract.

Product images:



Western blot showing detection of 0.1 µg of recombinant DbpB protein. Lane 1: Molecular weight markers. Lane 2: MBP-DbpB fusion protein (arrow; expected MW = 60.3 kDa). Lane 3: MBP alone. Protein was run on a 4-20% gel, then transferred to 0.45 µm nitrocellulose. After blocking with 1% BSA-TTBS (p/n MB-013, diluted to 1X) overnight at 4°C, primary antibody was used at 1:1000 at room temperature for 30 min. HRP-conjugated Goat-Anti-Rabbit (p/n 611-103-122) secondary antibody was used at 1:40,000 in MB-070 blocking buffer and imaged on the VersaDoc™ MP 4000 imaging system (Bio-Rad).



Western blot showing detection of 0.1 µg of recombinant DbpB protein. Lane 1: Molecular weight markers. Lane 2: MBP-DbpB fusion protein (arrow; expected MW = 60.3 kDa). Lane 3: MBP alone. Protein was run on a 4-20% gel, then transferred to 0.45 µm nitrocellulose. After blocking with 1% BSA-TTBS (p/n MB-013, diluted to 1X) overnight at 4°C, primary antibody was used at 1:1000 at room temperature for 30 min. HRP-conjugated Goat-Anti-Rabbit (p/n 611-103-122) secondary antibody was used at 1:40,000 in MB-070 blocking buffer and imaged on the VersaDoc™ MP 4000 imaging system (Bio-Rad).