

Product datasheet

anti-Clostridium difficile Toxin A mouse monoclonal, EBS-I-100, purified

Short overview

Cat. No.	691642
Quantity	1 ml (100 µg/ml)
Concentration	100 µg/ml

Product description

Host	Mouse
Antibody Type	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG3 kappa
Clone	EBS-I-100
Immunogen	C. difficile toxin A
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Storage	2-8°C
Intended use	Research use only
Application	ELISA, ICC/IF, IHC
Reactivity	C. difficile
No reactivity	V. cholera, P. aeruginosa

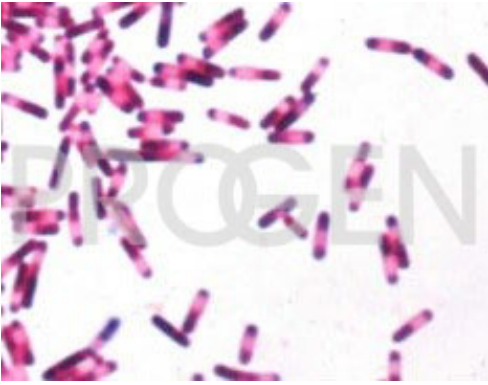
Applications

ELISA	Assay dependent
Immunocytochemistry (ICC)	1:100-1:200 (0.5-1.0 µg/ml)
Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - frozen	1:50-1:100 (1-2 µg/ml)

Background

EBS-I-100 reacts with C. difficile Toxin A, but not with V. cholerae subunit a, V. cholerae toxin, Pseudomonas aeruginosa exotoxin A, H-LT and P-LT. C. difficile is a major nosocomial pathogen that causes antibiotic-associated colitis and mediates inflammatory diarrhea by releasing two large protein enterotoxins (toxin A and toxin B) that are able to disrupt intestinal epithelial cells via their transferase activity and ability to monoglucosylate members of the Rho family. C. difficile toxin A is a toxin that is composed of 39 repeats that are responsible for binding to intestinal epithelial cell surface carbohydrates. C. difficile toxin A causes significant apoptosis of colonocytes which contributes to the formation of ulcers and pseudo-membranes in a pathway that involves p38-dependent activation of p53 and induction of p21, leading to cytochrome c release and caspase-3 activation through Bak activation.

Positive control: Clostridium difficile extract or infected cells or tissue.



Clostridium difficile