

## Product datasheet

### anti-Enterobacter aerogenes mouse monoclonal, EBS-I-103, purified

#### Short overview

<b>Cat. No.</b>	691645
<b>Quantity</b>	1 ml (100 µg/ml)
<b>Concentration</b>	100 µg/ml

#### Product description

<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Antibody Type</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG3 kappa
<b>Clone</b>	EBS-I-103
<b>Immunogen</b>	Crude sonicate of Enterobacter aerogenes
<b>Formulation</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity chromatography
<b>Storage</b>	2-8°C
<b>Intended use</b>	Research use only
<b>Application</b>	ELISA, FACS, ICC/IF, IHC
<b>Reactivity</b>	E. aerogenes

#### Applications

<b>ELISA</b>	Assay dependent
<b>Flow Cytometry (FACS)</b>	0.5-1.0 µg/million cells in 0.1 ml
<b>Immunocytochemistry (ICC)</b>	1:100-1:200 (0.5-1.0 µg/ml)
<b>Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - frozen</b>	1:50-1:100 (1-2 µg/ml)

#### Background

Enterobacter aerogenes is a Gram-negative rod-shaped microorganism from the Enterobacteriaceae family. E. aerogenes forms part of the endogenous human gastrointestinal (GI) microflora. It also resides in soil, water and in dairy products. Generally infections arise from the patients's own flora; however, cross-infection can occur via the hands of healthcare workers, during insertion of medical devices and in surgical procedures. Contaminated surfaces may play a role in the transmission of Enterobacter, particularly during outbreaks. Enterobacter species are notorious for their drug resistance. E. aerogenes uses three mechanisms of resistance; inactivating enzymes, alteration of drug targets and alteration of the ability of drugs to enter and or accumulate in its cells. Some of the antibiotics that E. aerogenes is known to be resistant to include beta-lactam antibiotics, aminoglycosides and quinolones.

Positive control: E. aerogenes extract or infected cells or tissue.

#### Product images



*Enterobacter aerigenes*