Product datasheet

anti-Shigella dysenteriae Serotype 1 mouse monoclonal, EBS-I-106, purified

Short overview

Cat. No.	691648
Quantity	1 ml (100 µg/ml)
Concentration	100 µg/ml

Product description

Host	Mouse
Antibody Type	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG3 kappa
Clone	EBS-I-106
Immunogen	Total sonicate of Shigella dysenteriae NCTC 4837
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	S. dysenteriae

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-106 reacts with a soluble extracted antigen from Shigella dysenteriae S1 in EIA. Shigellae are Gram-negative, non-spore-forming, facultative anaerobic, non-motile bacteria. S. dysenteriae is a species of the rod-shaped bacterial genus Shigella. This microbe is a normal inhabitant of the human gastrointestinal tract and can cause shigellosis (bacillary dysentery). This is the most severe dysentery mainly because of its potent and deadly Shiga toxin. Shiga toxins work by inhibiting protein synthesis in the host cells. After entering a cell, the Shiga toxin acts as an N-glycosidase, cleaving several nucleobases from the RNA that comprises the ribosome, thereby halting protein synthesis. The toxin has two subunits: A, which is internalized and cleaved into two parts, one of which binds to the ribosome, disrupting protein synthesis; and B, a pentamer that binds to specific glycolipids on the host cell, specifically globotriaosylceramide. S. dysenteriae is spread through contaminated water and foodstrains are resistant to several antibiotics because of the presence of R factors in plasmids.

Positive control: S. dysenteriae S1 extract or infected cells or tissue, NCTC 4837.

Product images

Shigella dysenteriae