

# Product datasheet

## anti-Serratia marcescens mouse monoclonal, EBS-I-105, purified

### Short overview

<b>Cat. No.</b>	691647
<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-105
<b>Immunogen</b>	Total sonicate of Serratia marcescens
<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, ICC/IF, IHC
<b>Reactivity</b>	S. marcescens

### Applications

<b>ELISA</b>	Assay dependent
<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

*Serratia marcescens* is a species of Gram-negative bacteria in the family Enterobacteriaceae. It is a broad host range pathogen, and is also capable of opportunistic infections of humans. Some strains of *S. marcescens* are capable of producing a pigment called prodigiosin, which ranges in color from dark red to pale pink. *S. marcescens* is a rod shaped, motile organism and can grow in temperatures ranging from 5-40°C and in pH levels ranging from pH 5 to pH 9. *S. marcescens* is involved in hospital-acquired infections, particularly in urinary tract and wound infections. *Serratia* species cause 1.4% of nosocomial bloodstream infections with an associated mortality of 25% [in USA]. Most *S. marcescens* strains are resistant to several antibiotics because of the presence of R factors in plasmids.

Positive control: *S. marcescens* extract or infected cells or tissue.

### Product images



*Serratia marcescens*