abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Chlamydia trachomatis LPS antibody [1312/236] ab54377

製品の概要

製品名	Anti-Chlamydia trachomatis LPS antibody [1312/236]
製品の詳細	Mouse monoclonal [1312/236] to Chlamydia trachomatis LPS
由来種	Mouse
特異性	In a simple ELISA this antibody is reactive with 15 serovars of C. trachomatis.
アプリケーション	**適用あり:** WB, ELISA
種交差性	**交差種:** Chlamydia trachomatis
免疫原	Tissue, cells or virus corresponding to Chlamydia trachomatis LPS.
エピトープ	The epitope has been shown by Western blotting to be present in LPS.
特記事項	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
バッファー	pH: 7.20 Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituent: PBS
精製度	Protein A purified
ポリ/モノ	モノクローナル
クローン名	1312/236
アイソタイプ	IgG1

アプリケーション

The Abpromise guarantee **Abpromise保証は、** 次のテスト済みアプリケーションにおけるab54377の使用に適用されます

アプリケーションノートには、推奨の開始希釈率がありますが、適切な希釈率につきましてはご検討ください。

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
WB		Use at an assay dependent dilution. Predicted molecular weight: 1 kDa.
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent dilution.

ターゲット情報

関連性

LPS is a major component of the cell membrane of Gram negative bacteria, contributing greatly to the structural integrity of the bacteria, and protecting the membrane from certain kinds of chemical attack. LPS is an endotoxin, inducing a strong response from normal animal immune systems. LPS function has been under experimental research for several years due to its role in activating many transcriptional factors, which become active after stimulation with LPS. LPS also induces many types of mediators involved in septic shock. Chlamydia trachomatis is an intracellular organism. It has a genome size of approximately 500-1000kB and contains both RNA and DNA. Colonization of Chlamydia begins with attachment to sialic acid receptors on the eye, throat or genitalia. It persists at body sites that are inaccessible to phagocytes, T-cells, and B-cells. It also exists as 15 different serotypes. These serotypes cause four major diseases in humans: endemic trachoma (caused by serotypes A and C), sexually transmitted disease and inclusion conjunctivitis (caused by serotypes D and K), and lymphogranuloma venereum (caused by serotypes L1, L2, and L3). Studies reveal that Chlamydia, because of its cell wall, is able to inhibit phagolysosome fusion in phagocytes. The cell wall is proposed to be gram-negative in that it contains an outer lipopolysaccharide (LPS) membrane, but it lacks peptidoglycan in its cell wall.

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