



Rabbit Anti-Shiga-like toxin IIe variant subunit A antibody

SL0882R

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| Product Name: | Shiga-like toxin IIe variant subunit A |
| Chinese Name: | 大肠杆菌志贺样毒素 II 型突变体(O139菌型)抗体 |
| Alias: | shiga-like toxin II variant chain A precursor. |
| Organism Species: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| React Species: | Escherichia Coli, |
| Applications: | WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user. |
| Molecular weight: | 36kDa |
| Form: | Lyophilized or Liquid |
| Concentration: | 1mg/ml |
| immunogen: | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from Escherichia coli Shiga-like toxin IIe variant subunit A:241-319/319 |
| Lsotype: | IgG |
| Purification: | affinity purified by Protein A |
| Storage Buffer: | 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. |
| Storage: | Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C. |
| PubMed: | PubMed |
| Product Detail: | Shiga-like toxin type II (SLT-II) and Shiga-like toxin type II variant (SLT-IIv) are cytotoxins produced by certain strains of Escherichia coli. Nucleotide sequence analyses had revealed that the structural genes for the A subunit and B subunit of SLT-II or SLT-IIv are arranged in an operon. Primer extension and S1 nuclease protection analyses identified a promoter for the slt-II operon 118 bases upstream of the slt-IIA gene. The |

slt-IIv promoter was demonstrated to be identical to the slt-II promoter. The slt-II and slt-IIv promoters differed significantly from the previously characterized Shiga toxin (stx) and Shiga-like toxin type 1 (slt-I) promoters. The transcriptional efficiencies of the stx and slt-II promoters were compared in fusions to the chloramphenicol acetyltransferase gene, and constitutive expression of the slt-II promoter was found to be equivalent to derepressed expression of the stx promoter. In contrast to the stx and slt-I promoters, the slt-II and slt-IIv promoters did not contain sequences for binding of the Fur repressor protein, and SLT-II production was not determined by iron levels in the media in various *E. coli* strains with wild-type or mutant ferric uptake regulation (*fur*) alleles. Northern (RNA) blot analysis demonstrated a single mRNA transcript for the slt-II operon, and further analysis of the slt-II operon by primer extension did not reveal an independent promoter for the B subunit gene. A putative rho-independent transcription terminator was identified 274 bases downstream of slt-IIB. These data indicated that the slt-II and slt-IIv operons differ from the stx/slt-I operon in regulation of their transcription by iron. Whether these regulatory differences enable the type I and type II groups of Shiga-like toxins to perform different roles in the pathogenesis of infectious diseases remains to be established.

SWISS:
Q7WUF4

Gene ID:
N/A

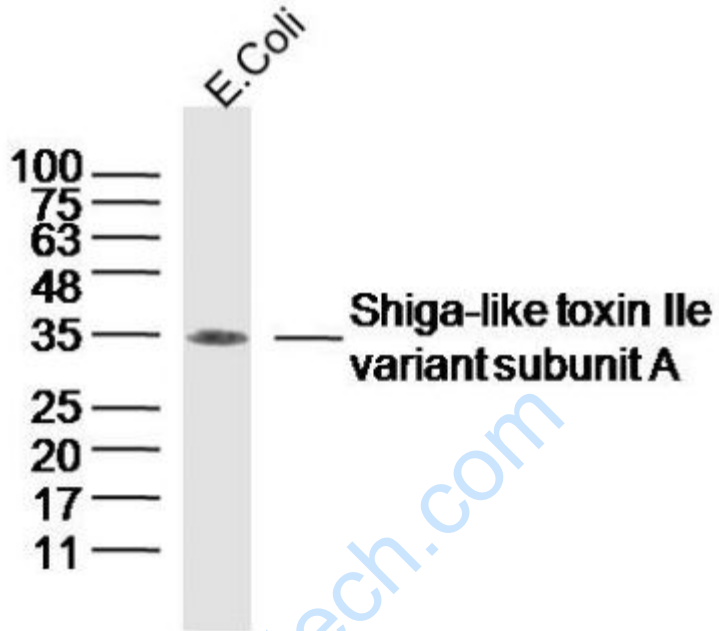
Database links:

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

水肿病大肠杆菌志贺样毒素 II 型体, 属人、猪、羊、马等哺乳动物共患毒素 II 型体。

Picture:



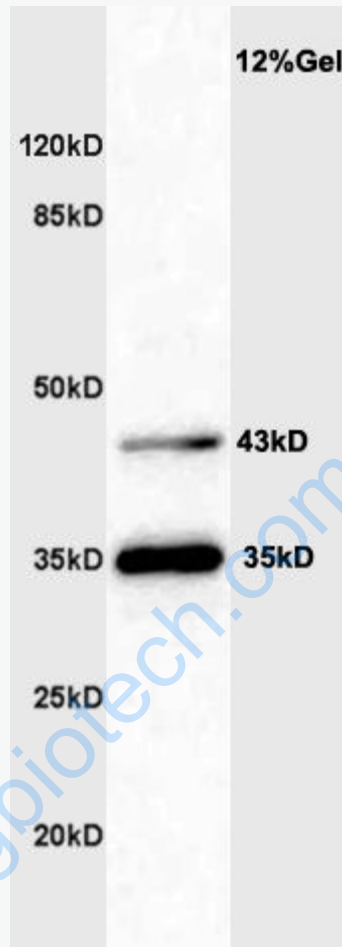
Sample: Escherichia coli at 30ug

Primary: Anti-Shiga-like toxin IIe variant subunit A (SL0882R) at 1:300 dilution;

Secondary: HRP conjugated Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG(bse-0295G) at 1: 3000 dilution;

Predicted band size : 36kD

Observed band size : 35kD



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