



Rabbit Anti-E.coli O157:H7 antibody

SL1563R

Product Name:	E.coli O157:H7
Chinese Name:	肠出血性大肠杆菌埃希氏菌O157:H7抗体
Alias:	Escherichia coli O157:H7; Enterohemorrhage E. Coli; EHEC
文献引用 PubMed :	<p>Specific References(2) SL1563R has been referenced in 2 publications.</p> <p>[IF=6.45]Chen, Ze-Zhong, et al. "Indirect immunofluorescence detection of E. coli O157: H7 with fluorescent silica Nanoparticles." Biosensors and Bioelectronics (2014). PubMed:25460888</p> <p>[IF=0.34]Xue, Haiyan, et al. "Rapid Immunochromatographic Assay for Escherichia coli O157: H7 in Bovine Milk Using IgY Labeled by Fe 3 O 4/Au Composite Nanoparticles." Food Science and Technology Research 22.1 (2016): 53-58.ELISA;</p>
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Escherichia Coli,
Applications:	ELISA=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.
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	Ecoli O157;H7 protein:
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:	<p>This antibody reacts with Escherichia coli O157 (E.coli O157), Escherichia coli is a gram negative bacillus that belongs to a larger group of Enterobacteriae - bacteria that inhabit the gastrointestinal tract. Although usually a harmless resident of the gut, some strains have the potential to cause serious problems, especially where there is an immature immune system or immunosuppression, or where the subtype of organism has acquired the ability to produce pathogenic toxins.</p> <p>Function: Escherichia coli are Gram negative bacterium that are commonly found in the lower intestine of warm-blooded organisms (endotherms). Their serological types are determined in combination with somatic antigens (O group: O1-O173) and flagella antigens (H type: H1-H56). The E. coli that cause intestinal infectious diseases including diarrhea, acute gastritis or colitis are referred to as pathogenic E. coli, which are classified into the following 4 groups according to differences in the mode of pathogenicity; enteropathogenic E. coli (EPEC), enteroinvasive E. coli (EIEC), enterotoxigenic E. coli (ETEC) and enterohemorrhagic E. coli (EHEC). Although the identification of pathogenic E. coli requires verification of their pathogenicity, pathogenic E. coli often have specific serotypes; therefore, typing of the serogroup and serotype is necessary in screening pathogenic E. coli.</p> <p>SWISS: N/A</p> <p>Gene ID: N/A</p> <p>Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.</p> <p>????EHEC-肠出血性大肠埃希氏菌O157:H7(E.coli O157:H7)为产肠毒素大肠杆菌埃希氏菌-肠出血致病性大肠埃希氏菌的一种与志贺痢疾杆菌I型产生的毒素相似。????EHEC主要侵犯结肠, 在肠道能使肠粘膜细胞坏死, 引起组织病变-形成肠壁溃疡; EHEC-大肠埃希氏菌O157:H7是毒力最强的一种, 该毒株对很多抗菌素都有不同的耐、抗药性, 严重者, 可导致溶血性尿毒综合征症状, 治疗不及时会引起死亡。????EHEC引起肠道侵袭性病变, 主要在结肠部位。研究认为ETEC产生的志贺样毒素与肠壁组织的微vascular endothelial cell上的受体结合, 引起血管损伤, 同时激发局部cell factorTNF、LPS及IL1β增加。这些cell factor又增强受体对毒素的敏感性, 促使血管损伤进一步加重。此毒素是否作用于</p>

其他脏器endothelial cells, 激发产生cell factor, 引起局部损伤-
引起血管出血现象有待进一步研究。

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