

## Rabbit Anti-beta lactamase TEM antibody

SL20056R

| Product Name:          | beta lactamase TEM  |
|------------------------|---|
| Chinese Name:          | β内酰胺酶抗体   |
| Alias:                 | AmpA; AmpC; Cephalosporinase.   |
| Organism Species:      | Rabbit  |
| Clonality:             | Polyclonal  |
| React Species:         | Escherichia Coli,   |
| Applications:          | ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=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:      | 31kDa   |
| Cellular localization: | The nucleuscytoplasmic  |
| Form:                  | Lyophilized or Liquid   |
| <b>Concentration:</b>  | 1mg/ml  |
| immunogen:             | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human beta lactamase TEM:51-                |
|                        | 150/286   |
| 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:        | The beta lactam antibiotics (penicillins and cephalosporins) are the most frequently      |
|                        | used antimicrobial agents. All of the beta lactams are structurally related through the   |
|                        | presence of a core beta lactam ring. Bacterial resistance to beta lactams continues to    |
|                        | increase, primarily due to the production of beta lactamases. Beta lactamases catalyze    |
|                        | the hydrolysis of the beta lactam bond, which destroys antibacterial activity. Bacteria   |
|                        | that produce TEM type or SHV type beta lactamases have point mutations in structural      |

| genes that have extended the substrate specificity of these beta lactamases. As a result, many of the beta lactamase producing Gram negative pathogens have become multidrug resistant. |
|---|
| SWISS:  |
| ?   |
| Gene ID:  |
| 3722457   |
| Database links:<br>Entrez Gene: 3722457 Escherichia coli  |
| SwissProt: P62593 Escherichia coli  |
|   |
| Important Note:   |
| This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.   |
|   |