



Rabbit Anti-surface layer protein antibody

SL3797R

Product Name:	surface layer protein
Chinese Name:	乳酸细菌表面蛋白抗体
Alias:	S-layer; Surface layer; surface layer protein; Slp; SLAP LACAC
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	L.acihilus,brevis,helveticus,crispatus,rhamnosus,amylovorusg
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.
Molecular weight:	50kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from L, acidophilus S-layer protein:301-400/444
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 S-layer is a paracrystalline mono-layered assembly of proteins which coat the surface of bacteria. Subcellular Location: Secreted, cell wall, S-layer. Note=This bacterium is covered by a S-layer with hexagonal symmetry.

Post-translational modifications:
Glycosylated.

SWISS:
N/A

Gene ID:
N/A

Important Note:

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

????乳酸细菌是一类能使可发酵性碳水化合物转化成乳酸的细菌的通称。它并非微生物分类学上的名词。只是由于这类细菌在自然界分布广泛,在工业、农业和医药等与人类生活密切相关的重要领域应用价值高,且有些种、属的细菌对人畜致病,而受到人们的人极大重视。乳酸细菌的名称可能是更易为人们所理解和接受,所以一直被人们所引用。

????乳酸菌作为胃肠道的优势菌群,对于维护胃肠道微生态环境稳定有重要意义,而与宿主胃肠道上皮表面的黏附和定植是发挥这些作用的前提和基础。在预防肠道感染、促进人体健康方面,具有不可或缺的作用。乳酸菌通过竞争性黏附来抑制致病细菌的繁殖。乳酸菌的黏附作用与细胞表层蛋白密切相关。表层蛋白又名S-层蛋白(surface layer protein,Slp),是许多细菌及古生菌细胞壁表面所包被的生物活性大分子,由分子质量40-200kDa的蛋白或glycoprotein亚单位晶体状排列而成。S-layer厚约5-15 nm,其疏水外表面由一定大小和不同形态的孔隙组成多孔状结构,这些孔隙构成70%的晶格状表面。目前对S-layer的生物功能认识有限,主要包括组成保护性包膜、细胞形态决定簇、分子和离子通道、细胞外酶的黏附部位、以及参与细胞黏附和表面识别的结构。

????S-layer(Surface layer)是由单分子蛋白质或glycoprotein重复排列形成的二维生物膜结构,是古细菌和细菌中最常见的细胞表面结构之一。S-layer蛋白具有特有的在亚纳米水平上的多孔晶格结构、在体外重新结晶及与外源蛋白融合进行表面展示等特性,在纳米技术和生物技术方面应用广泛。

????经研究目前普遍认为:S层蛋白是乳酸菌的黏附素之一。S层蛋白(S-layer proteins, Slps)存在于某些乳杆菌属,如嗜酸乳杆菌*L. acidophilus*、短乳杆菌*L. brevis*、瑞士乳杆菌*L. helveticus*、弯曲乳杆菌*L. crispatus*、鼠李糖乳杆菌*L. rhamnosus*、食淀粉乳杆菌*L. amylovorus*、鸡乳杆菌*L. gallinarum*