



Rabbit Anti-Salmonella enteritidis antibody

SL4803R

Product Name:	Salmonella enteritidis
Chinese Name:	肠炎沙门氏菌抗体
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Mouse,Salnella
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:	whole cell 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>The genus Salmonella is a member of the family Enterobacteriaceae. The genus is composed of Gram negative bacilli that are facultative and flagellated (motile). Salmonellae possess 3 major surface antigens; the H or flagellar antigen (phase 1 and 2), the O or somatic antigen (part of the LPS moiety) and the Vi or capsular antigen (referred to as K in other Enterobacteriaceae). Salmonellae also possess the LPS endotoxin characteristic of Gram negative bacteria. This LPS is composed of an O polysaccharide (O antigen) an R core and the endotoxic inner Lipid A. Endotoxins evoke fever and can activate complement, kinin and clotting factors.</p> <p>SWISS:</p>

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.

肠炎沙门氏菌 (*Salmonella enteritidis*)

)属于无宿主特异性而有侵害性的病原菌之一, 宿主包括人和各种动物。该菌不仅能引起家禽发病死亡造成严重的经济损失, 而且被污染的家禽产品作为肠炎沙门氏菌的携带者, 还严重危害人类健康。

肠炎沙门氏菌(SE)是家禽的一种重要病原, 已能从肉鸡、种鸡和商品化产蛋鸡群中予以分离。由于细菌间歇性的排泄, 故难以对阳性禽进行细菌学鉴定。抗体的存在不都意味着感染, 但却是以前曾受感染的指征。

沙门氏菌病是最重要的人畜共患病之一。沙门氏菌属之所以能成为近乎普遍性病原其主要原因是它能适应几乎任何类型的宿主。沙门氏菌污染的食品是人类受感染的一个主要来源。基于血清学检测和细菌分离的沙门氏菌控制计划不仅是为减少感染的流行, 而且可以作为一个有价值的工具, 改变常规手段来降低食物污染。