

Anti-Neuraminidase Protein, C.perfringens Antibody (80474)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity:	C.perfringens
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	80474
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Application:	ELISA,FCM,ICC/IF,IHC-P,IP,WB
Recommended	WB: his antibody can be used at 1:500-1:1000 with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect Clostridium Perfringens Neuraminidase in WB. Using a DAB detection system, the detection limit for Clostridium Perfringens Neuraminidase is approximately 1 ng/lane under non-reducing conditions and 2 ng/lane under reducing conditions.; ELISA: 1:1000-1:2000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Clostridium Perfringens Neuraminidase Protein (TMPY-01468)
Antigen Species:	C.perfringens

Research Background

Clostridium perfringens / C. perfringens (formerly known as C. welchii) is a Gram-positive, rod-shaped, anaerobic, spore-forming bacterium of the genus Clostridium. C. perfringens is ubiquitous in nature and can be found as a normal component of decaying vegetation, marine sediment, the intestinal tract of humans and other vertebrates, insects, and soil. C. perfringens is commonly encountered in infections as a benign component of the normal flora. In this case, its role in disease is minor. Infections due to C. perfringens show evidence of tissue necrosis, bacteremia, emphysematous cholecystitis, and gas gangrene, which is also known as clostridial myonecrosis. NA, also called sialidases, specifically catalyze the hydrolysis removal of terminal sialic acid residues from viral and cellular glycoconjugates. C. Perfringens neuraminidase catalyzes the hydrolysis of alpha-(2->3)-, alpha-(2->6)-, glycosidic linkages of terminal sialic acid residues in oligosaccharides, glycoproteins, glycolipids, colominic acid and synthetic substrates, but has little activity against the α 2-8 glycosidic linkages. The function of the neuraminidase is to release sialic acids for use as carbon and energy sources for the non-pathogenic bacterium, while in pathogenic microorganisms, sialidases have been suggested to be pathogenic factors

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

This product is for Research Use Only. Not for Human or Veterinary or Therapeutic Use

Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481