

ARG10281 anti-Bacillus anthracis lethal factor antibody [BAL0105]

Package: 200 μg Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [BAL0105] recognizes Bacillus anthracis lethal factor
Tested Reactivity	Bacteria
Tested Application	ELISA
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	BAL0105
Isotype	lgG1
Target Name	Bacillus anthracis lethal factor
Species	Bacillus
Immunogen	highly purified Bacillus anthracis lethal factor
Conjugation	Un-conjugated

Application Instructions

Application Note* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations
should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G affinity purified
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4) and 0.1% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.1% Sodium azide
Concentration	1.0-2.0 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	pxo1_107
Gene Full Name	pXO1-107
Function	One of the three proteins composing the anthrax toxin, the agent which infects many mammalian species and that may cause death. LF is the lethal factor that, when associated with PA, causes death.

LF is not toxic by itself. It is a protease that cleaves the N-terminal of most dual specificity mitogenactivated protein kinase kinases (MAPKKs or MAP2Ks) (except for MAP2K5). Cleavage invariably occurs within the N-terminal proline-rich region preceding the kinase domain, thus disrupting a sequence involved in directing specific protein-protein interactions necessary for the assembly of signaling complexes. There may be other cytosolic targets of LF involved in cytotoxicity. The proteasome may mediate a toxic process initiated by LF in the cell cytosol involving degradation of unidentified molecules that are essential for macrophage homeostasis. This is an early step in LeTx intoxication, but it is downstream of the cleavage by LF of MEK1 or other putative substrates. [UniProt]

Research Area

Microbiology and Infectious Disease antibody