**Product datasheet**

**Anti-Streptococcus Group B antibody ab53584**

★★★★★ 2 Abreviews  2 References  2 Images

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**Overview**

**Product name**  Anti-Streptococcus Group B antibody  
**Description**  Rabbit polyclonal to Streptococcus Group B  
**Host species**  Rabbit  
**Specificity**  Reacts with type specific carbohydrate of group B Streptococcus.  
**Tested applications**  Suitable for: IHC-P, ELISA, IHC-Fr, ICC/IF  
**Species reactivity**  Reacts with Streptococcus B.  
**Immunogen**  Native Streptococcus Group B.

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**Properties**

**Form**  Liquid  
**Storage instructions**  Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.  
**Storage buffer**  Preservative: 0.1% Sodium Azide  
  Constituents: PBS, pH 7.2  
**Purity**  Immunogen affinity purified  
**Purification notes**  ab53584 was affinity purified.  
**Clonality**  Polyclonal  
**Isotype**  IgG

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**Applications**

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of ab53584 in the following tested applications.  
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Abreviews</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IHC-P</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
<td>Use at an assay dependent concentration.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ELISA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use at an assay dependent concentration.</td>
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</table>
Streptococci form part of the normal human flora that resides on the skin, and can also colonise the respiratory, gastrointestinal, and genitourinary tracts. Streptococci can cause a range of diseases, from the less serious but common sore throats and skin infections to life threatening conditions such as necrotising fascitis. Different streptococcal species are involved in human disease, broadly categorised as pus forming or pyogenic streptococci, non pus forming or non pyogenic streptococci, and Streptococcus pneumoniae. Streptococci are classified into Lancefield serotypes by their cell wall polysaccharide antigens. Group A are primarily pathogens. Group B streptococci (including Streptococcus agalactiae) are the leading bacterial causes of human neonatal illness and death causing opportunistic invasive disease in pregnant women such as preterm labour, membrane rupture and urinary tract infections and sepsis and meningitis in newborns.

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<tr>
<td>IHC-Fr</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use at an assay dependent concentration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICC/IF</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
<td>Use at an assay dependent concentration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Target**

**Relevance**

Streptococci form part of the normal human flora that resides on the skin, and can also colonise the respiratory, gastrointestinal, and genitourinary tracts. Streptococci can cause a range of diseases, from the less serious but common sore throats and skin infections to life threatening conditions such as necrotising fascitis. Different streptococcal species are involved in human disease, broadly categorised as pus forming or pyogenic streptococci, non pus forming or non pyogenic streptococci, and Streptococcus pneumoniae. Streptococci are classified into Lancefield serotypes by their cell wall polysaccharide antigens. Group A are primarily pathogens. Group B streptococci (including Streptococcus agalactiae) are the leading bacterial causes of human neonatal illness and death causing opportunistic invasive disease in pregnant women such as preterm labour, membrane rupture and urinary tract infections and sepsis and meningitis in newborns.

**Images**

ab53584 staining Streptococcus agalactiae by Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence.

Streptococcus agalactiae was infected into fetal rat lung explants for 24 hours. Tissue was fixed and probed "whole-mount". The cells were formaldehyde fixed, permeabilised in 0.1% Triton/1X PBS for 15 minutes and then blocked using 5% Donkey serum for 1 hour at 25°C. Samples were then incubated with primary antibody at 1/200 for one hour at 25°C. The secondary antibody used was a Donkey anti-rabbit IgG conjugated to FITC used at a 1/400 dilution. Tissue was counterstained with Hoechst 33342 (blue). Image collected using a Leica Microsystems confocal microscope.
ab53584 staining Streptococcus Group B in brain tissue from Oreochromis niloticus by Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections).

Tissue was fixed in 10% buffered formalin and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step was performed using citrate. Samples were then blocked with 25% serum for 30 minutes at room temperature and then incubated with ab53584 at a 1/200 dilution for 18 hours at 4°C. The secondary used was an undiluted HRP conjugated goat polyclonal.

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