

Product datasheet

Anti-Vibrio parahaemolyticus K71 antibody ab79572

Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-Vibrio parahaemolyticus K71 antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal to Vibrio parahaemolyticus K71
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Specificity</b>	Specific to Vibro parahaemolyticus capsular K71 antigen.
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> Agglutination
<b>Species reactivity</b>	Reacts with Vibro parahaemolyticus K71
<b>Immunogen</b>	Tissue/ cell preparation of Vibro parahaemolyticus K71 (heat inactivated).
<b>Positive control</b>	Antigenic suspension.
<b>General notes</b>	Reagents should be allowed to stand at 15°C - 25°C for at least 30 minutes prior to use.

Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	Preservative: 0.08% Sodium Azide Constituents: Whole serum
<b>Purity</b>	Whole antiserum
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab79572** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
Agglutination		Use at an assay dependent concentration. See attached protocol.

## Target

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### Relevance

*Vibrio parahaemolyticus* is a curved, rod-shaped, Gram-negative bacterium found in brackish saltwater, which, when ingested, causes gastrointestinal illness in humans. *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* is oxidase positive, facultatively aerobic, and does not form spores. Like other members of the genus *Vibrio*, this species is motile, with a single, polar flagellum. While infection can occur via the fecal-oral route, ingestion of bacteria in raw or undercooked seafood, usually oysters, is the predominant cause of the acute gastroenteritis caused by *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*. Wound infections also occur, but are less common than seafood-borne disease. The disease mechanism of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* infections has not been fully elucidated. However, most clinical disease results from strains that carry either the thermostable direct hemolysin gene (*tdh*) or the *tdh*-related hemolysin gene (*trh*) or both genes.

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