

Anti-Anthrax EF/Adenylyl cyclase antibody ab21267

1 References

Overview

Product name	Anti-Anthrax EF/Adenylyl cyclase antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Anthrax EF/Adenylyl cyclase
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	Suitable for: ELISA
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Bacillus anthracis
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Anthrax EF/Adenylyl cyclase (C terminal).
General notes	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituent: PBS
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab21267 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
ELISA		Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml. Note: at this concentration ab21267 will detect 10 ng of free peptide.

Target

Relevance

Anthrax infection is initiated by inhalation, ingestion or cutaneous contact with *Bacillus anthracis* endospores. *B. anthracis* produces three polypeptides that comprise the anthrax toxin: protective antigen (PA), lethal factor (LF) and edema factor (EF). PA binds to two related proteins on the cell surface; these are termed tumor epithelial marker 8 (TEM8)/anthrax toxin receptor (ATR) and capillary morphogenesis protein 2 (CMG2), although it is still unclear which is physiologically relevant. Following PA binding to its receptor, PA is cleaved into two fragments by a furin like protease. The bound fragment binds both LF and EF; the resulting complex is then endocytosed which allows the translocation of LF and EF into the cytoplasm. EF is a calmodulin and Ca⁺⁺ dependent adenylate cyclase responsible for the edema seen in the disease. It is thought to benefit the *B. anthracis* bacteria by inhibiting cells of the host immune system.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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