

Anti-Streptolysin antibody [6D11] ab23501

4 References

Overview

Product name	Anti-Streptolysin antibody [6D11]
Description	Mouse monoclonal [6D11] to Streptolysin
Host species	Mouse
Specificity	ab23501 is specific for oxidized streptolysin but cross reacts with untreated streptolysin
Tested applications	Suitable for: ELISA
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Streptococcus
Immunogen	Cysteine chloride oxidized streptolysin.
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. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	<p>pH: 7.40</p> <p>Preservative: 0.097% Sodium azide</p> <p>Constituents: 0.0268% PBS, 2.9% Sodium chloride</p>
Purity	Protein G purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	6D11
Myeloma	x63-Ag8.653
Isotype	IgG1
Light chain type	kappa

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab23501 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		1/400.

Target

Relevance Bacteria of the Streptococcus genera produce the exotoxin streptolysin. Anti-streptolysin antibody titers in patients are measured as a marker of inflammation. Streptolysin is also an important tool in cell biology due to its hemolytic activity and the ability to permeabilize plasma membranes. Sulfhydryl-activated toxin. Is able to lyse cholesterol containing membranes. Can be reversibly inactivated by oxidation. Cholesterol is the receptor for the binding of these toxins to eukaryotic cell membranes.

Cellular localization Secreted

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